

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF MD., NO. 2.

An era has transpired in the political affairs of our State and Nation fraught with direful and momentous interest to every citizen. A Radical majority in Congress are endeavoring to break up the Union of these States which has cost so much blood and treasure to preserve. What a powerful armed force could not accomplish, they are trying to effect by the more cowardly means of mischievous unconstitutional legislation, and by forced amendments to the Constitution, which, if ever adopted, must lead to disruption, or to a worse alternative, that of complete despotism of one section of the Union over another.

By one of these amendments negro equality is to be fastened upon the people of the Southern States, or else their representation in Congress (when once authorized) to be reduced to a mere cipher, as well as their status in the electoral college—which, if either alternative is accepted, must forever give the arrogant Abolition party of the North an overwhelming predominance in the Federal government—and thereby, one section forever made subservient to the other, and occupying an irrelevant and dependent position, instead of free and independent sovereign States.

Of course as an amendment to the Constitution it will not be confined to the States lately in rebellion, but must include all the States, but the States North having but a meagre negro population, it will effect them but little, if at all, which evidently goes to show that it is intended as a measure of discrimination against the late slave holding States of the Union. In that locality a large portion of the population belong to the negro race—and consequently, if universal suffrage be once granted—with the aid of the Freedmen's Bureau and bayonets, and the Civil Rights Bill at their back—that race will be able to control the elections, and thus prove, as they are intended to be, the pliant tools of the Radicals—thus presenting to the civilized world the anomalous and humiliating aspect in the South of negroes holding all the local offices and sending negroes to Congress to legislate upon matters in which the whole people are interested—and always to vote in the way that such men as Thad. Stevens, Sumner & Co., shall dictate.—This being the programme, it will be necessary for the white people of the South to be in abject submission to their colored lordlings, who of course will administer affairs according to the vindictive decrees that shall constantly emanate from the fountain of all power as claimed already to be invested in the above named leaders and their party; or else they must resort to that only other alternative left, that of forcible resistance, which must end in the total extermination of one or other of the conflicting races.

Now the question is, men of Maryland, which side will we espouse, that of the intelligent white citizens or that of untutored negroes. And, moreover, let it not be forgotten that Maryland will come in for her full share of this detestable condition of affairs, for she cannot escape to the contrary notwithstanding, the assumption of the Radicals that no such issue is presented in Maryland. Maryland has a large colored population which she must either allow to vote at her elections, or swallow the bitter pill of losing two fifths of her representation in Congress and the electoral college. If she accepts the alternative of negro suffrage then in a great measure the same state of things is forced upon the people of this State, as is intended to be carried out in the reconstruction policy of the Radicals in Congress concerning our sister States of the South.

Then we say men of Maryland, be not deceived! If you honestly oppose negro suffrage in your midst, it cannot be done by resolving that you are opposed to negro suffrage and at the same time approving of the Radical policy of the Disunionists in Congress, which is committed to that one all absorbing idea; and for the accomplishment and carrying out of which, a six-months session of Congress has already been devoted; and that too, in the face of the repeated adjournment of the President of the United States, who, by standing on the side of the people and the Constitution, has made himself the enemy of that party in and out of Congress. This action upon the part of that party clearly shows where they stand—and their determination either to blot out of national existence the States of the South, or to thrust upon them the foul stigma of negro equality at all hazards.

To prevent, if possible, then, the consummation of the diabolical and pet schemes of the disunionists in Congress—organizations have been formed all over the country, for the purpose of opposing all the unconstitutional and tyrannical measures of this intolerant faction—and to sustain the course of President Johnson in his noble efforts to restore the unity of the States and the supremacy of the Federal government under the Constitution, as instituted and intended by Washington, Jefferson and their illustrious co-peers. Maryland has also arisen from her lethargy and slavish submission, and in every city, town and hamlet, Clubs have been formed for this purpose calling upon every citizen having the good of his country at heart to come forward and enroll his name, thus committing himself to the struggle for or resolved to stand in this struggle for our

constitutional rights, and the perpetuation of the Federal Constitution as it now stands—minus the "patchwork" of the Radicals, which if carried out, must end in utter subversion of the great ends for which our government was established.

Local affairs, in our own State also require our united and determined action. A vast majority of the independent voters and tax-payers of this State are now disfranchised by the working of an infamous and unconstitutional measure, in the shape of a registry law, passed under the protection of bayonets, and through the intimidation inspired by the unjust and discriminating edicts of martial law. The glorious principle of "No taxation without Representation," which caused the American Revolution, and which culminated in the independence of the United States—and which has been held sacred during our national existence—has been utterly ignored by the dominant party in the State—and that party are now exerting every means, honorable or dishonorable, to continue this abomination upon our State books—and for the sole purpose of perpetuating their own powers, and keeping themselves in office, in order that they may fatten upon the people's means and squander it as they see fit, and that with impunity.

Now Fellow Citizens: An organization, similar to those referred to above has been formed in Williamsport, styled the *Johnston Club of Dis. No. 2*, having for its object the unqualified support of President Johnson and the measures and policy of his administration considered essential to the constitutional reconstruction of the States as indicated in his messages and speeches; and opposed to negro suffrage in any shape it may be presented;—also, the repeal or modification of the registry law of this State, so that every white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage shall not be intimidated or obstructed in the exercise thereof—and as the officers and Executive Committee of this organization, and authorized by it so to do, we extended to you the privilege to assimilate yourselves with us in this great work of redemption, a duty we all owe to our country, our State and to ourselves.

We hope before the ensuing campaign shall have far advanced to be able to include every citizen entitled to a vote within the District. We are not confined to any party—we inquire not as to men's former proclivities and antecedents—but cordially invite all, having at heart the good of their Country and State, and approve of the principles herein advocated, to unite with us. The day has come when concert of action is essentially necessary—and it becomes a duty as well as a privilege, for all to combine for the general welfare.

J. V. L. ENSMINGER,
Pres't. of Club
VICTOR CUSHWA,
Ch'n Executive Com.

A Political General's Soliloquy.

Whir-r-r!

How like a rocket I went up, terrifying the innocent.
Spot!

How like a stick falling in the mud did I come down!

When the late rebellion began, I did not amount to enough to add up and give one to carry. I was a sort of second rate loafer, begging tobacco, standing around saloons and bar rooms, waiting to be treated by liberal strangers. I had no clean stockings—no neat home—no money saved—no credit—no fine food, but little coarse. "But suddenly a star arose!" Brave men were wanted. I had peddled whiskey at the polls to elect men on the God-and-mortality, retrenchment and reform ticket—I could tell a bigger lie and stick to it closer than any hungry politician in the country, and the late administration—gave me rich reward. I was made a captain, and like a blue-tailed bottle-fly, I strutted about my native home.

Guess I wasn't old style, in white gloves and stripes up my legs. Guess I didn't support the Government. Reckon I didn't get trusted to little things at stores, and when a man wouldn't trust me, guess I wouldn't incite mobs on copperheads. And I was put in command of a hundred men.—Egad! that was a joke. Why, Lord bless you, I didn't know as much about war as a dog knows of his great grandfather—but I had political influence—could absorb vast quantities of whiskey and could steal like a nigger! Or like John Brown. Or like Ben. Butler. Or like any other house robber.

And I went to war. And I hired correspondents to mention my brave exploits in Republican papers. And I stole wines from the hospitals, and treated my friends. And I read the army letters which poor fools printed to political friends. And I kept out of the way of bullets and such—and I stole piles of household goods, from rat traps to pianos, from silk elastic to linen intended for infants yet unborn and so in the eyes of the late administration proved my fitness for higher position.

And I was made brigadier-general. Big thing. Nearly every fool in the army was a brigadier-general. While brave men fought, I stole spoons and such. While other men were at war, I was punishing Democrats, issuing petty orders, "taking toll" from Union farmers, and sending chairs, tables, beds, bedding,

pictures, books, spoons, knives and forks, nut crackers, glass and silver ware, mirrors, side-boards, parlor ornaments, laces, silks and ladies' underclothes stolen from private drawers, trunks, and bureaus, up North at government expense, to let people know that I was saving my salary to beautify my home.

Cunning cuss!

And I denounced the Democrats, thereby winning promotion and good opinions from Republican papers. And I spent my salary for whiskey, except what went for—nothing now, not much at first! And I went on raids capturing imaginary bands of enemies, reported by the papers as real. And being an unscrupulous knave, intent only on money, I was hired by the administration of the late lamented to go up and down the land stamping for and in behalf of niggers and Abolitionists—*par nobis fratrum*.

And I sent Democrats to the front, and they were shot down like dogs or dragged back wounded to die in the hospitals, or swear allegiance to Abraham. And I stuffed election returns, and I stole cotton wherever it could be found, mules ditto, corn ditto, government stores ditto, and other things ditto, till I became rich.—And what a lot men there were who believed we were fighting to subdue the rebellion. 'Twas merely a pleasant little murderous crusade for cotton and niggers—the cotton for the rich, the niggers for the poor tax-payers to support.

The war was a Godsend to me. It took me from the gutter, or a stool in some saloon, and made a great man of me.—It lifted me by the waistbands right up alongside of great men. And didn't I strut? And didn't I fall back upon my dignity? And didn't I sub those whose servant I was—and win the contempt of every sensible man in the land.—And didn't nigger wenches fall in love with me, and didn't I keep abandoned women at headquarters on money I stole from my bleeding country. To be sure I did.—That was the acme of "loyalty." That was known as Lincoln patriotism. That style was the style that paid. That style made me popular with the Abolitionists at home. And didn't I drive southern roosters from watching the nest, and didn't I go into that business for them? And didn't I go into the patent bleaching business on joint account, half for myself and half for the government?

There were some good men in the army—some fine officers—some gentlemanly, patriotic officers, but they were hard luck, and took lower seats. And didn't I get promoted for being caught out nights, roaming over the country—poaching on some nigger or white man's domain, in behalf of my government.

And wasn't I sorry when we had stolen the South poor, and were obliged to close the war? The occupation of Othello was gone. I returned home. People did not make speeches and welcome me back as they did when I left. I strutted around with my blue tailed plume till it looked slumpy, and the people began to take in clothes from the lines in my neighborhood, when it became known that I was a political general, whose best bolt was stealing and endorsing Abolitionism. No one cares for me now. A good hunting dog is more petted. A buck nigger is of more account in the eyes of Congress and the people.—People whisper strange things about that Stonewall Jackson song of "Whose pin here?" etc. I am not half so popular as I was when in the army. In fact, I believe I am about played out. Why can't we have another war? Lots of fellows have come out of State prisons since the war ended, and there is plenty material for more of these political army officers, who could draw beer better than blood. Never mind—I'll put the money I stole in government bonds—there is no tax to pay on them.—I'll sit around and draw my interest on them—live in idleness and be supported by the poor fools who have no bonds, but who pay taxes while I do not, and who pay me for being a thief and living in idleness. You see I am one of the supporters of this government. I can put my money in bonds—somebody pays the taxes of the country, and pays me interest, but it is not us bondholders. Oh dear! Suppose the people should repudiate these bonds, as they surely will if they are not taxed—what will become of me? I'll have to work the same as other men, or go to the poor house with liberated niggers, for tax paying white men to support.

[La Crosse (Wis.) Dem.]

MARRIED.

At Hagerstown, in St. John's Church by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, NANCY H. KENNEDY, Grand-daughter of Col. Jacob Hollingsworth, to Dr. LEHMAN A. COOPER, of Baltimore.

DIED.

In Lettersburg Md., on the 1st day of June ELIZABETH GAGLE, aged 67, years 8 months and 13 days.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY,

J. B. McCLEERY'S,
Hagerstown, May 10, 1866, Lyeum Store.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

[FROM THE REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE SUN.]
Flour.—Good Spring wheat Super and Extra fresh ground, scarce, and prices steady at \$9.75 for Super, and 11.50 for Extra, as to quantity and brand. We report sales of 300 bbls City Mills at 11.50 1/2 per bbl. Other descriptions are in limited demand, and prices generally unchanged. We quote Howard street Super and Extra 10 25 1/2; 10 50; do. Extra shipping 11 50; do. Family 14 50; 15 50; do. Super, Extra cut 10a \$10 25; do. high grades retailing 13 1/2; 13 50; do. Family 14 50; 15 50; do. Super, Extra cut 10a \$10 25; do. high grades retailing 13 1/2; 13 50; do. Family 14 50; 15 50; City Mills Super 9 50; 9 75; do. Extra 10 25; 10 50; Rye Flour, new, 6 25; 6 50 per bbl. Corn Meal—City Mills and brandy wine 4 50; 4 75 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Receipts of wheat to date 875 Southern, which sold, viz: 360 bushels at \$3.05; 300 do. at \$3.10 and 215 bushels at \$3.12 per bushel; no white offered. Nothing reported in Spring wheats for several days past. Corn was again in limited receipt, only 2350 bushels white and 100 bushels yellow; the white brought \$1.10, which sold at 95 cts; yellow was steady at 90 cts per bushel. Oats—4000 bushels offered, with sales of Western at 70 cts, and Pennsylvania at 73 cts, as to weight.

HAGERSTOWN MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. H. HAGER.]
Hagerstown, May 31st 1866.

Flour.—Super, \$10 50
Single Extra, 11 50
Double Extra, 13 50
Family, 15 00
Rye Flour and SEEDS.
WHEAT.—White best, 3 00
Fair, 2 85
Common, 2 70
Red best, 2 80
Fair, 2 60
Common, 2 40
CORN.—Brisk will bring, 70
OATS.—In demand, 60
CLOVER SEED, 75
TIMOTHY.—Scarce, 4 00
FLAX SEED, 2 00
BUTTER, 15
EGGS, 12
LARD, 10
SOAP.—Country dry, 15
Green, 12
BACON.—Hams, 20
Shoulders, 18
WHITE BEANS.—Good, 2 00
Wool.—Unwashed, 40
Washed, 45
PAID PEACHES, 25
PAID APPLES, 16
Unpaid, 14
CHERRIES.—Seedling, 25
With seeds, 20
BLACKBERRIES, 10
POTATOES.—Per bush, 1 25
ONIONS, 1 00

JACOB A. WRIGHT, North Potomac Street, Hagerstown.

ALWAYS KEEPS on hand a large and well selected stock of
WOOLLEN, COTTON and LINEN GOODS of the best manufacture at
REASONABLE PRICES considering the tightness of the times.

INDEXED it would be hard to find elsewhere any thing to compare with his
GOODS in price or quality. This fact can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all
His friends if they will but call and give him an opportunity to do so.

That this is not mere boasting but stern facts, those who call and examine his goods and prices will not hesitate to endorse. Then
"Come along, come along, come along, I say
Come from every Nation, come without delay,"
to Wright's establishment where you can always procure bargains in Dry Goods.

Hagerstown, June 14 1866.

ESTATE OF JANE STONEBRAKER, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, Letters of Administration on the estate of JANE STONEBRAKER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1866. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to call and make immediate payment.
GEORGE F. STONEBRAKER,
Administrator.

WANTED.

10,000 lbs WOOL for which the highest price in CASH will be paid.
JONA. SPIELMAN,
Williamsport, June 14, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED,

a large
ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

To which the particular attention of purchasers and the public is invited. The new arrivals consist of
Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns, Fancy Groceries, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES &c. Call and examine before they are picked over by growlers.
JONA. SPIELMAN,
Williamsport, June 14, 1866.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The above assortment kept constantly on hand and for sale, at small profits.
JONATHAN SPIELMAN,
Williamsport, June 14, 1866.

CALL AND TRY

the best CHEAP MOLASSES in Town. Only sixty cents per gallon.
May 10, JONATHAN SPIELMAN.

STRAW MATTING.

A full supply at greatly reduced prices, at May 3, 1866. H. & A. YINGLING'S.

SUN UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

Of the latest styles and patterns, at May 3, 1866. H. & A. YINGLING'S.

J. B. McCLEERY

has a large lot of WINDOW SHADES, of every description, cheap at Lyeum Store.
Hagerstown, May 10, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED from New York a superior lot of LADIES' CLOAKING and BOYS' CLOAKING.

at S. E. SCHINDLER'S.
Hagerstown, May 31, 1866.

CLOAKING'S,

of every Hue, and Grade, to be had at low prices at SAM'L SCHINDLER'S.
Hagerstown, May 17, 1866.

DR. JOHN E. MILLER,

offers his Professional Services to the Citizens of Hagerstown and vicinity.
OFFICE.—One door South of the late residence of Dr. McGill on South Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.

"HERE'S YOUR MULE"

Was taken up on Saturday, last on the canal a few miles below Williamsport

A STRAY MULE,

BLACK, without any perceptible marks which the owner can get by proving property and paying charges. Apply to
DANIEL W. CYESTER,
Williamsport, May 24 1866.—3C

BRING ON YOUR ORDERS.

HUYETT KENDELL & CO.

Manufacturers of Pure Bone Fertilizers, desire Farmers wishing a supply of their Fertilizers, to hand in their orders in good season, so that they can be supplied. They manufacture for the
HOME MARKET ALONE,
and are desirous of farmers who they supply with their much needed fertilizers, that they bring with them when their orders are filled, a supply of BONES, which will be taken in exchange, or the highest cash price be paid therefor.
They are desirous of filling the home demand for this invaluable fertilizer, and if the farmers will interest themselves in keeping up a supply of Bones, no difficulty need be apprehended that all will not be supplied. The Bone Mill is the old "Freeman Mill," located at the northern end of Hagerstown.
May 17, 1866. HUYETT, KENDELL & CO.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTES
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

The attention of the Public and the trade is invited to our New *Swiss OCTAVE 1850 ENVOI* PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled, by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French Grand Action, Hany Pedal, Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "GroveSTEEN Piano Fortes" received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair.

Wherever exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to price these instruments at a price which will prove a real competition.

Terms, Net Cash in Current Funds,

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

A. & C.,
May 31, 1866.—1y.

\$1,500 PER YEAR: We want Agents

everywhere to sell our Improved Sewing machines. Three new kinds of Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Agents salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than \$16, which are really superior to Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and all others. All other cheap machines are inferior to ours in the details of construction and in the quality of work. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, 112 Broadway, New York, or Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
May 24th 1866.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

AGENTS who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, and for the sake of the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured, Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in private confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 12 Chambers St., N. Y.
May 31, 1866.—3 MOS.

NOTICE.

The beautiful Piano Fortes of GroveSTEEN & Co are deemed by all good judges to be the UPRIGHT TRIUMPH of instruments of the kind.
We cannot suggest what is wanting to make a musical instrument more perfect, although we are slow to admit that the limit of improvement can ever be attained.

Before they had brought their Pianos to their present excellence, they had submitted them to competition with instruments of the best makers of this country and Europe, and received the reward of merit over all others, at the celebrated World's Fair. It is but justice to say that the judgment thus pronounced has not been overruled by the musical world.

Still, by the improvements lately applied by them to their Pianos, it is admitted that a more perfect instrument has been made. They have accordingly achieved the paradox of making excellence more excellent. Surely, after this, they are entitled to the motto "Excelsior."

DIVIDEND.

THE President and directors of the Washington County National Bank of Williamsport Md., have this day declared a Dividend of ten per cent (10) for the last six months, payable on and after June 4th. The Bank pays the U. S. and State Tax.

An arrangement has been made by which those who prefer it, can receive their Dividends at the 1st. National Bank of Hagerstown.
E. G. W. STARK,
Cashier.
May 31st 1866.—2C.

THE "OBSCURE HOTEL."

The subscriber "takes pleasure" in advising his friends that the "obscure hotel" kept by him in Hagerstown, has emerged from its obscurity and may be found on the corner of Washington and Jonathan streets, opposite the Court house, with

LARDER, BAR AND STABLE,

replenished with the best the market affords. Only to obscure individuals like PETER NEALEY, editor of the "Herald and Post," who imagine everything and everybody else obscure are further directions in finding the location deemed necessary.
LEWIS G. STAMHOPE,
City Hotel, Hagerstown.

Empire Sewing Machines.

Are Superior to all others for FAMILY and MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements: are speedy, reliable, durable and easy to work. Illustrated Circulars Free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made. Address, EMPIRE S. M. CO., 536 Broadway New York.
May 31, 1866.—1y.

100 SIDES HARNESSE LEATHER,

150 SIDES NETT LEATHER,
SOLD UPPER and KIPPS, at CUSHWA'S.
May 17, 1866

CARPET CHAINS,

best quality at J. D. SWARTZ'S,
Hagerstown, May 17, 1866.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE.

paid for OLD COPPER, BRASS, LEAD and IRON by
WILLIAMSKIRT, May 17, 1866.

HOOB SKIRTS

Can be found a full and complete line of lat style HOOB SKIRTS at
H. & A. YINGLING'S
Hoop Skirt Emporium,
May 3, 1866.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Just received a full and complete assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, to be disposed of at panic prices, at
H. & A. YINGLING'S,
May 3, 1866.

HOSIERY.

The largest and cheapest assortment in Town, at
H. & A. YINGLING'S,
May 3, 1866.

GOOD BACON WANTED.

The highest price will be paid by the subscriber for any quantity of GOOD BACON, delivered at his Store in Williamsport,
May 3, 1866. JONATHAN SPIELMAN.

IF YOU WOULD BE SUITED

VISIT THE CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF
JOHN D. SWARTZ,

Merchant Tailor,
ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE,
HAGERSTOWN, Md.,
Where you can procure Clothing that will be Cut Fashionably,
Made Substantially,
Fit Nicely,
Wear Satisfactorily,
AND
DRAIN LIGHTLY THE PURSE
of the Purchaser, and yet enable him to APPEAR GENTLEMAN, at all TIMES and PLACES.
You will find it not amiss or LIES LOST to Call, Examine and Select, from his EXTENSIVE, and RECENTLY, and CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, of PLAIN and FANCY PATTERNS, and of AMERICAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURE and suitable for
SPRING and SUMMER WEAR.
He also keeps on hand a great Variety of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, which will be sold at prices ANTI-ANTHONY LOW, and at GREAT REDUCTIONS on WARE PAIRS.
All Orders will be filled Promptly, at the Cheapest Rates, Shortest Notice, and
Without Disappointment.
It will be an object to make all who ONCE CALL find it to their Advantage to CALL AGAIN.
Hagerstown, May 3, 1866.

H. & A. YINGLING.

Have just received and opened their NEW STOCK of
Spring and Summer Dry Goods,
in their new and elegant room on the EAST CORNER OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE,
under the office of the Herald & Torch Light, where they would kindly invite all to call and examine the

BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF GOODS

on exhibition, bought after the decline had taken place this season. The reputation the Establishment has always enjoyed when carried on opposite LYCEUM HALL for keeping
GOOD GOODS
and the best assortment in Town, WILL BE MAINTAINED
in the New Room.
An enumeration of "THE THOUSAND AND ONE" articles embracing this line Stock will not be forced upon the public. A call is solicited, where they can see as they can not read, and buy as they have not bought for three years. Many goods will be sold at the same prices they were before the war.
Hagerstown, May 3, 1866.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00
Surplus on the 1st of January 1866, 644,148.48
Total amt of Capital and Surplus, 1,644,148.48

THIS COMPANY

INSURES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY
OF PROPERTY
IN TOWN OR COUNTRY,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

PERPETUAL POLICIES GRANTED ON PRIVATE RESIDENCES when requested, and LOSSES promptly paid without interference from Home Office.

On the part of the company, the Assured receive 75 per cent of the net Profit, without incurring any liability or lien thereon, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

For full particulars, apply to
THOMAS TAGGART,
Hagerstown, May 3, 1866. Agt.

IF YOU WOULD PURCHASE