THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1867.

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston.

are our Agents for the GAZETTE, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the year will be charged extra for advertisements out of their regular line of business.

MASS MEETING
OF THE
Republican Union Party.

Pursuant to resolutions passed by the State Central Committee of the Republican Union Party of Maryland NOTICE is hereby given that a MASS MEETING of the Republicans, of Talbot County, will be held in Easton, on *Tuesday, the 7th of May next*, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 14th day of May next. All loyal citizens, without regard to past political differences, race or color, who subscribe to the doctrines of the Republican party are earnestly invited to attend. Among the distinguished speakers who will be present, will be Hon. Judge H. L. Bond, of Baltimore, and Maj. Gen. Gregory Other distinguished speakers will also be present, whose names will be duly announced.

SAML. T. HOPKINS,
CHAS. R. MULLIKIN,
CHAS. H. MANSFIELD.
State Cen. Com. for Talbot Co.

A HEAVY STORM OF WIND AND HAIL.—On Monday afternoon last, a thunder storm arose, accompanied by a very heavy wind and hail. It did not appear to be so heavy here, however, as it did up the Miles River and in some parts of that neck. We learn that a large number of oystermen were in their canoes at the time catching oysters or on their way home, and out of the number fourteen were capsized. There were no lives lost, we understand. The roof of Capt. W. D. Morrison's wood-house was also taken entirely off and a large tree was blown against the Miles River Neck Meetinghouse and knocked out of place.

FIRE AND HEAVY LOSS.—On Monday last a fire broke out on the premises of Orson Gore, Esq., in the Trappe District, which proved very destructive. We learn that Mr. Gore lost his dwelling, Smoke House, and in fact, every building on his farm, with provisions, &c. Mr. G. has been a hard working man all his life. It has been only a few years since he purchased the farm and now in his old age, this loss falls heavily upon him. We are not informed as to the amount of the loss, or whether or not any portion of his property was insured.

☞ On Sunday morning last Major Gen. Gregory, Captain Wright, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and John T. Graham, Esq., Secretary of Freedmen's Aid Society, of Maryland, visited Easton. On Sunday afternoon the General addressed the colored people in their Church upon education and the proper course to pursue to make themselves useful to their families and to themselves. On Monday afternoon, a large crowd of blacks, with a number of whites, assembled at the Colord School House, on the Easton Point Road erected and just finished, under the supervision of the Secretary, Mr. Graham. A fervent prayer was offered up by Rev. Peter Burrows, colored, when Mr. Graham introduced Mr. John Woodall, of Delaware, who made a few appropriate remarks. Gen. Gregory then addressed the audience at length, upon the education, the morals, the conduct and the rights of the black man, after which, Samuel T. Hopkins, Esq., of Easton, being called upon, made a short, but forcible speech, which was well received and loudly applauded.

Gen. Gregory, counselled the colored people to be industrious, courteous and moral, and especially to refrain from strong drink, and never be caught idling. Do good, honest work and demand good honest pay. He said he believed their employees paid pretty well in this section, but there were sections of the country where the colored man did not receive proper remuneration. He advised them to be more careful now than ever before—to treat every one with becomming manners and politeness—as they were more closely watched now than ever before, and by good conduct and uprightness, command the respect of others. The General said that according to the true interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence, the black man was entitled to the same privileges as the white man, and that he should not be surprised if they would have the privilege of the ballot-box before the lapse of a great while, as a man could not be a freeman until he enjoyed all the rights of a freeman. The General urged upon them to pursue such a course of life as will make them worthy citizens and good members of society. He then declared the building dedicated to the purpose for which it was built, and bearing the name of the "Stevenson Institute." This building is about fifty feet deep, and two stores high, has a fine hall in each story with all the conveniences for school purposes, and ventilators leading from the first story to the roof. This building is creditable to the town and speaks well for the energy and untiring efforts of Mr. Graham, in the cause in which he is engaged.

After the ceremonies, Mrs. Armstrong, the colored teacher, presented Gen. Gregory and Mr. Graham with several splendid cakes.

THE DIFFERENT ISSUES.—Ever since the inauguration of the rebellion in 1861, the country has been undergoing changes, and many of them, at first, completely shocked the nerves of almost the entire American people, and the strongest opposition was brought to bare, and in some cases, it appeared that almost the entire people discountenanced it; still these changes went on with rapid strides until they became the settled policy of all loyal citizens, and very often won over, friends of the rebellion. When President Lincoln first issued his emancipation proclamation, it is well known, the feeling it created. The States in rebellion laughed at the idea of emancipating their slaves, when even U. S. soldiers armed to the teeth, and canon of the largest calibre, could not penetrate their interior. Thus matters stood for a short time: but a short time only, when Mr. Lincoln's proclamation swept over the rebellious States like an avalanch, the bonds of the negroes were broken and thousands went into the Union army. By this time several drafts had been ordered in the loyal States and the negro had become subject thereto, which was a great relief to the whites, and it was concluded that it was not such a bad thing after all, to have the negro take his position in the army, side by side with the white man. Matters continued to progress and the colored man did good service for his country. The next question that tried the nerves of the people of Maryland, especially, was the question of emancipation by the State. Many Union men disagreed upon this measure, and according to Southern sympathizers, it was the forebodings of further bloodshed, starvation and everything that was horrible, but as revolutions never go backward, and justice and humanity being on the side of freedom, the accursed stain was stricken from the statute books and the initiatory steps taken to verify the declaration of our forefathers, that "all men are created equal." But the affairs of the country have not been standing still. The cause of civilization and humanity have been marching on, step by step, notwithstanding the opposition that has been hurled against them, and in a large number of cases there has been no regret of the emancipation of the black race except on account of the pecuniary loss. All the predictions of the opponents of these measures have fallen without fulfillment, and the sun continues to rise and set and to shine upon the unjust as well as the just, and the seasons rotate just as they did when slavery controlled the whole country and cotton was considered "king." The all-absorbing topic now before the people, is the right of the colored man to vote. This, of course, is like all other new issues that have presented themselves—resulting from the rebellion—it has its opponents everywhere. In the extreme South, however, negro suffrage is being encouraged by men of all parties and it appears to be gaining ground there more rapidly than anywhere else, but this is an age of progress, and suffrage to all races and colors, will in a short time be given, in every State of the Union. Notwithstanding there has been a great diversity of opion in the Union party, as to the advocacy of this measure, it is now a settled fact that the colored race cannot be freemen unless they have accorded to them all the political rights enjoyed by the whites. That they should have a voice in choosing their rulers. That they should have the privilege of testifying in the courts and that whatever position their fellow citizens may see fit to elevate them to, there should be no obstacle in the way. The old theory, that the black race is not susceptible of education, has been exploded, and we now have practical demonstration every day of its fallacy. We know the Democracy of Talbot, as well as throughout the State will continue to make a great howl over this question and oppose the right of the negro to the ballot, as they were to his entering the army, to his being educated and to his testifying in the courts. When the rebels of the State were disfranchised, one of the greatest objections urged, was on the ground that they were not allowed to vote while they were compelled to pay taxes, &c. Now that these men are enfranchised, with what consistency can the Democracy continue to oppose the progress of the black man to the ballot box, when he has to pay taxes and is just as ameanable to all the requirements of the law as the white man. Let the matter be fairly considered.

☞ At Mount Morris, Pennsylvania, on Sunday night, Martin Cane got up about midnight and procuring an axe returned to his bed and beat out the brains of his wife. After striking her two blows on the head, the murderer proceeded to the yard and with his suspenders hung himself to a tree. The unfortunate woman was alive when discovered by the neighbors in the morning, but died in a short time.

The Enfranchisement of the Blacks.

In view of the recent movements at the South to influence the colored class in favor of the old political leaders of that section, it is argued in some quarters that the prospect is very satisfactory, and that "the Radicals will be beaten at their own game." This is a deduction founded upon the hypothesis, that the Radicals have no other object than to increase the political power of the party. But is this really so? May there not be some principle involved in the matter? "Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall," is an old adage, and, in this matter, what is sought is merely justice. The Radicals having procured emancipation, are bound to secure the persons affected by that policy the rights of manhood, and particularly to defend them from the oppression which is born of the old spirit of slavery. That full protection, and the enjoyment of the condition of freedom could not be insured to the blacks as long as they were distranchised, has been shown by the events of the last two years. They were still oppressed and maltredated, and there was so little effort to protect them, that if it had not been for the Freedmen's Bureau their condition would have been unhappy indeed. The whites had no reason to treat them kindly, except in the exercise of sentiments of justice and humanity. Unfortunately for the blacks, the spirit of the treatment which they had received was not sympathetic with Christian principals or duty. A change of opinion could scarcely be expected in reference to the subject as long as the blacks had no influence in the community. But by insuring them political rights, the feelings of the class so long dominant have been entirely changed. They perceive that it is now their *interest* to treat the men who may be their equals at the polls, with something like fairness, and that the old practices of coercion and insult will be no longer judicious. To secure this great result has been the object of the Radicals in the legislation in reference to the Southern States; and, even if the blacks should vote solidly for their old masters, the result would be an amelioration in their condition, and improvment in their personal relations with others, and their investment with dignity and independence. It may be that they will vote solidly with "the South." They ought to do so in all things which pertain to the interest of that section, and which are in harmony with those of the whole country. Even if, politically, they are found on the side of their oppressors for several generations, by their actions they will save themselves from further oppression. The North will actually lose nothing by this. If the blacks sustain the old aristocracy, the result will be no worse than if the latter were restored to power with the blacks still under oppression. If nothing is gained politically by the experiment, nothing can be lost. But there is a fair cause for belief that the South will cease to be united on any subject. It will cease to have its distinctive interests, and find that what concerns the whole country concerns its own people. There will be differences of opinion among its people, white and black. Some will incline to one policy, and some favor another. The blacks are as likely to be divided as the whites. If they do not vote solid for the Radicals, they will, at all events, divide their votes between the opposing parties. This will be for the benefit of all classes alike, and will prevent what has been so much feared by Mr. Johnson—a war of races. The enfranchisement of the blacks has been proposed by the Radicals as a measure of right, and that right cannot be effaced or changed by the consequences, whatever they may be.

☞ Governor (ex-Brigadier General in the Rebel army) Jenkins, of Georgia, in an address to the people of that State recently, advised them to take no part in the reorganization of their State under the Reconstruction act of Congress until the question of its constitutionality was settled by the Supreme Court. This course of Governor Jenkins was in direct violation of the first order issued by Major General Pope in assuming command of the district in which Georgia is located, and he addressed a note to the former inquiring if he had seen this order before issuing the adderess alluded to. Jenkins replies that he supposed he was exercising such freedom of expression as he had a right to, and did not imagine it was abridged because he held office, and stating that in the future he should do and say what he believed to be required by his duty and his oath of office. General Pope responds that the explanation is satisfactory, "as far as the past is concerned," and that he "will be compelled to remove all officers using their influence to prevent the execution of the laws." The Reconstruction act, he says, recognizes the existing State Governments as mearely provisional, and had Congress contemplated opposition to its enactments from the civil authorities it would have legislated them out of existence. He also informs the Governor that the civil machinery of the State must not be perverted to frustrate the execution of the laws of Congress, and that civil officers are "required" not to use their influence to prevent the people submitting to and carrying them out. No doupt Governor Jenkins is anxious to become a "martyr" in behalf of the "lost cause" and will give General Pope occasion to displace him.

WHAT IT TOOK TO BUILD THE LINDELL HOUSE.—It has been stated that the bricks laid on the walls would be sufficient to pave an area of more than thirty-eight acres. This is in addition to 8000 perches of rubble masonry in the foundation, 35,000 cubic feet of cut stone in the fronts 740 tons of cast and wrought iron, 27 acres of plastering; 810 windows, 650 inside doors; 3240 pounds of copper for gutters; the plate glass used would cover an acre of ground, the floors seven acres. The sheeting or wash boards laid in a continuous line, would reach thirteen miles; and if a boarder desired to take a walk before breakfast he might travel through the corriders one mile and a quarter without going over the same floor a second time. Besides the marble flooring and other flagging, 300,000 feet of flooring boards were laid, requiring 30,000 yards of carpet to cover them. Thirty-two tons of sash-weights were used, 16,000 feet of gas pipe, 120000 pounds of lead and 30,000 of iron pipe to supply it with water, besides 87,700 feet of steam pipe for heating it. Thirty-two miles of of bell wire was used.

The actual cost of the building was $950,000, which with the ground (valued at $326,400), makes the whole value $1,276,400—not to speak of furniture, $500,000 worth of which was imported and put in. So that when the house was fully completed and furnished, the whole property cost nearly *a million and a half of dollars.*

DON'T EAT RAW HAM.—The recent cases of trichiniasis in Massachusetts have attracted general attention throughout the country, and the doctors all agree that if ham and pork be thoroughly cooked there is no danger from that revolting disease. The New York Medical Record publishes a communication from Dr. Ristine, of Marion, Ia., who has treated several cases. He gives the following results of his experience:

1. That symptoms indicating the presence of young trichinæ in the tissues are observed as early or earlier than the fourth day after the ingestion of the trichinous meat. 2. That cysts are formed as early as the twenty-fifth day. 3. That other things being equal, the severity of the symptoms is in direct proportion to the amount of trichinous meet eaten. 4. That an active cathartic given while the worms are siill within the intestinal canal, is effectual to a certain degree in causing their expulsion and mitigating the severity of the disease. 5. That youth afford no immunity from the effects of the disease. 6. That salting and smoking do not destroy the vitality of the parasite. 7. That thorough cooking accomplishes this object.

The Railroads of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, April 3, 1867.—The Annual Report of the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania on Railroads has been issued by the State Printers, Singerly & Myers, and sent to the Legislature. It is an elaborate volume of nearly six hundred pages, and shows the statistics of the railroads of Pennsylvania:—

Cost of steam roads,	$267,684,408
Length of main lines (miles),	4,343
Length of branch lines (miles),	
No. of through passengers carried,	17,734,216
No. of tons carried,	490,025,988
Cost of maintaining roads machinery and operating,	$41,032,148
Receipts of companies,	$70,999,759
Passengers killed,	53
Passengers injured,	66
Employees killed,	151
Employees injured,	267
Others killed,	160
Oithers injured,	118
HORSE RAILROADS.	
Length of roads (miles)	189½
Cost of roads,	$5,284,899
Number of passengers carried,	37,464,991
Total expenses,	$2,418,624
Total receipts,	$3,410,544
Killed or injured persons.	22

ANOTHER BODY FOUND IN THE FALLS.—About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon policeman Quigley discovered the body of a man floating in the lower part of Jones's falls, and, by the aid of some citizens, succeeded in getting it ashore. It was taken to the dead-house at the central police station where Coroner Brewer held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was about sixty years of age, dressed in gray coat and vest and black pants. There were no marks of violence on the boby. It was subsequently ascertained that the body, was that of Mr. Benjamin Jones, a farmer of Queenstown, Queen Anne's county, Md., who arrived in this city on the 25th ultimo for the purpose of selling a cargo of grain, and who was last seen alive on that day when leaving the Corn and Flour Exchange where he had disposed of his grain. The body was taken in charge by the friends of the deceased, and properly prepared for interment by Mr J. H. Weaver.

THE HEAD OF A COMET,

according to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible by its "Horrid Hair," and there are thousands of fiery human heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their tint to a mellow brown, or a perfectly natural black with Cristadoro's Hair Dye. It is ridiculous to carry into society a grey, sandy or carrotty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in her happy mood. Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, 6 Astor House New York. Sold by druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

$1.500 Per Year! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. [may 12-1y.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

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

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

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

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

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. SCHENCK'S Principal Offic, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y., S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. [oct 27-1ster ca me 1y

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanses the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutricious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repell all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœ they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the rich food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well. [2nd w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the Proprietor of Pulmonary Consumption, where it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the large cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

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

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DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S
mar 26-1y EASTON, Md

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 25, 1867.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—White—None offered.	
Red,	
CORN—White,	$3.25
OATS—	$1 22a1 24
	71a73 ct

DEATHS.

THOMPSON.—Died on Friday, April 26th, 1867, after a lingering illness, Mary V. P. Thompson, wife of E. D. Thompson, aged 34 years. [Cambridge and Baltimore papers please copy.]

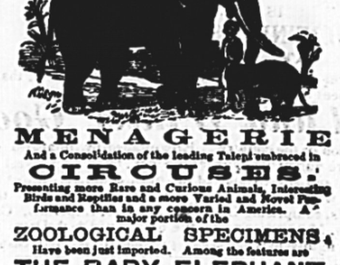
WHITBEY & CO'S

CONSOLIDATED SHOWS!

CIRCUSES AND MENAGERIES.

☞ The Largest Exhibition in the World ☜

With a Model and Complete



MENAGERIE

And a Consolidation of the leading Talent embraced in

CIRCUSES.

Presenting more Rare and Curious Animals, Interesting Birds and Reptiles and a more Varied and Novel Panorama than in any concern in America. A major portion of the

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS,

Have been just imported. Among the features are

THE BABY ELEPHANT,

"LILLIPUT,"

An Unweaned Calf. First African Elephant ever captured, Youngest and Smallest ever seen. Only 18 months old. Stands 26 inches high, and weighs 330 pounds, and the wonderful Performing Trained Monster,

"ELPHINE,"

A Colossal Adiatic.

☞ THE BABY ELEPHANT ☜

Being too small to travel on foot, Will not be shown in the Parade, but will be performed in the Ring at each Exhibition

PROF. FOREPAUGH,

The Daring Animal Conqueror, will at each Exhibition, enter the Den, containing LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARD AND PANTHERS; and give a Thrilling Performance with these Fierce and Savage Monsters

☞ The Free Display of WILD ANIMALS and the

FEEDING OF THE WILD BEASTS

Will be given in conjunction with the

CONTINUED AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Dens will contain a Magnificent Zebra; a Towering Ostrich, White Plumed, Seven Feet High; Three African Lion (Six Months old) Kittens, finest and prettiest specimens in any Menagerie; Sacred Cow and Calf; Long Lipped Hindoostan Bears, only Animals of the kind known to exist; The Erebus or Jet Black Lion; a Dominique Alpacca; the "Ship of the Desert"—a Dromedary of Sahara; Black, African and Asiatic Lions and Lionesses; Bengal Tigers; Senegal and South American Leopards; Black, Grizzly and Cinnamon Bears; Striped and Spotted Hyenas; Elk; Fallow and Spotted Deers; Cashmere Goats; Wolves; Panthers; Foxes; Coons; Inchneumons; Oongours; Beavers; Moose; Civit Cats; Prairie Dogs, &c., with a FULL AVIARY OF BIRDS, and all the known variety of Apes, Baboons and Monkeys.

THE CIROUS TROUPE!

Consists of FORTY PRINCIPAL ARTISTES, among whom are SIX STAR LADIES, more than have ever been engaged in one EQUESTRIAN SHOW.

M'lle Carlotta Whitbey,
La Petite Louise,
M'lle Marguretta Le Moyne,
M'lle Elvira,
Miss Jennette Mayland,
and M'me Clemene Fabrier.

Two Good Clowns
Pete Conklin & Chas. Morgan.

John Conklin,
The Athlete and Cannon Ball Manipulator.

J. Hernandez,
Champion Bare Back Rider.

Geo. Derious, Omar Delisle, LaRowe, Silverter, C. Hunter, E. Hanlon, Pierre, Jean, Rockford, Dunbar, Mons. Perrille, W. Richardson Master Charles and Mr. H. Whitbey,

And others, furnishing all that is Novel, Astounding and Standard in the Equestrian Art.

☞ A GRAND PROCESSION. ☜

Will be made upon the Entree into Town every

DAY AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M,

Consisting of

THE MASSIVE TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

Drawn by Sixteen Arabian Horses, containing BRITNER'S PHILADELPHIA CORNET BAND.

20 SUPERB DENS, elegantly painted and ornamented.

☞ The Team of Elephants. ☜

An immense stock of

Trained Blooded Circus Horses,

And a LONG LINE OF WAGONS, CARS, &c., the whole forming a PUBLIC PARADE worth a day's journey to witness.

All the Menageries and Cirouses under one Tent for One Single Price of Admission.

Two Performances, Afternoon & Evening, at 2 & 7 1-2 o'clock

Doors open one hour previous.

Seats for all who come. Plenty of Room.

ADMISSION, - - - - - - - - 50 CENTS
CHILDREN, under 10 years, - - - 25 CENTS

THIS MAMMOTUH SHOW

WILL EXHIBIT AT FEDERALSBURG, Wednesday, MAY 1st,

AT CAMBRIDGE, Thursday, MAY, 2d,

AT NEW MARKET, Friday MAY 3d,

AT EASTON, SATURDAY, MAY 4TH,

AND AT CENTREVILLE, Monday, MAY 6th, one day only afternoon and evening at each place.

The very Latest and Best

NEWS.

GOOD and cheap goods are to be had at H. Isaacsons & Co., where you can buy Calicoes at 10, 12½, 15 and 20 cents, the very best makes. Muslines, unbleached from 10 to 25 cts., excellent goods. Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 30 cts. The very best Delains from 25 to 35 cts. Hoop Skirts at very lowest prices and other goods at Philadelphia prices. Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc. They will sell them cheaper than they can be had in the State.

We respectfully invite our friends, customers and the public generally to give us a call, for we are satisfied that we can please everybody. [apr 27

MUSLINS.—Bleached and unbleached in great variety, at prices that can not fail to please, at [apr 27] H. ISAACSON & Co.

IF you want to save money buy your goods at [apr 27] H. ISAACSON & Co.

ROCK SALT—for sale by
apr 27 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

RED BUG POISON and Poison for Flies, prepared and sold by
apr 27 L. H. CAMPBELL.

SHOES—Ladies' Misses' Childrens' Shoes, a fresh lot just received, are sold at very low prices at [apr 27] H. ISAACSON & Co.

Oxford Ferry.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will appoint a Ferryman at Oxford, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. Applications will be received at this office.

M. G. FEDDEMAN,
apr 27 Clerk.