

The Farmers' Column.

From the Weekly Sun.

What Farmers' Sons Should Learn.

Few people, comparatively, estimate duly the amount of knowledge embraced within the range of the student of agriculture. Agricultural education, therefore, is poorly appreciated. There is a vague idea commonly entertained that chemistry has something to do with soils, and that commercial fertilizers should be analyzed to make sure we are not cheated in them; but beyond this there is little appreciation of the uses of science, and there is too common a belief that a good farmer is spoiled to just about the extent that he dabbles in learning. It is admitted that there has been a material upward tendency of public opinion in this respect of late years, and that a great many who hold such views now are unwilling to acknowledge them.

We think that all hopes of agricultural improvement are based upon the increasing intelligence of farmers themselves. Farmers' sons, besides being well instructed in the sound and useful learning which every good citizen should have, should be taught that in their own most useful and necessary pursuit they are brought into contact with a body of knowledge and science which, if pursued with diligence, will make them, in point of education, equals of the learned in any calling of life; and they should have all possible opportunity in schools and colleges of such an introduction to this knowledge as will put them in the way of self-instruction in coming years.

Our Agricultural College is only the beginning of what should be done in this respect in Maryland; nor should it be valued so much as the means of educating each year a hundred or more young farmers in a measure somewhat adequate to their rights, but because it may send out year by year so many teachers—some on their own farms, by the intelligent application of what they have learned, and many, let it be hoped, to take charge of our country schools. In these the same *kind* of instruction would be in a measure disseminated among the many thousands who can never enter a college, and under such teachers those bleak and barren places called country school houses may become, in time, little centres of cultivation, where trees and grass, a few vines and fruit trees, and shrubbery and flowers may be object lessons for children and parents. Very young children may learn something of botany and entomology, with such little arts as grafting, training, budding, pruning, and the management of flowers, and very little ground is needed for such purposes. What we need mainly is, teachers willing and able to teach.

To return to what belongs to a complete course of instruction in agricultural science and knowledge, much of which may be learned if time and means allow, we begin with the sciences—chemistry, botany, vegetable physiology, embracing mechanical powers, optics, acoustics, pneumatics, light, heat, electricity, mathematics as applied to mensuration and surveying.

Of the application of chemistry to agriculture, Professor Johnston says: "The art of culture indeed is almost entirely a chemical art, since nearly all its processes are to be explained only on chemical principles. If you add lime or exposure to your land, you introduce new chemical agents. If you irrigate your meadows, you must demand a reason from the chemist for the abundant growth of grass which follows. Do you find animal manure powerful in its action, is the effect of some permanent, while that of others is speedily exhausted? Does a mixture of animal and vegetable manure, prepare the land best for certain kinds of grain? Do you apply common salt, or gypsum, or saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, with advantage? In all these cases you observe chemical results which you would be able to control and modify, did you possess the requisite chemical knowledge." The greatest light has been thrown upon the art of culture by the researches of organic chemistry. The operations of plowing, fallowing, draining, weeding and many others, are only methods by which chemical action is induced or facilitated. The feeding of cattle, the raising and management of dairy produce are not beyond the province of chemistry. The subject of manures and their application is full of it; and indeed there is no branch of agriculture where it has not its applications.

In vegetable physiology is learned how plants live, grow, feed and perform their various functions, and under what conditions they grow best.

In geology are explained the immediate origin of the several soils, the cause of the diversities which even on the same farm or in the same field they often exhibit; the nature and differences among subsoils, and the advantage to be expected from breaking them up or bringing them to the surface.

Entomology gives us knowledge of the various insects that prey upon crops, and may lead to methods of protection against the ravages which so often destroy the farmer's hopes.

Meteorology has to do with winds, storms, rain, snow, mists, frosts, all of which affect so materially crops, fruits and domestic animals.

"It may indeed be said with truth," says Prof. Johnston, "that no department of natural science is incapable of yielding instruction—that scarcely any knowledge is superfluous—to the tiller of the soil."

Turning from the study of sciences to what is practical, it may be supposed that there is little a boy can learn at college which he cannot better learn at home or on a farm. As to many of the common and simple operations of the farm this may be true, but take a bright boy from one of our common farms, as commonly managed, to a well-ordered, well stocked and well managed agricultural institution, and there will be a revelation to him of what he never dreamed of. It will be a manifestation in living actual practice of all the progress of the half century past in agricultural improvement.

He should be instructed in and have exemplified the best mode of cultivation of our principal farm crops, and the subject of general farm management; the division of a farm into fields, and the important matter of rotation of crops; drainage; the management of pasture ground; the management of meadows; the adaptation of crops to soils and to climate; the improvement of worn down soils; the physical qualities of soils and the effect upon the production of crops; treatment of domestic animals of all sorts; their breeding, rearing, fattening, feeding for the dairy; the qualities of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, their adaptation to localities and the character of pastures, and the special purposes each is suited for; the economy of feeding; preparation of food; dairying, butter making, cheese making—these topics embrace alone greatly more than a boy would likely to be instructed in at home; when we pass beyond them there will be found a much wider range of merely practical teaching in which he is a stranger.

So simple a matter as the proper management of manures, what do common farmers know of it—the proper time and mode of application, the treatment of composts, the composition of concentrated fertilizers and method of compounding them?

Farm architecture, including farm-houses and outbuildings, bridges, fences; also making of roads, walks and paths.

The modes of supplying water by means of cisterns, wells, ponds, &c., and the methods of raising and conveying it.

The qualities and uses of the varieties of timber, what are suited for building purposes, what for fences, what for machinery and farm implements.

The propagation of trees and plants, grafting, budding, layering, transplanting, pruning and training.

Mechanism of the various machines and farm tools—their handling and management, the use of the steam engine.

Orchards and their management, including instruction in pomology; the treatment of vineyards with the knowledge of the qualities and uses of the various grapes; the cultivation of the small fruits, garden herbs and vegetables; the care of plants under glass.

All these are matters to be brought practically to the attention of the student, and made the objects of study and illustrated in a well-managed farm, with live stock, implements, buildings, fences and roads suitable to it; with orchard, vineyard, garden, conservatory, hot house, forcing-house, pits, hot-beds, &c.

In such a field of knowledge, diligently cultivated, it need not be feared that there will be lack of that mental discipline and training which is so important an element in education. It is less what a boy learns than how he learn it that gives him proper mental training; and if our teachers would compel their scholars to habits of learning thoroughly, they may safely enough, when circumstances demand, exchange such studies as are especially disciplinary for such as are directly useful

Why Can't a Woman be a Mason?

At the Masonic celebration at Austin, Nevada, recently, Major Sherman delivered the address, abounding in wit and humor, clustering around eloquent gems of Masonic history. As a specimen of the humor we quote the solution of the above query, as reported in the Reville. It will be duly appreciated, we hope, by the ladies:

"Woman sometimes complains that she is not permitted to enter our Lodge and work the Craft in their labors, and learn all there is to be learned in the institution. We will explain the reason. We learn that before the Almighty had finished his work that he was in some doubt about creating Eve. The creation of every living thing had been accomplished, and the Almighty had made Adam, (who was the first Mason) and created him for the finest Lodge in the world, and called it Paradise No. 1. He then caused all the beasts of the field and fowls of the air to pass before Adam for him to name them, which was a piece of work he had to do alone, so that no confusion might thereafter arise when Eve was created, whom he knew would make trouble if she was allowed to participate in it, if he created her beforehand. Adam being very much fatigued with the labors of his first task, fell asleep, and when he awoke he found Eve in the Lodge with him. Adam being being Senior Warden, placed Eve at the pillar of beauty, in the South, and they received their instructions from the Grand Master in the East, which when finished, she immediately called the Craft from labor to refreshment. Instead of attending to the duties of the office, as she ought, she left her station, violated her obligation let in an expelled Mason, who had no business there, and went around with him, leaving Adam to look after the jewels. This fellow had been expelled from the Grand Lodge with several others some time before. But hearing the footsteps of the Grand Master, he suddenly took his leave, telling Eve to go to making aprons, as she and Adam were not in proper regalia. She went and told Adam, and when the Grand Master returned to the Lodge he found his gavel had been stolen. He called for the Senior and Junior Wardens, who had neglected to guard the door, and found them absent. After searching for some time he came to where they were hid, and demanded of Adam what he was doing there, instead of occupying his official station: Adam replied that he was waiting for Eve to call the Craft from refreshment to labor again; and that the Craft was not properly clothed, which they were making provisions for. Turning to Eve, he asked her what she had to offer in excuse for her unofficial and unmasonic conduct. She replied that a fellow passing himself off as a grand lecturer, had been giving her instructions, and she thought it was no harm to learn them. The Grand Master then asked her what had become of his gaval? She said she didn't know, unless that fellow had taken it away. Finding that Eve was no longer trustworthy, and that she had caused Adam to neglect his duty, and let in one whom he had expelled, the Grand Master closed the Lodge, and turning them out, set a faithful Tiler to watch the door, with a flaming sword. Adam, repenting of his folly went to work like a man and a good Mason, in order to get reinstated again. Not so with Eve—she got angry about it, and commenced raising Cain.

"Adam on account of his information was permitted to establish Lodges, and work in the lower degree, and while Eve was allowed to join him in acts of charity outside, she was never more again to be admitted to assist in the regular Lodge work of the Craft. Hence the reason why woman cannot become an inside Mason."

☞ Philadelphia belles wear monogram hair-pins.

GALENA SEMINARY.

Boarding and Day School,

Galena, Kent County, Md.

E. L. BENNY, Principal.

THE next scholastic year of the above Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPT'R. 4th, and close the following July.

Pupils can enter at any time, but those wishing to compete for Medals must enter the first day, continue punctual in attendance, and faithful to all the Rules throughout the year.

For Circulars and other particulars, apply to Editor of Transcript.

Aug. 26, 1871—tf.

FERTILIZERS.

I INVITE the attention of my friends and the Farmers generally to the following well known Fertilizers:

Bower's Complete Manure,

Patapsco Guano,

Bowen & Mercer's Super Phosphate,

Stocks of which I expect to keep on hand during the season.

I also solicit orders for

W. WHITELOCK & CO'S. VEGETATOR,
J. J. TURNER & CO'S. EXCELSIOR,
J. J. TURNER & CO'S. PHOSPHATE,
MORO PHILLIPS & CO'S
SUPER PHOSPHATE.

☞ Special arrangements for time can be made with me.

I can deliver any of the above Fertilizers at any point a customer may desire.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

Chestertown, Aug. 26, 1871—2m.

New Firm in the Lumber Business!



Having purchased the entire stock of Mr. Wm. Vannort in the Lumber Business, we intend to keep at his old stand a full and complete assortment of

BUILDING MATERIAL;

AND A LARGE STOCK OF LUMBER, to which we invite the attention of consumers, comprised in part of Select Cullings, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine, 5-8 Siding.

Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring,
White Pine Scantling and Bill Stuff,
Hemlock Joist, Scantling & Bill Stuff,
White Pine and Hemlock Fencing,
White Pine and Cypress Shingles,
Laths, Pales, Window Sash glazed, and Window Shutters.

We hope, by attention to our business, to merit a full share of public patronage.

We will also continue the

CARPENTERING
AND
Undertaking

business with unabated vigor.

JOHN T. DODD & SON.

July 15, 1871—tf.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
AT
Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale his

Valuable Grist Mill

at Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Md.

This property is one of the most valuable of the kind on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, being a first-class stand for business, of which it has a large patronage, and being now in good order and condition. It is situated near the terminus of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad at Centreville, and within one mile of a Public Landing on Chester River.

There is attached to the property a few acres of fine Meadow land and Garden ground.



A DWELLING HOUSE is attached to and is part of the Mill house, and is of sufficient size for any ordinary family.

To a man of enterprise the property offers a first-rate business. The terms will be made easy and accommodating.

For information inquire of Wm. P. Sewall, on the premises; S. W. DeCoursey, Beverly, New Jersey; J. K. Hines, Chestertown; Lloyd Tilghman, Centreville, or the subscriber.

T. DeC. RUTH,

July 22—tf. Chestertown, Md.

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE Tax Payers of the Third Election District of Kent County are hereby notified that the taxes for 1871 are in the hands of the Collector, and prompt payment is hereby demanded.

All persons indebted for taxes for 1870 are seriously urged to make immediate payment, or the Collector will resort to the summary process of the law.

WILLIAM V. LUCAS,
Collector of Tax for Third District.

July 15, 1871—tf.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS
Of the 4th Election District.

MY Books for 1871 are now ready, and prompt payment is earnestly requested. To delinquents for 1870 I must urge an immediate settlement. Those not settled by October 1st, I shall collect according to law.

☞ I will be in Chestertown Tuesdays and Saturdays. WM. A. THOMAS,

August 12, 1871—2m. Collector.

GEO. W. BROOKS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Laths, &c.
East Falls and Eastern Avenues,

June 3, 1871—1y BALTIMORE.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME to get in your Stock of Coal.

Persons wanting any can have it delivered on their shore in lots, without extra charge, by applying at once to

TURNER BROS.

Betterton, Sept. 23, 1871.

CIDER VINEGAR,
RELIABLE FOR PICKLING,
on hand and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, August 19, 1871.

VINEGAR BITTERS



R. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce St., N.Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile **Fancy Drink,** Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors,** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other **WORMS,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

August 5 1871—y

NOTICE.

JOHN P. RINGGOLD,
in consequence of extending the Fountain Hotel, has REMOVED his
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT STOCK
from 175 West Baltimore Street, to
No. 18 N. CHARLES St., near Fayette.

New Scarfs for Ladies.

BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.
OPEN WORK HOSIERY.
LACE & LISLE THREAD HOSIERY
PURE SILK HOSIERY.
MISSES' SILK HOSIERY.

☞ *We are determined to sell cheap.*

RINGGOLD'S HOSIERY BAZAR,
18 North Charles street.

RINGGOLD'S BAZAR,
18 North Charles St.,
NEAR FAYETTE.

MISSES' MERINO SHIRTS 37½ cts.
BOYS' MERINO SHIRTS 50 cents.
Large stock of Ladies thin UNDERWEAR from auction, cheap.
Don't fail to see our FANCY HOSE, the largest assortment in the city.
Cartwright & Warner's UNDERGARMENTS, all qualities, and cheap.

Baltimore, May 6, 1871.

GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT inducements to customers, wholesale and retail. Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Green and Black Teas, of choice chops; Coffees—Java, Laguyra, Rio, &c.

English and American Pickles, Capers and Condiments, Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermecilla. Fresh Canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.

THOMAS M. GREEN,

88 *W. Baltimore Street, near Holiday.*

Sept. 25, 1869—y.

BUY THE FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is the cheapest, most durable and brilliant of any Lead in the market. For sale by

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

May 6, 1871—y. Chestertown, Md.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

HAVE the best and cheapest SPICES in this market. GREEN GINGER, WHITE and BLACK MUSTARD SEED, CELERY SEED, MACE, NUTMEGS, CLOVES, ALLSPICE, and Red and Black PEPPER, whole or ground, and warranted pure.

NESTLE'S MOTHER'S MILK substitute, the best diet in the market for children.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

August 19, 1871.

Medical Card.

DR. T. S. HOLTON having located in Chestertown, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

He may be found during business hours, when not professionally engaged,) at Mr. T. W Wickes' Drug Store.

Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
$5000 WILL BE PAID.

To any person producing any Medicine showing half as many living, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. *Used inwardly only.* A pleasant Medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 in every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony.) It is the scientific prescription of Professor Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833,—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, and other testimonials of many prominent renowned physicians and clergymen. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express, collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. J. P. FITLER, 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Penna. The Remedy is sold or obtained by Druggists. For sale by

S. J. WICKES & Co., Grey's Inn Wharf;
PARROTT & BUSICK, Still Pond X Roads;
T. W. WICKES, Chestertown.

Feb. 25, 1871—y.

THE FEFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, Md.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

Pure Spices.

GINGER, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs, Sage, Mustard, Black and Red Pepper; all can be obtained, ground, at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THERE is no class of remedial agents so extensively or so justly used as Medicated Plasters. The timely use of one of Alcock's or Wells' Strengthening Plasters will prevent much suffering and sickness, especially if predisposed to weak lungs or any affection of the chest or back. They afford great relief in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc. For sale at

Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

C. H. BAKER,
COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN.

Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall,

Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

HALL'S VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER.
CHEVELIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER.
STONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORER
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

CORN STARCH,
FARINA,
RICE FLOUR,
TAPIOCA,
SAGO,
SEA MOSS FARINA.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

THE CHEAPEST BASKET.

THE MELLISH PEACH BASKET,

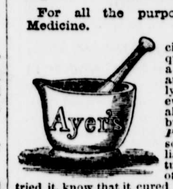
For sale at Barnard's Wharf, at 12½ cents.

N. BARNARD.

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can ensue from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

For sale by J. L. Stam, Chestertown; J. P. Ireland, Galena, and all druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. [Nov. 19, 1870.

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. 1870. *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'
"PEOPLES 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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Call and examine my stock of Tinware, Stoves, Hardware, Woodware, Japanned Ware, Stone Ware, &c., &c., received direct from Importers and Manufacturers, and for sale at
SMALL PROFITS.

HARDWARE.

Two, three, and four prong forks, shovels, spades, hoes, rakes, post spades, grain scoops, bramble scythes, briar hooks, trace chains, breast, back and halter chains, brass and iron chain by the yard, carriage, plow and tire bolts by the hundred or dozen, from 15 to 100 cts. per dozen; barrelbolts; tower nicked, flush and shutter bolts, rip and cross cut saws, pruning, meat, back, compass, keyhole, web and wood saws of Diston, Spear, Jackson, and Brown's manufacture; hinge nails, cut, wrought, finishing, clout, fence, and galvanized nails, by the pound or keg; horse shoe nails, tacks, galvanized tacks, carriage tacks, pump & carpet tacks, curry combs, sad irons, augurs, post augurs, Coops, Pugh and Bright lip augur bits, wood and iron braces, iron and steel squares, try squares, rules, guages, framing and firmer chisels, gouges, levels, compasses, compass dividers, hooks and staples, staples, brass screw rings, hand-rail screws, screws from ½ inch to 3 inches; screw drivers, smoothing, jack and fore planes, plane bits, one and two foot rules; tin, iron and plated tea and table spoons; a large assortment of knives and forks, carvers, ivory handle tea and table knives; strap and T hinges, hooks and hinges, Mayer's, Tull & Porter, and Seymor window blind butts, table, parliament and brass hinges, acorn butts, knob locks, plate, pad, rim, dead, trunk, till, wardrobe, chest, drawer, and jail pad locks, hat and coat hooks, thumb latches, door latches, barn door latches, brass and lead pickets, molasses gates, coal oil spickets, tap borers, mill saw, bastard, round, half-round, taper and saw files, horse rasps, monkey wrenches, carpenters' and shoe pincers, round and flat nippers, bed and plate castors, door bells, farm bells, frame and axle pulleys, drawer pulls, shutter and blind fasteners, turn buckles, gimlets, window springs, hooks and eyes, closet latches, sash fasteners, wad cutters, gun worms, heads, tubes and caps, brass and iron buttons, pad, cabinet and door locks, keys, taper files, chest handles, door stops, harness awls and needles, cow bells, coffee mills, axle clips, tea scales, brick, plaster and garden trowels, hatchets, hammers, post axes, hand and broad axes; a large assortment of scissors, razors, brushes, strap with hone, harness hooks, porcelain-head picture nails, copper rivets and burs, punches, porcelain shutter knobs, glue kettles, stew pans, tobacco cutters, pruning knives and shears, saw sets, wagon and cart boxes, &c., &c., &c.

WOOD WARE.

Tubs, buckets, churns, wood bowls, wash boards, well buckets, sugar and coffee boxes, brooms, baskets, potato mashers, rolling pins, butter prints and paddles, lemon squeezers, safes, dust, scrub, horse, wall, paint & white wash brushes, fork, spade, broom, shovel, awl, saw, chisel, plane, augur, hatchet and ax handles, &c., &c.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, April 1, 1871.

Attention

THE most elegant mode of *perfuming* clothing is by placing them in contact with odoriferous substances. This end can be attained by purchasing at the Drug Store of T. W. WICKES the most popular and prevailing perfumes now used. You can also find at his store a most elegant assortment of Combs, Brushes, Soaps, and Fancy Articles, all of the finest quality, and at city retail prices. The Bachelor Hair Dye, which is used so extensively in Europe and this country, and which has been satisfactorily proven by men of science and taste to be the best Hair Dye in the world, is sold by T. W. Wickes. Natural Mineral Waters for the debilitated, such as Vichy, Kissengen, Saratoga, and other waters. Spices, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Mustard, Mace, Black and Red Pepper, Nutmegs, and *ground* Sage. Extracts for flavoring, of all varieties. Fine Cigars and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Jan. 7, 1871.

NOTICE.

Cut this out and keep it for Reference.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE CITY GO TO

W. H. RINGGOLD'S,
95 N. Charles Street,
AND BUY ALL YOUR
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

He can sell them
Cheaper than any one!
And you can
Pay your expenses in your purchases!

☞ DON'T FAIL TO GO: HE HAS THE VERY ARTICLE YOU WANT.

Do not forget the Number!

W. H. RINGGOLD,
95 N. Charles st., 3 doors South of Mulberry.
Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1870.

A CARD.

GEORGE VICKERS and H. W. VICKERS have united under the title of *GEORGE VICKERS & SON,* for the practice of the Law in Kent and Queen Anne's County[illegible]

Chestertown, July 1, 1871—3m.

H. McCoy. *Wm. I. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

Feb. 13, 1870— Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT.



The subscriber, as agent for Miss Sarah A. Greenwood, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT on High street, in Chestertown, adjoining the Titter property, and two doors from the Dwelling of the late Mrs. Mary Voss. The house is a substantial one-story Frame, 16 by 32 feet, with attic, two good-sized rooms on each floor, with a large garden in the rear, entered by a 4-foot alley from High street.

If not sold at an early day will be rented for the remainder of the present year, or for 1872.

Possession given at once. Apply to

E. F. PERKINS,

Sept. 9, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

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