

The Farmers' Column.

MAKING AND SAVING MANURE.

The wise and provident farmer should be continually accumulating manure. Everything that has the least value as a fertilizer should be carefully collected and preserved for application to the soil; and it is astonishing how much that is generally allowed to "waste its sweetness," not "upon the desert air," but right under the noses of the farmer and his family, about the house, may thus be converted from a disease breeding nuisance into a source of health, pleasure and wealth. The hen-house, the privy, the wood-shed, the sink-spout, the ash-heap, the sweepings of the yard, the slops from the chamber should all contribute to the compost heap. Muck should also be drawn from the swamp and piled for seasoning; leaves should be gathered from the forest and from the fence-corners; old plaster, bones, refuse salt, shells, and all kinds of animal and vegetable matters, that cannot be otherwise made use of, should be composted. Do you say these are little things? Small as they are, they often make all the difference between success and failure in farming.

We advocate the use of commercial fertilizers, but first let the farmer make all the manure he can at home. Hints on the subject of making and saving manures, as well as experiments in their use are wanted from farmers all over the country. In the meantime, we give here several suggestive items, gathered from various sources:

A HOME-MADE FERTILIZER.

J. L. Campbell, Washington College, Va., communicates to the Planter and Farmer the following:

"Just before the beginning of the war, while I was farming on a small scale, I tested a combination of fertilizers, which gave more satisfactory results. The application was made to a corn crop in two consecutive years. During the second year it was also applied to a clover lot, with far greater benefit than resulted from a mixture of plaster and ashes alone, applied on a portion of the same lot and in equal quantity.

"The ingredients were ground bones, (raw bone phosphate,) plaster, ashes and salt, in the following proportions:

Finely ground Bones	200 lbs.
Ground Plaster	100 "
Leached Ashes	350 "
Common Salt	70 "
Total	700 lbs.

"This mixture was applied to two acres, and dropped in the hill with the corn. The whole cost was $6.50.

"On very light soils, the addition of 100 lbs. of Peruvian guano to the above compost, would doubtless improve it. The quantity would then be sufficient for two acres and a half.

But even with this addition, the cost would fall far below that of many fertilizers now in use, and which contains less variety and a small proportion of real plant food.

PREPARATION OF NIGHT SOIL.

The following is a method of preparing this manure, in which its value is fully retained, while the offensive odor is effectually destroyed. We do not know to whom to credit the paragraph:

"To every one hundred pounds of night soil add seven pounds of sulphate of lime (gypsum) in powder; a double decomposition will ensue, and the result will be, instead of sulphuret of lime and carbonate of ammonia, the latter a soluble salt that cannot be volatilized. It may now be mixed with other composts, or dried any way that the farmer likes, and applied to the roots of the vegetables, to be again transformed into bread, butter, cheese, etc.

A CHEAP FERTILIZER.

For several years past Mr. L. E. Metcalf, of Franklin, Mass., has used a compost of salt, ashes and plaster on his farm crops with the most satisfactory results. Without being very exact in weighing or measuring the ingredients, he intends to mix one part of salt with two parts of grey rock plaster, and then adds an equal bulk of wood ashes. The mass is then thoroughly mixed, and allowed to stand a few days before using. If applied alone, about 300 lbs. are spread upon the land, whether cultivated or in grass; and, in case the land is planted, a little more is put in the hill. If other manure is to be used upon the same lands the compost is worked into the manure and both used together. On land on which plaster has no perceptible effect when applied alone, this compost proves as beneficial as on land where plaster works favorably in consequence, as he believes, of its combination with the ashes. Mr. M. prefers his home-made compost to any of the commercial manures. He is particular about the kind of plaster, and says the white has little if any agricultural value.

SALT AS AN ANTI-RUST MANURE.

"A planter," writes to the Macon Telegraph, as follows:

I have used salt for *fifteen years* or more. I find it essential to all lands like mine, and most of the cotton lands are like mine. Three hundred pounds (six bushels) of salt and two hundred of land plaster to the acre are almost a *preventive of rust*, which is one of the worst enemies to cotton the planter has to contend with. Salt makes cotton bear longer in the season, and stand drouth better, it increases the quantity and improves the quality of the staple, it acts equally well on corn, oats and other grain, toughens wheat straw, and causes less waste from the heads of wheat breaking off when cut. I use 800 bushels, but many cannot use it on account of the price.

A SALT AND LIME MIXTURE.

A very useful and energetic mixture is made by the following simple mixture:

"Take three bushels of unslaked lime, dissolve a bushel of salt in as little water as will dissolve it, and slake the lime with it. If the lime will not take up all the brine at once—which it will if good and fresh burned—turn it over and let it lie a day and add a little more of the brine; and so continue to do till it is all taken up."

This mixture will supply plants with chlorine, lime and soda, all of which are essential; destroy the odor of putrifying animal matters, while it retains the ammonia, and promotes the decomposition of vegetable and animal matters in the soil or compost heap to which it may be applied. The farmer should keep a quantity of this mixture constantly on hand.

Brine which has been used for salting meat or fish, is still more valuable than that newly made, as it contains a portion of blood and other animal matter.

Whenever refuse nitrate of potash—that is common saltpetre—or refuse liquid in which it has been dissolved for pickling meat, can be procured, it should be carefully preserved and mixed into a compost heap.—*Rural Carolinian.*

The Fate of a Fighting Dog.

A man he owned a terrior dog—
A bob-tailed dirty cuss—
And that there purp got that there man
In many an ugly muss:
For the man he was on his muscle,
And the dorg was on his bite,
So to kick that dorg-goned animile
Was sure to raise a fight.

A woman owned a Thomas cat,
That fit at fifteen pound:
And other cats got up and slid
When that there cat was round.
The man and his dorg came along one day,
Where the woman she did dwell,
And the purp he growled ferociously,
And went for the cat pell-mell.

He tried to chaw the neck of the cat,
But the cat he wouldn't be chawed:
So he lit on the back of that there dorg,
And bit! and clawed! and clawed!
Oh, the hair it flew! and the pup he youled!
As the claws went into his hide,
And the chunks of flesh were peeled from his back;
Then he flummuxed, and kicked, and died.

The man he ripped, and cussed, and swore,
As he gathered a big brick bat,
That he would be durned essentially
If he didn't kill that cat!
But the woman allowed she'd be blest if he did!
And snatched up an old shot-gun,
Which she fired, and peppered his diaphragm
With bird-shot number one.

They toted him home on a window blind,
And the doctor cured him up;
But he never was known to fight again,
Or to own another purp.
Folks may turn up their snouts at this here rhyme,
I don't care a straw for that;
All I wanted to show is, that fighting dorgs
May tackle the wrong Tom cat.

Protect Your Eyesight.

Under the above head the New York Evening Mail prints the following semi-scientific advice:

Milton's blindness was the result of overwork and dyspepsia. One of the most eminent American divines, having for some time been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, spent thousands of dollars in value, and lost years of time in consequence of getting up several hours before daylight and studying by artificial light. His eyes never got well.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that, on waking, the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sow directly in front of the light, or window or door.

It is best to have the light fall from above obliquely over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and talk, walk, or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a blueish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some yellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them, but apply the saliva with the finger—it is the speediest dilutent in the world—and then wash your eyes and face in warm water.

☞ A man having married a woman in Tazewell county, Ill., who had already had four husbands, was asked why he became the fifth. He said: "I am of an adventurous disposition, and having heard that her first husband ran away, the second hung himself, the third shot himself and the fourth drowned himself, I wanted to try my luck and see what would become of me, and I am afraid," he added, with a sigh, "that I shan't have the pluck to do what any of my predecessors did."

During the debate in the Continental Congress on the establishment of the Federal army, a member offered a resolution providing that it should never exceed three thousand men; whereupon Washington moved an amendment that no enemy should ever invade the country with a force exceeding two thousand men. This joke was a perfect success, and the laughter which it excited smothered the resolution.

A Glasgow merchant, on his death-bed, sent for a Free Church clergyman. Having some fears regarding his future prospects, he asked the reverend gentleman: "Do you think if I were to leave $10,000 to the Free Kirk that my soul would be saved?" "Well," answered the cautious minister, "I couldn't just promise you that, but I think it's an experiment well worth trying."

THE

AMERICAN

BUTTONHOLE,

OVERSEAMING,

—AND—

SEWING MACHINE,

HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER MOST OF ALL THE OTHER SEWING MACHINES IN THE MARKET:

1. It has a tension which prevents cutting of thread or dropping of stitches.

2. It has the most powerful construction, which will insure good work for a quarter of a century.

3. It sews the lightest cambric and the usual shoe leather without any strain whatever.

4. It has feed bar which can be lowered or raised at will, thus adapting it to all kinds of material.

5 It is impossible to get the machine out of order unless by rust, dust or taking apart. It will never get out of order by working.

6. It has the highest attainable speed, making about 2,200 stitches per minute by foot, and 3,000 by steam.

7. It is the lightest running shuttle machine.

8. It makes the most beautiful Lock Stitch.

9. It has the handsomest appearance.

10. It has the strongest, most convenient, handsomely polished, braced table, with drawer, and board to prevent soiling the dress.

11. Its cover is polished, fitting and locked as a little trunk. There is nothing better than this to preserve the machine.

12. It has a straight needle.

13. Four bobbins hold a spool of cotton.

14. It has the best hemmer.

15. It has the most comple attachment, the Jack-of-all-trades, hems, folls, binds, bastes, tucks, braids and ruffles.

16. It is as simple as any machine in the market.

17. It needs but little time to learn its operation.

18. It has the best embroidering attachment.

The advantages combine the best qualities of a Sewing Machine for the family who want to use it steadily in all kinds of work. Nothing equal can be found in the way of combing the advantages of all the Sewing Machines now known, while obviating all their faults.

The Following Advantages

The AMERICAN possesses alone and undisturbed, there being no other machine even pretending them:

1. It has a larger arm and a stronger construction than any family machine, admitting larger pieces of work, thus fitting the machine to family and manufacturing porposes as well, without need of two machines. It has 8½x5 inches clear room.

2. It sews on a straight piece while puffing another at the same time without basting, attachment or after work.

3. It binds a coat, a skirt, or hat without any braid or binding whatever.

4. It folds up the brim of a hat to any fullness.

5. It overseams a sheet or Brussels carpet.

6. It makes beautiful eyelet work.

7. It embroiders on the edge.

8. It makes button holes of any size on any material.

9, It has the braiding machine which makes braid of any size or color at the rate of 150 yards per hour. This sells for $10 extra.

10. It always won the first premium at every exhibition in which it has been entered.

THE AMERICAN

Can be had as a plain sewing machine without the buttonhole and overseaming, at $15 less than the given prices.

We want a few reliable agents everywhere, to whom we will make it an object to sell these popular machines.

Machines will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Every machine has a full outfit for plain sewing, hemming, &c:

We simply ask an examination to verify all we state.

G. PATRONI,

OFFICE AND WAREROOM,

511 King St.,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

July 23, 1870—y.

TO PHYSICIANS.

—:o:—

New York, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF

Compound Extract Buchu.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES,

MODE OF PREPARATION.

Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this, (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopea, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever in inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist, of Sixteen Years' Experience.

—:o:—

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

November 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia

—:o:—

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu,

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

In all diseases of these 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 action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering 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 the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, New York.

—:o—

None are Genuine

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

April 30, 1870—y.

THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

Clothing House

ON THE

EASTERN SHORE.

JOS. A. CATLIN,

SUCCESSOR TO

Turkheimer & Catlin,

After an experience of years, a thorough acquaintance with the City Markets, and a knowledge of the wants of the trade in this locality, offers to the citizens of this, and the adjoining Counties, a complete and carefully selected Stock of Seasonable Clothing.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S and BOY'S CLOTHING,

of all kinds and at all prices!

Furnishing Goods!

Furnishing Goods!

Furnishing Goods!

HATS AND CAPS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND FINISH.

I have secured the assistance of Mr. Wm. J. McFeely, an experienced Salesman, late of Centreville.

☞ DETERMINED, NOT ONLY TO SUSTAIN THE OLD REPUTATION OF THIS HOUSE, BUT TO EXTEND ITS PATRONAGE BY KEEPING, AT REASONABLE PRICES, A STOCK OF GOODS TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE, A CALL AND EXAMINATION OF MY GOGDS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

JOS. A. CATLIN,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

SELLING OFF!

Selling Off!!

ANTICIPATING a change in our business, we will sell,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST FOR CASH,

our large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

(city-made) cheaper than they can be purchased in any other establishment. People who have but little money should not fail to visit *THE PEOPLE'S STORE.* Now is the time to buy Great Bargains, as we intend to run the entire Stock off at some price!

WE SHALL STICK TO THE *ONE PRICE SYSTEM!* and it will be named on all our articles.

Parties who are indebted and have been repeatedly and politely requested to settle their accounts, long over-due, will have the pleasure of settling with other parties.

To our old friends we return our hearty thanks for their confidence and patronage.

Respectfully,

WM. A. VICKERS.

Dec. 11, 1869. *People's Store.*

—:o:—

LARGE STOCK

TO BE CLOSED OUT

FOR CASH!!

AND TO

SHORT TIME BUYERS!

—:o:—

THE GREATEST BARGAINS ARE

NOW OFFERED AT

W. A. VICKERS'

"PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE,"

An examination will insure us large sales, and money will not be such an object to those who want CHEAP GOODS!

Great reduction in Mattings, Carpets, Oil Cloths, French, English and American Dry Goods. All Wool Cassimeres, 65 cents to $1.50 per yard; Granadines, 31 cents, reduced to 16⅔ cents per yard. Beautiful lot of Dress Goods, 40 cents, marked down to 25 cents per yard: they are the Cheapest Goods in Town. We will sell the cheapest Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy and White Goods ever offered in this market.

Cheapest Calicoes, Muslins and Sheeting are now offered by *Wm. A. Vickers.*

Hats & Caps.

The Largest Stock in Kent county, and we have marked them down *At Very Low Prices!*

BOOTS & SHOES.

Home made! Nice Goods for Ladies and Children. Men's cheap Heavy Balmorals, high cut, only $2.25; as cheap as any $300. Shoe we have seen this season. offered by *Wm. A. Vickers.*

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of Goods, we announce in to-day's paper, is for the want of money. We have heavy demands to meet, and will thank our friends for as early settlements as they can, to enable us to meet our immediate wants. Cash buyers, and punctual paying customers, will find it to their interest to examine the greatest bargains ever offered in Chestertown.

Respectfully,

WM. A. VICKERS.

THE

Chestertown Transcript

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Office, Court Street.

E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. If not paid within three months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged.

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TEN LINES of Bourgeois (or its equivalent in space) or less, will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, three Dollars; Six months, five Dollars: One Year, eight Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertisments must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered out.

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Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

SUITABLE FOR

STORES,

TRUSTEES' SALES,

Public Sales,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

☞ Cheap for Cash, and at short notice. ☜

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E. F. PERKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Particular attention given to the collection of claims and the sale of Real Estate.

☞ Office in the New Building in Court Street. May 23, 1868.

Oil Cloths.

CARRIAGE CANVAS, PLAIN,
CARRIAGE CANVAS, TWILLED,
CARRIAGE CANVAS, DUCK.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, NEW STYLES.

Oil Cloth Window Curtains,

Just received and for sale by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Feb. 26, 1870.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Baltimore.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends of Kent and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that he has *leased* the large and commodious

New Hotel,

situated on the

Corner of Calvert and Franklin Streets,

opposite Northern Central Depot.

Having been engaged for the last twenty years in conducting popular Hotels, I feel assured of being able to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the LA PIERRE HOUSE in a style equal to any Hotel in the City.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. VOSHELL.

May 7, 1870—3m.

T. G. WROTH,

Produce Commission Merchant,

Cor. Light and Camden streets,

RECEIVES and sells on Commission Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, Live Stock, Hides, &c., &c.

☞ Crates for Peaches and Boxes, furnished shippers when ordered.

Baltimore, June 4, 1870—6m

"RISING SUN"

SALOON,

ON BRIDGE ST. NEAR CROSS, CHESTERTOWN,

IS fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen with all the delicacies usually found in the the Saloons of the city.

In the Ladies' Saloon, Ladies will be served with Cake, Ice Crem, Oysters in all styles of cooking, Terrapins, Crabs, Beef-Steaks, Fried Ham, all the delicacies of the season, at the short notice.

In the Gentlemens Saloons, Gentlemen will in addition be served with choice cigars.

☞ Parties will be supplied with everything needful for refreshment tables—and Ice.

☞ Families supplied with Oysters, Ice Cream, Water Ices, Custard &c., by the gallon upon reasonable terms.

ICE

in large or small quantities for sale, and delivered every morning to regular customers in Chestertown.

The long experience of the subscriber as a caterer, justifies him in asking a liberal patronage from the public.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

13-'68. Proprietor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county and to me directed, at the suit of William B. Rambo, against the goods and chattles of John Beck, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Beck, of, in and to the following property, viz: all the

WHEAT, OAT, AND CORN CROPS,

on the farm where the said John Beck now resides, near Trappe Corner, Kent county, Md.: And I hereby give notice, that on *Wednesday, the 10th day of August,* 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Trappe Corner, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.

July 30, 1870—tds. [$2.75]

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