

The Farmers' Column.

CORN SONG.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard;
Heap high the golden corn;
No richer gift has Autumn poured
From out her lavish horn.

Let other lands, exulting, glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green,
The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.

Through vales of grass and flowers
Our plows their furrows made,
While, on the hills, the sun and showers
The changeful April day'd.

We dropped [illegible]
Beneath [illegible]
And [illegible] our sprouting grain
The robber-crows away.

All through the long bright days of June
Its leaves grew green and fair,
And waved in hot mid-summer noon
Its soft and yellow hair.

And now with Autumn's moonlit eves,
Its harvest time is come;
We pluck away its frosty leaves
And bear its treasures home.

Then, richer than the fabled gift
Apollo showered of old,
Fair hands the broken grains shall sift
And knead the meal of gold.

Let rapid idlers fill in silk
Around the costly board;
Give us the bowl of samp and milk
By homespun beauty poured.

Then shame on all the proud and vain
Whose folly laughs to scorn
The blessings of our sturdy grain—
Our wealth of golden corn.

Let earth withhold her goodly root;
Let mildew blight the eye;
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,
And wheat fields to the fly.

But let the good Lord keep adown
The [illegible] our fathers knew
Still let us, for His golden corn,
Send up our thanks to God!

PEACHES.

The following letter from T. B. Coursey, Esq., of Kent county, Delaware, appeared in a late number of the Wilmington Commercial. Like most articles from Mr. Coursey's practical pen, says the Delawarean, this contains some good suggestions, hence we take the liberty of transferring it to our columns. Says Mr. C.:

"Though not at this time a peach-grower to any extent, I may have a greater interest in a year or so; and though I had not a single tree, I, with every other citizen, have an indirect interest in this, one of Delaware's most important crops. I, therefore, in this letter, will try to show why the peach crop of 1871 has yielded so little to the producer, and point out a course, by which, I think, we may obtain better results in the future.

The crop just marketed is admitted to have been much the largest that has ever been gathered. And yet the peach-growers of the Peninsula are but little better for it. Why is this?

We would answer: 1st, over production; 2d, want of facilities for distribution so as to reach the consumer direct from the producer; 3d, high commissions and the chicanery of fruit-dealers; and 4th, and lastly, though not least, the high tariffs on the railroad.

That the freight charges on fruit are unreasonably high is easily demonstrated by referring to the tariff on other articles. The Delaware Railroad and its connections will freight a single barrel of flour from Felton to Philadelphia for 25 cents; for the same freight of peaches they charge 80 cents. Is there any justice in this? The perishable nature of the fruit is nothing to them. They collect the freight charges whether the fruit be rotten or sound. A car load of corn may be sent from Chicago to New York, nearly a thousand miles, for about the same it costs the peach-grower to send a car load of peaches to the same destination—about one-fourth the distance. A barrel of flour may be sent from St. Louis to Philadelphia for one dollar. This would not be over $100 per car-load for this great distance—at least three, if not four, times as far as from here to New York.

But to come home to our own road; the Delaware Railroad and its connections will carry a car-load of corn to Philadelphia for $20.80, but for a car load of peaches to the same place, $60 is charged. The difference is too great, and this is one of the obvious reasons why the crop has not been remunerative. If the whole line of the railroad was owned by Delawareans, some mitigation of the wrong complained of would be found in the assurance that the money would still remain amongst us. But such is not the case; very little Delaware Railroad stock is owned by our citizens, consequently the enormous tariffs which we are compelled to pay go to the money centres to enrich "fat corporations" there. We care not, however, how "fat" they become, so they do not "fatten" at the expense of our labor.

Railroads properly managed, are a benefit to every community through which they pass. It requires capital, skill, and enterprise to build them, and those who risk their capital should receive a liberal return for their outlay. But we still think that the benefits arising from them should be mutual and diffusive. Those who plant corn, sow wheat, and set out orchards, also risk their capital. The corn may be parched by the drought; the wheat may be eaten by the fly or blasted by mildews and the rust, and orchards may be blighted by the frost. It would, therefore, be reasonable and right that the producer should have a fair share in proportion to the amount of capital invested and the labor performed.

A crate of peaches shipped to New York, even by the car load, at present rates, and sold there at a dollar, would give the producer only about 22 cents. This is the estimate, viz: Freight 36 cents; carriage and commission, 10 cents; crate 16 cents; picking and delivering, 8 cents. Illustrating this, I find the following newspaper paragraph:

"A gentleman of Cambridge, Md., sold $2,169 worth of peaches, and, out of that sum he only received $266.14 net. He thinks that if the railroad from Seaford to Georgetown had been built, so he could have sent them to the Lewes steamer, instead of via the Delaware road, he would have netted over $1000."

But, our production has, perhaps, done more to produce unsatisfactory results, than even railroad charges and all else combined. And should we have a full crop in 72 o. 73 worse results must follow, unless some change is made in the tariff and distribution of the crop. For there will then be in addition to the present crop, thousands and hundreds of thousands of trees in bearing that did not bear this year. It, therefore, behooves us, not only peach-growers but every citizen of the State and Peninsula, to use our influence to promote this great interest of home industry.

We think that low prices have been caused by the great fruit farms of from one hundred to twelve hundred acres. It must be next to impossible to market so large a crop without some of the fruit going into market in a bad condition. One car load of damaged fruit thrown upon the market will lower the price on fifty car loads that follow it. If all the peach-growers on this Peninsula would be satisfied with one-tenth or even one-fifth of the land they have allotted to fruit, we would have remunerative prices notwithstanding the present high tariffs of carrying companies and commission men, and peach growers, in the aggregate, would make more money. Two or three thousand trees could be managed by the ordinary farm "help," and should the crop prove a failure from frost or other disasters, the farmer would have his other crops to look to for profit. But there is neither hope nor probability of any of the great peach farms being reduced in size until there is an utter prostration of the business.

We must, therefore, look to some other source for relief. One of our troubles is in making New York the chief and almost only depot for our fruit. This should be changed. There should, at once, be a united effort made to form connection with all roads of the same gauge as the Delaware through the northern part of Pennsylvania, and through the State of New York, thus reaching all the populous towns, and besides connect with the New England roads, so as to reach the great manufacturing towns with cars unbroken until they arrive at their destination. There should also be a steam ferry boat at Jersey City of sufficient capacity to carry over a dozen loaded cars at a time, and land them on the northeast side of the Hudson, so as to connect with the New York and New Haven and Hudson river railroads. From there they could be run to all points north, as far as it would be profitable to send them, dropping a car or two at each large town.

The fruit, by this arrangement, would reach its destination in good condition, and the New York markets be relieved of its accustomed glut. Besides, by reaching the consumer direct from the producer, they would get the fruit at such reasonable rates that all classes could afford to use it, thus increasing consumption and having formed a market without passing through so many hands as at present, thus yielding a fair price to the producer.

By this mode of ferriage all the populous towns along the line of the Hudson River Railroad, with Albany and Saratoga, would be accessible to the producer direct and in less time, and, of course, in better condition than by the present mode.

T. B. C.

Kent county, Del., Sept. 1871.

Advice to a Daughter After Marriage.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of April 29, 1818, (over half a century ago,) contains an admirable letter of advice, written from a father to his only daughter, immediately after her marriage. The *Enquirer* prefaces the letter with the following remarks: "The following letter is handed us from the pen of one of the best, and our correspondent believes in his conscience, one of the greatest men that Virginia has produced. It is written in an admirable manner, upon a most interesting subject—and is worthy the high reputation which the author bears. It forms an excellent supplement to the celebrated letters of Dr. Gregory to his daughters:"

MY DEAR: You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, admirable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend on the one hand; or, on that imprudence, which a want of reflection, or passion may prompt, on the other. But as there is no wish nearer my heart, than that you may ensure all that happiness, which the union of virtuous people is capable of bestowing; and, as the best sometimes err, for the want of previous reflection upon that line of conduct which is invariably to be pursued, how can I render you a higher service, than by presenting you with that advice, which the warmest affection suggests. My experience, as well as my solicitude, my fond hope of seeing you happy and beloved, even self-interest, for your happiness must now constitute the principal source of that of your parents, all urge me to fulfill a duty, at once pleasing, and I trust most useful.

You possess a good heart, and a good understanding. You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition. You have therefore, in your own power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness. It cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably pursue; if you now see clearly the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see beforehand, what is always the most praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness. I will call your attention to a few primary rules of conduct, from which a virtuous wife, one who has the sense and the goodness to endeavor to promote mutual happiness, and to render the matrimonial state a feast of the purest affection, will never depart.

The first maxim, which you should impress most deeply upon your mind, is never to attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feeling, cannot, and will not bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look, or expressions. The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent, he is belittled even in his own eyes; and be assured, the wife who once excites those sensations in the breast of her husband, will never regain the high ground which she might, and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns, he expects to find in her one, who is not to control him, not to take from the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct; but one who will place confidence in him, as to believe that his own produce is his best guide. Little things, what in reality are merest trifles, in themselves, often produce bickerings, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute. Yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference outweighs them all a thousand or ten thousand times. A difference in equality with your husband ought to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon, which must never be permitted to enter a habitation, where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition, or her differences? Nothing. But sue loses everything; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues; she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints; but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, and of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon any occasion, ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day; he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband stayed out longer than you expected? When he returns receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether ornament, of furniture or of any convenience? never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend; whatever may be your repast, however impossible it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners, which acts as the most powerful charm; it will give the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented upon any occasions of this nature.—If apologies, as silly people often think be necessary, your husband will make them; or, an ingenious wife will with good humor, banter her husband for giving his friends so indifferent a repast.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, whilst you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself and them by scolding; it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonish them with a calm firmness, and if that mode will not produce the desired effect, let them be moderately punished.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct whilst they amuse.—Do not devote much of your time to novels. There are a few which may be useful in improving, and in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but in general they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for subitantial, intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to that delicacy, which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, geography, poetry, moral essays, biography, travels, sermons and other well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion and to exalt your virtue. A woman, devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her, passions, whose voice, and not that of her God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity, to which families must be exposed; where will she find a support, if it not in her just reflection upon that all-ruling Providence, which governs the universe, whether animate or animate?

Mutual politeness, between the most intimate friends, is essential to that harmony, which should never be once broken or interrupted. How important, then, it is between man and wife? The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness, or inattention. This politeness, then, if it be not itself a virtue is at least, the means of preventing discontents, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse; it removes asperities, and gives to everything a smooth, an even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth. No; it is not to be found in wealth, but in minds properly tempered and suited to our respective situations. Competency is necessary; all beyond that point is ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise and stimulate, if requisite, your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit; because, engagement, sedulous employment in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune by honorable means, and particularly by professional exertion, a man derives peculiar satisfaction in self-applause, as well as in the increased estimation in which he is held by those around him. Such men always indicate cheerfulness, a fine glow of spirits, and consequently afford the best proof of their happiness; while the indolent, or those who spend more than they make, are as universally gloomy, discontented and peevish.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order, judgment, be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity, and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants in particular will have the strongest claim upon your charity. Let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in time of sickness, and never unjustly treated.

I could as easily write a volume upon this interesting subject as the short letter which you now receive. But, I am persuaded, it is of more importance to lead you "to reflect in time, upon the essential means of securing matrimonial happiness," than to enter into a more minute detail. Without such reflection, you would expect an effect, when the sufficient cause was removed. In short, there are two ways of gaining wisdom. If we are to be taught by our own experience, the cost is, too often, immense. If by the experience of all those who have gone before us, the cost to us is nothing; we set out aright, and the path we have entered upon, will every day become more pleasing.

That you may enjoy mutual happiness is the fervent prayer of your affectionate father.

☞ It is libel to say that *Nevada* editors go bare-footed.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of the Kent County Railroad Company, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Abel J. Rees, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Abel J. Reese of, in, and to the following property:

THE FARM

known as Tolchester, situated in Kent county, Md., and lying on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay: also, all that

Farm and Improvements,

known as Rees' Corner; also,

Lot of Store Goods

in the store at Rees' Corner; also the

GROWING CROPS

on the above named Farms, together with

6 HEAD OF HORSES, 2 YOKE OF OXEN, 10 HEAD OF CATTLE, 30 SHEEP, LOT OF HOGS AND SHOATS, TWO CARTS, 1 WAGON, 1 DEARBORN, 1 *CARRIAGE AND HARNESS*, ALSO, FARMING IMPLEMENTS:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Thursday, the 19th day of October, 1871,

at Rees' Corner, between the hours of three and 5 o'clock, P. M., I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, and satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.

Sept 23, 1871—tds. [6.25]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of the Kent County Railroad Company, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Arthur J. Wallis, Robert E. Wallis, and Edw. Crouch, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of Arthur J. Wallis of, in, and to, the following property:

THE FARM

where the said Arthur J. Wallis now resides, situated on the East side of the public road leading from Perkins' Hill to Chesterville, and adjoining the lands of John S. Hurlock, and others; also, the

CROP OF CORN AND CROP OF BEANS

on said farm:

2 MULES, 3 HORSES, 1 WHEAT REAPER, 5 HEAD OF CATTLE, LOT OF HOGS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Monday, October 16th, 1871,

between 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER,
Sept. 23, 1871—tds. [5.00.] Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Gilpin, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James Ginn, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said James Ginn, of, in and to the following property, viz:

All that Tract

or parcel of a tract of land, lying in the first Election District of Kent County, containing

58 Acres, 2 Roods & 9 Perches,

more or less, (reserving a private road or entry, twenty feet wide, as now used from the main road near Head of Sassafras, to the farm now occupied by S. W. Boyer, to him, his heirs and assigns,) which was conveyed to James Ginn by John F. Boone and wife, by deed dated May 31, 1867, and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 7, folios 131, &c.; also,

TWO HORSES, 3 COLTS, 2 COWS,

Lot of Hogs,

ONE CARRIAGE, ONE SULKEY,

LOT OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

AND CORN CROP,

And I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1871,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Village of Head of Sassafras, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
Sept. 23, 1871—tds (6.25)

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of the Kent County Railroad Company, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Barney DeCorse, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Barney DeCorse of, in and to, the following property:

THE FARM

where the said DeCorse resides, situated in Quaker Neck, Kent county, Md., adjoining the lands of James P. DeCorse and others, and lying on Chester river: also,

5 HEAD OF HORSES, 6 HEAD OF CATTLE, 1 CART, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 17th day of October, 1871,

on the premises, between the hours of three and five o'clock, P. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the 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.
Sept. 23, 1871—ts. [5.00]

Lumber.

JUST RECEIVED, A BOAT LOAD of Lumber and Building Material.
July 22—3t. JOHN T. DODD & SON.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — PURELY — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. 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. Frehs 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 ...*
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.

VINEGAR BITTERS

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 [illegible] 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.

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

$5000 WILL BE PAID.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREAY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the estate of

JAMES STANLEY,

late of Kent county, deceased,

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th of September, 1871.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
Sept. 23, 1871—4t. Administrator.

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 Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

***Singers and Public Speakers* find great protection from it.**

***Asthma* is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.**

***Bronchitis* is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.**

For a *Cough* and *Cold*, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up.

For *Influenza*, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course.

For *Whooping Cough*, give small doses three or four times a day.

For *Croup*, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the *Cherry Pectoral* on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

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

SELLING OF

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 goods.

Parties who are indebted and have 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.*

LARGE STOCK

TO BE CLOSED OUT

FOR CASH!!

AND TO

SHORT TIME BUYERS!

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.

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