

The Farmers' Column.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

Manures may be classed under three principal heads: first, those which supply some essential element to the plant; second, those which act as mere stimulants; and lastly, those which do not act directly on the plant, but on substances already in the soil, rendering them more suitable for plant life. Lime belongs to this last class almost entirely, as there are very few soils that do not contain sufficient lime for any direct demands that plants are likely to make on them.

In order that a plant may feed on the inorganic matter in the soil, or, indeed, on any matter, it must be brought into a soluble state. Plants feed only on liquids and gases; they have no power of assimilating solid food.

The inorganic portion of plants are built up chiefly of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, combined with silicic, sulphuric, phosphoric and hydro-chloric acids, as well as with many organic acids. The carbonates, so generally found in the ashes of plants, rarely exist in the plants themselves, being mostly formed from salts of organic acids during the process of burning. A small portion of the above-mentioned bases already exist in the soil in a soluble state, but are much more abundant in the insoluble condition.

If, however, we add caustic lime to a soil, it renders these insoluble substances soluble, and prepares them for the use of the plant.

All soils formed from the decomposition of granite contain an abundance of potassa and silica, the most important elements for the growth of the wheat plants. But these two elements are combined with each other and with aluminum, in the form of feldspar, which is almost perfectly insoluble. Caustic lime breaks up this combination; and accordingly, when the farmer finds that his wheat straw is getting too feeble to support its own weight, he applies lime to the soil, with the immediate effect of stiffening up the straw. Fifty or sixty years ago, the farms in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia had almost run down, and were not considered worth fencing. These were called "old fields;" and such may still be found in abundance through Maryland and Virginia. They had been cropped through consecutive years with the same plants, until they would no longer yield enough to pay for the trouble. In some parts of Pennsylvania lime is abundant, and upon applying it to the worn out soils the effect was remarkable. Farms that thirty or forty years could almost have been had for the asking, are now known as being among the best in the State.

But it is not on the inorganic portion of the soil alone that lime acts. It bears, perhaps, an even more important relation to the organic portion of the soil. In Norway and Sweden, every farmer has to pay a portion of his tax to the government in saltpetre. In order to prepare this, he heaps together old mortar or lime, manure, ashes and earth, and keeps the heap moist. The lime and the nitrogenous matter of the manure react on each other, and form nitrate and carbonate of lime. Nitrate of lime is decomposed by the carbonate of potassa from the wood ashes, and saltpetre is thus formed. Precisely the same kind of reaction is going on continually in the soil when we apply lime to it, and thus the nitrogen of the decaying vegetable matter is brought into fit condition for the use of plants. For all these uses the more caustic the lime is, the better for the land. A heap of lime that has been long exposed to air and rain is much less valuable than that which is freshly slacked, as it has absorbed carbonic acid from the air. Carbonate of lime is of but little value as a manure, although, when it is finely divided, as it is when in the state of chalk, it may serve to neutralize the vegetable acids that exist in some wet lands. It is undoubtedly better to apply lime directly to the soil than to make a compost of it, with peat, or such substances, for we do not gain enough by the mixing to pay for the expense of the manipulation. We have been frequently asked how much lime should be applied to the acre. This is a very difficult question to answer, unless we know all about the soil to which it is to be applied. What would be an excessive quantity for some lands is too little for others. In some sections, or upon some lands, one hundred bushels to the acre may be applied with beneficial results; in others, fifty or sixty bushels are an abundance, while some lands will not bear more than twenty or thirty.

Lime should never be applied directly in association with manure, as it tends to drive off the ammonia and thus lower its value. If we wish to apply it to corn or wheat land, it is best, perhaps, to top dress the sod the year before we intend to plough. The manure may be then applied, and ploughed under in the spring, without much danger of loss, as the lime has been doing its work during the winter.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

A Young Wife's Experience.

I was hurrying around the house this morning, doing up my extra Saturday work as quickly as possible, that I might sit down with Henry, who was kept home by the violent storm, when suddenly he called me to the sitting-room. I found him looking as I had never seen him before, and aunt Minerva rather abashed. Henry drew me down on the lounge by his side, and putting his arm around me, said, "Now, aunt Minerva, please repeat what you have just said to me." She tried to speak, but the words refused to come. She was such a picture of confusion that I felt really sorry for her. At length, finding that she could not or would not speak, Henry turned to me and said. "Annie, aunt Minerva has been telling me that you are so extravagant in your cooking and some other ways, that you will soon exhaust my means. And this is not the first time that she has complained of you in that underhanded way. I have never replied, thinking that she would perceive from my manner that I would not attend to such talk; but the last time it occurred I resolved that the next time I would call you to directly." And then, turning to aunt Minerva, he went on: "Whatever fault you have to find with Annie hereafter must be done in her presence. She and I are both young and make no professions of perfection. We are faulty, and are together striving against our defects. But I have confidence in Annie's judgment, and do not think she will go far astray in housekeeping matters. She may feel that I have the most entire trust in her in every respect, and that I will never allow any one to even attempt to prejudice me against her." At this stage of our first domestic storm, aunt Minerva summoned courage to say: "Well, I must say you are making a great fuss about a little matter of advice." "The saddest case I ever knew about estrangement between husband and wife, Henry said, was brought about by just such an interference as yours. I knew of it when quite a boy, and the circumstance made a very deep impression upon my mind. The husband and wife were good people, and truly attached to each other; but the husband had a sister of whom he was very fond, and he at last gave heed to her jealous whisperings in regard to his wife. For many years they were unhappy. A time of reconciliation and better understanding came, and the wife had some years of comparative rest and happiness before her death, dimmed to a great extent, however, by the recollection of the undeserved misery which she had endured for so many years. Annie cannot, of course, expect to spend a life free from trials, but God helping me, she shall never suffer from want of confidence and love in me." This scene has drawn Henry and myself very near to each other; and it has made me very sorry for poor, discontented, short-sighted aunt Minerva.

A Wonderful Story.

It is said that in the tombs of Necropolis of ancient Egypt, two kinds of mummies have been found. One is incomplete—that is to say, all organs necessary for life have been separated from them; the other on the contrary, is quite complete. Having observed this, a Swedish chemist, Dr. Grusselbach, who has the reputation of being both great and learned, Professor at the University at Upsal, has come to the conclusion that the Egyptian mummies are not all, as has been said and believed for some thousand of years, bodies embalmed by any process of preservation whatever, but that they are really the bodies of individuals whose life has been momentarily suspended, with the intention of restoring them at some future time, only the secret of preservation has now been lost. Meanwhile, Prof. Grusselbach adduces many proofs in support of his idea; among others, his experiments during the last ten years, which he says have always proved successful. He took a snake and treated it in such a manner as to benumb it as though it had been carved in marble, and it was so brittle that had he allowed it to fall, it would have broken into fragments. In this state he kept it for several years, and then restored it to life by sprinkling it with stimulating fluid, the composition of which was his secret.

For fifteen years the snake has been undergoing an existence composed of successive deaths and resurrections, apparently without sustaining any harm. The professor is reported to have sent a petition to his government, requesting that a criminal who has been condemned to death may be given to him, to be treated in the same manner as the snake, promising to restore him to life in two years. It is understood that the man who undergoes the experiment is to be pardoned. Whether the Swedish government has accepted or rejected the learned chemist's proposals is not known.

The Age of Man.

"The age of man," says the Good Book, "is three score years and ten," yet many cases are on record of men who have attained the age of one hundred, and there are instances of persons reaching one hundred and twenty to one hundred and seventy, and even to one hundred and eighty-five—the age of a Hungarian peasant named Petrach Czartan, who was born in 1587 and died in 1772. Shakspeare divides life into seven stages, and men of science into four distinct periods only—infancy, youth, maturity and decline. Some apply the terms infancy, boyhood, adolescence, virility, maturity, decline, and old age, or a state of childhood. Infancy refers to the two first years of existence, during which the first set of teeth are developed; childhood, between two and eight, when the first teeth shed and new ones take their places; boyhood, from eight to fifteen, when a marked transition is effected; adolescence, from fifteen to twenty-one; manhood culminates at forty-five or forty-eight. From that time, although the mind retains and even increases its power, still the body begins to lose its energy, and gradually declines through the descending scale of maturity to old age.

Women are more precocious than men, and yet the average duration of life exceeds the male, owing, probably, to the fact that they are less exposed to accident and dangers in the common course of events consequent to our daily vocations, and more extreme cases of female longevity are recorded,

EARLY RISING.—An old proverb says:

He who would thrive must rise at five,

but there is more rhyme than reason in it; for if—

He who would thrive must rise at five,
it must naturally follow,
He who would thrive more must rise at four;
and it will ensue, as a consequence, that
He who would still more thriving be,
Must leave his bed at turn of three;
And who this latter would outdo,
Will rouse him at the stroke of two.

And, by way of climax to it all, it should be held that

He who would never be outdone,
Must ever rise as soon as one.

But the best illustration would be,

He would flourish best of all,
Should never go to bed at all.

☞ A New York lady says the latest thing out is—her husband.

THE EUREKA
FANNING MILL.
The Greatest Invention
OF THE 19th CENTURY!
FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE attention of Farmers and Mechanics is particularly directed to the combined economy, utility and practicability of the Eureka Mill, and to the many other advantages it possesses over every other Fanning Mill which has been introduced to the public. It is the fruit of long and patient investigation by the inventor, who has made it his constant study for over twenty years. He has secured several patents for Mills, and has always been rewarded with the best of success. But not feeling satisfied with his former attainments, he determined to reach the climax, and he now believes that his new invention will warrant him in exclaiming in the joy of his heart, like the philosopher, Phythagoras, EUREKA, signifying in the Grecian language, "I have found it." This has given the name to this new Mill.

In this Mill are all the former improvements, to which have been added several more, adding still greater advantages than were at first anticipated, or even thought possible by the inventor himself. It embraces the three great essentials necessary in every invention.

It combines Utility, Economy and Practicability!
THE EUREKA MILL

Is small and lighter, and is capable of doing more and better work in a given time than any other Mill ever invented. It is the only Mill that will successfully remove from wheat such pests as Cockle, Garlic, Oats, Rye, &c.

Should an extra quality of grain for seed or gristing purposes be required, it can be so arranged as to catch in one box perfect grain, and in the other, grain fit for market or mill. Here is made a great saving usually lost sight of; for nearly one-quarter of the grain cleaned in the common Mills is lost when sown, on account of shrunken kernels and inferior grain. The Eureka Mill saves all this, and gives seed every kernel of which will grow when put into the ground, and this saving will, in a short time, pay for the Mill.

HINES & BURCHINAL,
Chestertown, Md.,

Owners of the Mill, are having them manufactured at the Sash Factory and Planing Mill of NOLAND & Co., Port Deposit, Md., which is a guarantee they will be put up in the very best manner.
June 17, 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.

ATTENTION is called to our line of GLOVES. Cloth Gloves, all grades; Driving Gloves—Buck Skin Gloves, heavy and lined; White and Colored Cotton Goloves; Dog Skin Gloves, Guantletts, Calf Skin Gloves, lined and fur; Kid Gloves, of all colors; Dressed Buck Skin Gloves.
Oct. 14, 1871. S. MERRITT & CO.

ATTENTION
Just opened a large and splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY
WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED; AT
E. T. WILLIS'.
Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Fancy Goods
&c., &c., purchased on the best terms for cash, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
The Ladies particularly, are invited to call and examine this beautiful stock.
Chestertown, Dec. 5, 1869.

CARD.
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.

Something Wonderful.
READ'S Sore Throat and Catarrh Powder is the most wonderful article I ever heard of, for sore throat almost vanishes at its touch.—Rev. J. Foley, Balt For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKSE' DRUG STORE*

To Mothers.
atnIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—1Of This valuable and popular food for infants is now so firmly established that it is nnnecessary to make any remarks upon its (fficacy. Further information can be obtained at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

ARE YOU IN WANT OF NECK TIES? Call on S. Merritt & Co., where you will find a full line of Black Ties and Bows; Fancy Ties and Bows, and Scarf. —all of the latest styles. Oct. 14, 1871

Drills and Hoes! Drills and Hoes!!
WE would call the attention of the farmers to the EXTRAS and REPAIRS of the Bickford & Hoffman Drill. Any piece, especially Steel Points, supplied. All other Drills repaired by
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

The especial attention of the farmer is also called to our *Steel Hoe* for cutting off corn, which has been improved, being much lighter and more durable than heretofore.
We shall expect the cash in all cases for Drill work. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Sept. 2, 1871.

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

NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
September 9th, 1871.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION of my customers and the public generally to a large assortment of New Goods to be opened during the early part of the coming week, embring, in part, a large assortment of
CASSIMERES,
KERSEYS,
CASSINETTS, &c.
FLANNELS,
RED and WHITE, PLAIN and TWILLED.
MERRIMACK, COCHECO & AMERICAN
CALICOS, 12 1-2 Cts.
BLACK ALPACAS,
30, 50, 75 and $1.
LADIES, MISSES, CHILDRENS AND INFANTS
Balmoral Boots and Shoes,
BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS WORK.
Carpets, from 30 cts. to $1.
Floor Oil Cloths, from 40 to 90 cts.
PATAPSCO EXTRA FLOUR, at Baltimore prices.
FINE and GROUND ALUM SALT, at Baltimore prices.
SYRUPS and MOLASSES, SUGARS, COFFEES, &c
T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Sept. 9, 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.

Removal.
CIGARS & CONFECTIONARY.
Richard B. Russell
HAS REMOVED TO THE STORE lately occupied by Wash. Hudgins, nearly opposite the Voshell House, and is
Manufacturing Cigars
with a view to supplying the store-keepers as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!
Chewing Tobacco of all grades,
both natural and sweet; and also Fine Cut.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF AND PIPES,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES
AND
FRUITS.
FRESH BREAD EVERY AFTERNOON FROM THE BAKERY OF MRS. GRUBER.
☞ A good smoke or a good chew may always be had at
RICHARD B. RUSSELL'S.
Chestertown, May 20, 1871—tf.

"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

ATTENTION.
THURSTON'S
PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums, purifies the breath, and is the most perfect Tooth Powder made. For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 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; offees—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 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.

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.

GEO. W. BROOKS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Laths, &c.
East Falls and Eastern Avenues,
June 3, 1871—1y BALTIMORE.

CIDER VINEGAR.
RELIABLE FOR PICKLING, on hand and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown August 19, 1871.

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.

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*

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.

Exposition
AT
T. W. WICKES' DRUG STORE.
BAZIN'S AND BARNES' MAGNOLIA & FLORIDA WATER, the most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, or in the bath. Jan. 7.

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 OFF!
Selling Off!!
ANTICIPATING a change in our business, we will sell,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST FOR CASH,
our large and complete stock of
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NOTIONS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,
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WE SHALL STICK TO THE
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To our old friends we return our hearty thanks for their confidence and patronage.
Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
Dec. 11, 1870. *People's Store.*

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THE GREATEST BARGAINS ARE
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An examination will insure us large sales,
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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.*

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The Largest Stock in Kent county, and we have marked them down
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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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