

The Farmers' Column.

ADDRESS OF JOHN R. GRAY, Esq., AT THE Worton Agricultural Exhibition.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—My task at this time is not a self-imposed one; and though I am gatefully sensible of the compliment, in being selected by the committee to address you on this occasion, still I cannot but feel that the selection of an older member of the Club, if not an older man, for their speaker, would have proved best for your instruction and entertainment.

The subject appointed by the committee the be discussed before you is, "The Importance of Agricultural Clubs."

This subject involves the principle and tendency to association which we everywhere see among men, in its higher or lower forms of development, in every state of their being, from the most savage to the most civilized. It has its root in the fact that the individual has many more wants, mental, moral and physical, than can be supplied from his own unaided powers. In this fact, man differs from all creatures below him in a scale of being. Beasts, birds and the insect tribes are ushered into existence gifted with all the endowments necessary to their mode of life. Clothed to meet all the vicissitudes of climate, and fed from the spontaneous productions of the earth, they have no wants that cannot be supplied from that instinctive perception and physical power with which they are gifted from the first of their being. Constituted purely natural, they have no wants above the natural. For them there is, therefore, neither advance nor recession of state. The bee of to-day collects honey and builds its octagon-shaped cell with no more skill than the bee of a thousand years ago; and this is just as true of all other animals. Each has filled in every generation the order of its life without increase of knowledge or power, and while they have an existence so will it ever be.

But man, with his three-fold nature, manifested in perception of effects, intuition of causes, and rational thought, from (what we may call) a process of mental chemistry, is ever evolving combinations of ideas, which, when they are just expressions of the relations of cause and effect, become laws of thought and action Such laws or truths inevitably give birth to new wants and aspirations, which can only find their supply or fulfillment in man's mental and physical association of effort with his fellow man. "Man's whole power over matter is limited to a change of its form and place." Through the development of the natural sciences in the last hundred years) a development incomparably greater than in any thousand years preceding them,) particularly in the sciences of chemistry and mechanics, man has been enabled to seize upon the forces of nature and make them his slaves; so that the power imprisoned in a single bushel of coal can be harnessed in iron gears and made to do the work of thousands of men. So great, almost unlimited, is this power of mind over matter, that in one nation alone (Great Britain) the steam power utilized is said to be equal to the combined physical force of six hundred millions of men.

This increase in man's power over matter has revolutionized the industrial systems of the world, has given birth to new wants, and to a constantly growing diversity of trades, occupations and uses, for the supply of those wants; and every trade has become an associated trade union or club, for the purpose of improvement in its particular use, and also for defense against the injustice of capital and the imposition of middle-men on the one hand, and on the other hand against the infringements of their interests by other combinations. So numerous and powerful has this system of associated trade unions become, that they have begun to affect the political condition of all civilized nations, and will at not a distant day control their destinies.

Does it not appear strange, that agriculture, which is the first and greatest use of civilized life, is ever the last to put on the associated form of development? But a little consideration will show, that any advance in the art of agriculture must ever be preceded by an advance in the sciences of chemistry and mechanics You of my audience who are old farmers, can go back in imagination only thirty years, and remembering the limited supply of fertilizers that then could be made available, and the (comparatively) rude ploughs, hoes, forks and other implements with which the soil was then cultivated, must conclude that it would be nearly impossible to do the work of the present time with such tools, or attain present results, by the aid only of such manures as were then in reach of the agriculturist. Well do I remember the appearance of this neighborhood twenty-eight years ago when first I passed by this place. "'Tis a picture in memory which time can never dim." The skeleton fences embodied in thickets of briars and bushes, the desolate looking tow-grass fields and stunted corn, dilapidated out-buildings and antiquated dwellings, the poverty-stricken cattle, munching the trodden straw of oats or wheat, with unsheltered, shivering forms, are all parts in that picture, as you well know. To one acquainted only with the present state of the neighborhood—its comfortable homes, its convenient out-buildings, its improved stock and farming implements, 'twill be difficult to realize the picture of thirty years ago. What has changed the almost desert-like poverty of the soil at that time into the (comparatively speaking) Eden of to-day? It was the influx of truer principles of knowledge into the minds of the farming community, through the influence of farmers' clubs, the press, and the fostering care of the State, that has produced such striking results. Only has the cultivation of the soil reached its highest state of perfection in the far off, in the time of the civilizations of Egypt, Chaldea and China. The civilizations of the two first mentioned have perished, but enough remains of their history and of their imperishable structures, built solely for agricultural purposes, to attest a degree of perfection in the cultivation of the soil never attained by any other people in after times. Each of these great nations not only sustained a dense population of their own, but their granaries became the resort, and in a measure the support of the neighboring nations, Egypt, long after her glory had departed, when she had for ages been subject to the powers of Persia and Greece, was still so rich in the products of her soil, that under her Roman masters she was called "the Granary of Rome." Chaldea, which comprises all that country between and on either side of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, extending from the Persian gulf to the mountains of Armenia, was once the seat of a mighty empire and the home of a highly cultivated people. That land is now studded with the ruins of great cities, whose names even have perished in the lapse of time; and the soil once so fertile, is now a barren waste. If it be asked, how a country wanting in one of the first elements of fertility, water, could be made to sustain so dense a population as certainly occupied it in the palmy days of Babylon? I answer, that agriculture was the leading employment of the people, aided and guided by the highly developed sciences of chemistry and mechanics of their time, under the direction of the government. In short, that nation had resolved itself into a great agricultural club with the King for its president. Herodotus, who visited Babylon six hundred years before the Christian era, stated that the palm tree in the neighborhood of that city grew to the height of one hundred feet, and that the increase of wheat was from two to three hundred for one of seed. He ascribed the great fertility of the soil to its admirable system of irrigation. Canals, at short distances apart, and running far back into the country, were filled at high water from the river and kept full at its low stages by machinery driven by the current, furnished an abundant supply of water for the growth of every species of root, fruit and grain then cultivated.

Here we have an example of what may be effected by the power of associated multitudes, guided by scientific skill, in the fact that that kingdom, originally a barren waste, by a system of labor, in which art supplied one of the most essential constituents of vegetation, was changed into an Eden of beauty and fertility, giving food and shelter to an immense population; and that not for an age of centuries, but for many thousand years. But at last their conquerors came, their power was broken, their laws changed, and the life of their institutions, gradually receding from their boundaries, finally died out amid the ruins of their cities.

But we have in China a living witness of its past in the present state of its agriculture. For its system of cultivation has not materially changed, certainly not in the last two thousand years. There the agricultural department of the Government is more cared for than any other. Once a year, in a ceremony, in which the religion of the country is blended with its agriculture, (a ceremony which had its origin in a remote age of the past,) the Emperor himself holds the plough and traces a furrow, as an example to his people. This in itself is a matter of little consequence; but as an evidence of the connection of the government with the agricultural system of the Empire, it is of great importance, and on inquiry it is found that from remote ages the laws have been framed to favor the cultivators of the soil, bringing to their aid the highest science of the empire. There is said to be in their literature twenty-five thousand essays, devoted to the science and improvement of agriculture. The consequence of this association of governmental influence and scientific skill with agricultural labor, is a production of the fruits of the earth sufficient for the sustenance of three hundred and sixty millions of people, or about one-third of the human race.

It has been my endeavor thus far to show that the principle and tendency to association for definite purposes is inherent in man, constituted as he has been by his Creator a social being. And I have also, by the example I have presented to you from the history of the past, endeavored to show that no great advance in agriculture can take place but by the aid of the sciences of chemistry and mechanics. It would be well now to inquire somewhat into the relation to agriculture of those co-ordinate branches of industry, manufactures and commerce, with which mechanics and chemistry have their birth.

In the organization of the labor of a nation, less than one-third is found sufficient for the cultivation of the soil and the production from it of the food necessary for the sustenance of its whole population, and also for the production of the raw material that enters into its manufactures. The remaining two-thirds must find employment mostly in manufactures and commerce.

The material growth and prosperty of a nation depends upon the growth and co-equal development of its agriculture, manufactures and commerce. They are, in every stage of its growth, the trinity in unity of its civilization. In those great nations of the past, to whose history I have referred you, the cultivation of the soil was the chief care of the State; manufactures and commerce were left to take care of themselves—and this was because the rude manufactures of their barbarous neighbors could not compete with the finished product of their higher art; and, therefore, the outflowing products of their looms and anvils brought a constantly returning flow of the gold, ivory, spices and other rich products of Africa and India; so that in the course of time they became enormously rich and powerful, employing their superfluous wealth, in part, in the construction of those wonderful temples and other works of art, that in a more or less perfect state have come down to our time.

But a very different condition in the relation of nations exist at this day. With civilizations more nearly equal in their results, each State has found it necessary to direct its care to the protection of its manufactures and commerce, by taxing imports and by special privileges to its shipping interests, and, although there are still wiseacres who prate of the benefits of free trade, the growth in intelligence, wealth and power, of all the leading nations of the world, who for the last fifty years have steadily pursued the policy of protection, is an all-sufficient demonstration of the wisdom of that policy. While, on the other hand, the nations that in that time have been governed in their domestic policy by the principles of free-trade, or have been forced into it by more powerful neighbor, have retrograded in their civilizations; have lost in wealth and power, and are now in the rear rank of nations.

Now, one of the chief uses of Agricultural Clubs in the future, (and second only to the main one, improvement in the art of Agriculture,) will be, to exercise a social and political influence in favor of the policy of protection to manufactures and commerce, which can alone give the farmer a home market commensurate with the productions of a constantly growing improvement in the cultivation of the soil. I would, therefore, write over every Club room door, "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," and under that motto bid them God speed!

Agriculture in this country has not, (comparatively speaking) made much progress. Our country is of vast extent, and but sparsely populated. Farming is not, therefore, as remunerative as other branches of industry.

Capital is chiefly invested in manufactures, mines, railroads and steamships.—But this will not always be the case. Under a properly constituted protective system, and with a population doubling once in twenty-five years, the tide of speculation must soon turn. Capital will then take hold of land, and find in the improvement and cultivation of the soil as much profit as in the pursuits of manufactures and commerce; and that time is not far off. Fifty years more of our national life will give us a population of at least one hundred and fifty millions; and the land must feed them, and grow the raw material to clothe that great multitude. All along the course of this development agricultural clubs will be centres for the diffusion of agricultural truth; and by experimental tests, prepare the way of the practical farmer. At that time he only will be called a statesman, who, understanding the real interests of the people, will know how to adjust the scale of legislation in equal justice to the three great interests of the country, whose symbols are the Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil.

Nobody Kissed Me Good Night.

BY GRACE MELBOURNE.

Kneeling alone in the stillness,
Down by the white-covered bed,
Softly the tear drops were falling,
Bowed was my young, tired head,
Stealing so soft through the chamber,
The moon with its mystical light,
The words kept so silently coming—
Nobody kissed me good night.

Home, with its gentle caresses,
Loved ones, with faces so true,
Oh, I can see them so plainly!
Darlings, I am praying for you!
Here the soft good night so loving,
And the bright smile to my sight,
Would be a blessing. Ah! sadly
I wait for the loving good night.

Love, what a charm you have given
To this strange pathway of ours!
You have adorned it so brightly,
With your most beautiful flowers,
And, in the silence, while kneeling
Here, in this soft, changing light,
How can I help but remember,
Nobody kissed me good night?

But there's a thought that will cheer me,
And I am glad when I say
Some one will miss me a little,
Some one will earnestly pray.
Maybe that some one is thinking
Of one 'neath this soft, fading light,
And wonders, so silently dreaming,
If somebody kissed me good night.

And in the dear little circle,
Gathered so happily there,
They may be thinking and wondering—
O! it looked peaceful and fair!
And when they kiss all the others,
They'll wait ere they put out the light,
And say ere they think, perhaps fondly:
"I wonder who kissed her good night."

Well, well, little heart, you are fooling
To linger so long o'er a kiss?
You have grown so used to its sweetness,
No wonder its sunshine you miss.
Oh! how many are wretchedly starving
For the love of a heart true and bright!
I'll not mourn, for I know there are dear ones
Who would eagerly kiss me good night!

To a Young Girl.

You think you love the man who is coming this Sunday night to visit you! And he acts as if he loved you! Suppose he declares himself, and asks you to be his wife. Are you prepared to say to him, "I love and will trust you through life with my happiness, and the lives and weal of our children."

He is jolly, gay, and handsome, and all the darts of Cupid are twinkling in his eyes, but will those eyes always find expression from a true soul?

To-night he says many pleasant things and draws pretty pictures of the future.

Does he go to-morrow to work, which gives promise of fulfillment of your desire in life.

Do his ambitions and achievements satisfy you?

Does his every day life shine with the noble endeavors of a trustworthy man?

If you think, and desire a companion in your thinking—one who can unlock the deepest depths of your mind—to what strata of humanity does he belong in the scale of excellence and morality?

Is he doing all he can to build up future usefulness and happiness, in which you can share and feel blessed?

These are the questions which the experience of after years make many women weep in bitterness of soul that they had not thought of before they answered "Yes."

☞ An eloquent orator proposes to "grasp a ray of light from the great orb of day, spin it into threads of gold, and with them weave a shroud in which to wrap the whirlwind which dies upon the bosom of our Western praries." We fear the machinery will break before the fabric is through the loom.

☞ An Irish woman appeared in the county court of Louisville, recently, to be appointed guardian for her child, and the following colloquy occurred:

"What estate has your child?"

"Plase yer honor, I don't understand you."

"What has he got?"

"Chills and fevers, plase yer honor."

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of execution, against Richard Peacock, at the suit of Edward W. Lockwood, G. W. Jacoby, S. J. Meeks, assignee of R. B. M. Massey, John S. Tyson, William J. Harlock, Josias Ringgold, William D. Burchinal, Thomas Burns, Joseph W. Peacock, Colin F. Taylor, and the State of Maryland, I will expose to Public Sale, on the farm occupied by the said Richard Peacock, about a mile from Galena, on

FRIDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER

1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

One Yoke of Oxen,
9 Milch Cows,
8 SHEEP, 22 PIGS, 3 SOWS,
16 FATTENING HOGS,
FIVE HEAD OF HORSES,
One Pair of Mules,

Two Carriages and Harness, one Ox Cart, 1 Farm Wagon, 1 do., 1 Ox Cart, 1 Dearborn, 1 Reaper, 1 Mower, 1 Wheat Thresher and Horse Power, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Wheat Drill,

THE CORN CROP

on the premises, and all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms Cash. Sale positive. All parties desire the public to attend and purchase.

Also, by virtue of the same writs, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Richard Peacock, of, in and to, the following property:

The Farm

where the said Richard Peacock now resides,

Containing 200 Acres,

more or less, adjoining the lands of John W. Ireland and John H. Cummins:

And I hereby give notice, that on *Tuesday, the 12th day of December*, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER,
Nov. 18, 1871—tds. [8.00] Sheriff.

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.

A LARGE assortment of Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, Toilet Sets, Stamped Ware, &c. J. K. ALDKIDGE.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — PURELY — WALKER'S — CALIFORNIA — ALCOHOL — EUREKA — 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

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

Oct. 14, 1871. S. MERRITT & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber is making up a Club for the "American Agriculturist" and "Hearth and Home," Orange Judd's two great papers.

JOHN W. HINES,
Nov. 11, 1871—tf. Chestertown, Md.

1 LARGE CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE, 1 ST. VINCENT MANUAL, and 1 HISTORY OF CATHOLIC CHURCH, for benefit of the Catholic Church of Chestertown.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
November 11, 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 [illegible] in the past, we ask for a continuance.

Feb. 13, 1870— Y.

Exposition AT T. W. WICKES' DRUG STORE.

AZIN'S AND BARNES' MAGNOLIA & FLORIDA WATER, most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, or in the bath. Jan. 7.

MUEL MERRITT. W. J. McFEELY

S. MERRITT & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED

New Clothing & Furnishing Goods STORE

in Chestertown,

AT THE OLD STAND ON BORDLEY'S CORNER,

WHERE

Gentlemen & Boys' Clothing

CAN BE HAD IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,

from the lowest, to the finest grades. Our stock of Furnishing Goods is full—embracing every article worn by gentlemen—except hats and shoes,

Our line of HATS & CAPS, cannot be surpassed in the town for variety and styles. Having purchased our stock of the best houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore, FOR THE CASH, we are confident we can make it to the advantage of our friends and the community generally, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Our Motto being—whatever is to the consumer, is also our interest.

Chestertown, October 14, 1871.

CIDER VINEGAR, RELIABLE FOR PICKLING, on hand and for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown August 19, 1871.

TO THE LADIES.

LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, FOR Beautifying and Preserving the Complexion and Skin. Mr. Laird has every confidence in recommending his Bloom of Youth to the Ladies as being the only perfect and reliable Toilet article now in use.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*
January 7, 1871.

SELLING O[ff]
Selling Off!!

ANTICIPATING a change in [our] business, we will sell,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST FOR CA[SH]

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*

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; Grenadines, 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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