

The Farmers' Column.

From the Maryland Farmer.

The Life of a Farmer--Some Kindly Suggestions.

The life of a farmer can be made easier, pleasanter, and healthier, and his home more attractive, beautiful, and enjoyable, by a careful attention to certain rules too often forgotten.

First.—Too much work is frequently undertaken, or more land attempted to be cultivated than the means at his command will fairly allow. Having once started on the wrong path, and only looking to the profit that may accrue if all his plans can be accomplished, he presses all his energies into the service, only to find at the end of the season that the task he had imposed upon himself was too heavy, and that much of his labor has been wasted for the want of prudent, cautious calculation at the beginning. It would have been far better to husband his strength and that of the force at his command, so that the work shall be kept within the ability of the field hands and nothing slighted. Larger areas under cultivation than can be cropped successfully make more show and put on an outward appearance of prosperity; but it is wholly delusive where there is weakness behind it all. Less land, better tillage, and fewer mortgages would do some of our counties an immense amount of good, and not only keep the minds of embarrassed owners easy, but ultimately bring them, by concentration of means and power an increase of prosperity. The sentiment underlying the desire to preserve intact "the paternal acres," is one which every right-thinking mind will respect. But there is a point at which a sturdy adherence to it tends to work serious injury to the owner of property which has become an incumbrance. This is especially the case when the paternal acres are sadly weighted with paternal debts.

For the working farmer it is far better that he should lay out for the season only so much work as may be within his means and his capacity, and to do well whatever work he undertakes. It is also most desirable that the impoverished land owner, and there are many such, should partition off portions of his land into smaller farms, or sell outright what he cannot manage conveniently, and concentrat all his ability on a smaller number of acres. A hundred acres well manured and well tilled, will bring him more profit than three hundred acres indifferently manured and hurriedly tilled.

Second.—The work on the farm should be better systematized than it is usually. It is important that the work should be so arranged that there shall be time allowed for doing everything that may be required to be done, without undue strain, and allowing for contingencies, so that there shall be a fair margin to count upon in any event. When once such regulations are laid down they should be rigidly adhered to, for any departure from them, unless under exceptional circumstances, would be likely to prove embarrassing. More time is frequently lost at the last moment in thinking what to do and how to do it, or where the means to do it shall be found, than in performing the work when once determined on and begun with method and conducted with percision. Think, then, beforehand; map out the things to be done, and it will be a matter of surprise after a while to find how easily the day's routine runs in its groove. Of course perfect regularity, under all conditions of time, place, and weather, is not to be expected. for the best plans sometimes fail just as the best regulated railway train may break a wheel or be shunted off the track by a damaged rail.

But any method carefully devised for carrying on the work of a farm systematically and with a due regard to the circumstances of the farmer or planter and his ability to command a sufficient force of field hands, when it is more wanted, is infinitely superior to a hap hazard, "happy go lucky" way of trying to do the same things and just missing it. There is nothing more beneficial in carrying on systematic farming than the keeping of a regular account of income and expenditure, and a simple diary of each days' occupation, with the condition of the crops and the state of the weather. We venture to say that the man who does this, for two years faithfully, will find it of so much advantage, as a means of reference and as assisting to correct slips of the memory, that he will scarcely fail to continue it thenceforward.

Third.—Pay more attention to the health of the body. Care in changing from thin to thicker garments, or the reverse, as the case moy be, in accordance with the variations of the weather, will often prevent severe attacks of sickness. Malaria should always be guarded against, not only by caution in exposing one's self to its baleful influences; but by the use of small doses of quinine, and in damp situations by keeping the apartments dry. Even in hot weather some fire has to be used. The farmer, especially of the Middle States, is constantly exposed to sudden alternations of cold and heat, and is further liable to suffer from checked perspiration, when severe labor demands a long period of rest. It is such things as these combined with hard work, that break down, after a while, the strongest constitution. Reason would tell us that a life passed without violent mental strain, in the open country and in a pure atmosphere, would be more likely than almost any other, to reach the limit of three score years and ten. The statistics show that the average duration of life, among persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, is actually less than that attained by persons engaged in some of the most laborious occupations of a town.

Fourth.—Make the home life cheerful and bright, as well as comfortable, see that the house is made pleasant, by neat adornments, and that it has also pleasant surroundings, books, papers, pictures, music, some of them at least, if not all, are within the reach of all those whose minds crave them, and whose eyes appreciate them. When homes are bleak, bare and cheerless, life is robbed of some of its chiefest blessings. The outward beauty of a country dwelling is a matter of no less consequence. Its adornment, though simple and inexpensive, may yet be made to add a new charm to the inner comforts. Flowers over the porches, and shrubs and flowers on the lawn, are nature's arts, and though cheap, are in their natural beauty more attractive than any other thing that the costliest art can supply.

Professor Louis Agassiz.

At the very pinnacle of scientific fame stands the subject of the present article.—No living man has studied nature with greater ardor and perseverance, and no living man has contributed more to the solution of natural problems than professor Agassiz.—His life has been intensely laborious, but he has labored in love, and has therefore endured an amount of work that would have wrecked the heath of ordinary men.

His portrait, indicates a man of great mental and physical power, intense tenacity of purpose, and keen observation. He has a large brain, but a body that can nourish and carry it.

Louis Agassiz was born in the parish of Mottier, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, his father being the Protestant clergyman in charge of the parish. Up to the age of eleven years his education was in sole charge of his mother, a most intelligent and in every way superior woman. At eleven he commenced a regular course of study at the gymnasium of Bienne.

At a very early age he envinced taste for and ability in the prosecution of scientific researches that gave large promise of future usefulness; but we have not space to follow him through the various steps which prepared him for the position he has filled in the world of science in later life.

The New York *Tribune* has recently published two incidents, in the life of this great man, which are so well narrated and are so characteristic that we reproduce them here. One is an event that took place in his youth, another relates to riper years; both demonstrate the fact that to this investigator the love of Nature and the study of her works have been the sources of his single minded devotion to a life of study. The first story is as follows. It is "of a poor Swiss lad, who, refusing to learn how to turn a penny by his father's trade, began alone and unaided to spell out the alphabet of Nature in rocks, and birds, and beasts. The knowledge did not promise to help him on one whit among his neighbors, did not put shoes on his feet, or salt in his porridge; a comfortable home and successful business waited for him, but he chose to go wandering through the Alps, hatchet in hand, and often but a *sou* in pocket, 'a sum so little,' he said, 'when my hunger was so big!' So hungry and half clothed, he followed for years the half effaced signs of this unknown language, which he fancied God had spoken and not men, as a child might trace the footsteps of a lost mother. At last he made his way to London to Sir Roderick Murchison, who, he thought, could help him.

'Well, sir, what do you know?' demanded the great naturalist, noticing his beardless chin and ruddy cheeks. 'I think—' hesitated the lad, 'a little about fishes.' That night, at a meeting of the Royal Society, Sir Roderick held up a covered package. 'I have here,' he said, 'a fish, which existed in such an era—some time long before Adam was born, and proceeded to state the exact conditions of position in which it was found. 'Can our young friend, who knows something about fishes, tell us anything about it?' Whereupon the Swiss boy promptly drew upon the blackboard a skeleton monster, of which the real one, when uncovered, proved to be the exact duplicate, and then the old graybeards present recognized him as one of themselves, and gave him place, very much as the kings in Hades rose to receive Napoleon"

The second is shorter. "There is a story of a shrewd agent who tried vainly to buy the great naturalist for a winter's lectures. 'Why, sir, you will make more money than by ten years of this work,' he reasoned.—'But I have not the time to make money,' said Agassiz. When will that generation of Americans be born who will not have time to make money, and who will prefer deep sea dredging to building houses of sand on the shore?"

Professor Agassiz, now at the age of sixty-four years, is about to engage in the conduct of a deep sea exploring expedition, which will involve arduous labor and care for a considerable period. We trust, however, that the vitality which has hitherto sustained him, will not fail him, nor become so impaired, by his zeal in the cause of science, as to break him down at the end of his self-assumed task.

In a recent letter to Professor Pierce, Professer Agassiz states what results he expects from the expedition in question. We have room for only an abstract of this letter, much of which, indeed, is too scientific and technical for the general reader. He writes:

"My Dear Friend: On the point of starting for the deep sea dredging expedition, for which you have so fully provided, and which I trust may prove to be one of the best rewards for your devotion to the interests of the Coast Survey, I am desirous to leave in your hands a document which may be very compromising for me, but which I nevertheless am determined to write, in the hope of showing within what limits natural history has advanced towards that point of maturity when science may anticipate the discovery of facts. If there is, as I believe to be the case, a plan, according to which the affinities among animals and the order of their succession in time were determined from the begining, and if the plan is reflected in the mode of growth, and in the geographical distribution of all living beings: or, in other words, if this world of ours is the work of intelligence, and not merely the product of force and matter, the human mind, as a part of the whole, should so chime with it, that, from what is known, it may reach the unknown; and if this be so, the amount of information thus far gathered should, within the limits of errors which the imperfection of our knowledge readers unavoidable, be sufficient to foretell what we are likely to find in the deepest abysses of the sea from which, thus far, nothing has been secured. I will not undertake to lay down the line of argument upon which I base my statement, beyond what is suggested in the few words preceding, namely, that there is a correlation between the gradation of animals in the complication of their structure, their order of succession in geological times, their mode of development from the egg, and their geographical distribution upon the surface of the globe. If that be so, and if the animal world designed from the beginning has been the motive for the physical changes which our globe has undergone, and if, as I also believe to be the case, these changes have not been the cause of the diversity now observed among organized beings, then we may expect, from the greater depth of the ocean, representatives resembling those types of animals which were prominent in earlier geological periods, or bear a closer resemblance to younger stages of the higher members of the same types, or to the lower forms which take their place nowadays.—*Scientific American.*

☞ An epitaph on a husband and wife, in a country church, concludes with a quotation meant to be polite, but which certainly may be construed two ways. It is as follows: "Their warfare is accomplished."

Chestertown Clothing Emporium!

AND

BOOT, SHOE,

And Furnishing Goods Store,

High St., opposite Eccleston property.

L. HECHT, successor to L. Hecht & Bro., takes this method of informing the patrons of the late firm and the public generally that he has now on hand a full stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, GENTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., of the very best material, and most fashionable styles, bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold a *little lower* than ever the same class of goods were offered in this market.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER, of the best quality, in Fashionable Style, and a fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

For the liberal patronage extended to the late firm by the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's, he respectfully returns his thanks; and flatters himself that in the use of the superior facilities he now possesses, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. An early call is solicited.

LIEBMAN HECHT.

Chestertown, Sept. 2, 1871.

JOHN R. HARE,

THE ENGLISH

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

Has removed to his New Store,

63 FAYETTE STREEET,

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL.

N. B.—*Fine Watch Repairs*, at Trade prices, a speciality.

☞ The cheapest Stock in the City.

Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1871—1y.

GALENA SEMINARY.

Boarding and Day School,

Galena, Kent County, Md.

E. L. BENNY, Principal.

THE next scholastic year of the above Institution will commence on Monday, Sept'r. 4th, and close the following July.

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

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

Aug. 26, 1871—tf.

HATS & CAPS.

IF YOU WANT

A FASHIONABLE HAT,

call at S. MERRITT & CO'S. Clothing Store, on Bordley's corner, where you will find Hats & Caps of all styles and qualities. Black Slouch Wool Hats, black Regatta Hats, black Slouch Fur Hats, Scotch Caps, very low; brown slouch wool Hats, Boys Caps, brown slouch Fur Hats, Boys Hats—all styles; drabb slouch wool Hats, drabb slouch Fur Hats, Children's Hats—all styles; Black Brown and Mode Tourist Hat.

FOR 1872.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the

American Agriculturist,
Godey's Lady's Book,
New York Ledger,
Harper's Weekly,
Moore's Rural New Yorker,

At lowest Club rates.

JOS. E. WEER, P. M.

Kennedyville, Nov. 18, 1871—tf.

CALL AND GET ONE OF

C. F. STAM & BRO'S. ALMANACS.

They are more correct than any other now in use. *We give them away.*

Chestertown, Dec. 16, 1871—2w.

WINTER GOODS

OPENED THIS WEEK!

MAKING OUR STOCK NOW ON HAND VERY FULL AND COMPLETE, AMONG

THE VERY BEST

as regards extent and variety,

to be found in this or any other country market.

We have been buying during the entire season at the

Closest Cash Figures,

and we can and will furnish Goods to prompt and reliable buyers at as short profits as any other concern in this Town.

Our Goods are now as usual of *first class character* and are not offered at clap-trap rates, but at moderate and legitimate advances which will leave little room for complaint

Rich Styles of Ladies Shawls,

IN HIGH COLORS,

PLAID AND STRIPED.

NEW WINTER PRINTS

OF BEST MAKES.

Our stock of Boots and Shoes

IS NOW VERY LARGE,

and we have now in store one of the finest Lines of

READYMADE CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemen's Underwear

which we have ever before offered.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, Nov. 25, 1871.

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. 18, 1870— Y.

C. H. BAKER,

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHESTERTOWN.

Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall,

Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

NOTICE.

The Notes given at the Vendue of the late L. L. Rollison's personal property are over due, and if not paid by Tuesday, the 9th day of January, inst., they will be put in a legal train of collection.

J. RAYMOND LUSBY,

Jan. 6-3t. Adm'r.

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.

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.

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Nails a *speciality.*

Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

For 1872.

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Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all professions or trades will find the

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of great value and interest.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop and Factory in the land, besides affording a continual source of valuable instruction. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European writers, and having access to all the leading Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the Scientific American are constantly enriched with the choicest information.

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TERMS.—$3 a year; $1.50 half year; Clubs of ten copies for one year, $2.50 each, $25.00, with a Splendid Premium to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel-Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress."

In connection with the publication of the Scientific American, the undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the world for procuring PATENTS.

The best way to obtain an answer to the question—Can I obtain a Patent? is to write to MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, who have had over Twenty-five Years' Experience in the business. No charge is made for opinion and advice. A pen-and-ink sketch, or full written description of the invention, should be sent.

For instructions concerning American and European Patents—Caveats—Re-issues—Interferences—Rejected Cases—Hints on Selling Patents—Rules and Proceedings of the Patent Office—The New Patent Laws—Examinations—Extensions—Infringements, etc etc., send for INSTRUCTION BOOK, which will be mailed free, on application. All business strictly confidential.

Address **MUNN & CO.,**

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Dec. 23, 1871. 37 Park Row, New York.

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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.

JAMES H. SMITH,

AT THE OLD STAND opposite the Court House, closes up the year with a

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Among his stock will be found a full assortment of

RAISINS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, FIGS, CITRON, ORANGES, LEMONS,

And Pure SPICES.

A general assortment of

French and Plain Candies and CONFECTIONERY,

COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

CANNED FRUITS AND PICKLES, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, CHOW-CHOW,

CRACKERS, ALL VARIETIES; CAKES, NUTS, ALL KINDS; TOYS, COMBS, BRUSHES, FANCY ARTICLES, LAMP FIXINGS.

CIGARS, AND TOBACCO.

Chestertown, Dec. 2, 1871.

Notice to Tax Payers.

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

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

WILLIAM V. LUCAS,

Collector of Tax for Third District.

July 15, 1871—tf.

For Rent.

A desirable Dwelling on Queen street in Chestertown, with a large Garden in front. The building is a two story Brick, and was recently occupied by B. B. Perkins. Rent $200 per annum.

The premises are also for sale.

Apply to E. F. PERKINS,

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WOOL WANTED.—People's Popular Store, will pay cash for Wool, or xchange for merchandise, and have no objection to receive it on account. We are selling the cheapest Dry Goods in this market.

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

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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

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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 fo 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.

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Plants, &c.

100,000 Strawberry, of the Leading Varieties.

40,000 Doolittle Black Cap Raspberry.

20,000 Philadelphia, do.

20,000 Brandywine, do.

10,000 Davidson's Thornless, do.

100 Herstine, do.,

Together with a general assortment of NURSERY STOCK, most of which is of my own growth.

Also, *DARLING'S PATENT PRUNING SHEARS,* which are superior to any other article of the kind, and which I have the exclusive right to sell in Kent county.

For sale by

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Oct. 28, 1871—5m

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

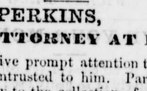
OF GOOD QUALITY,

at moderate prices.

Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

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Chester River Steamboat Company.



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RETURNING, leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., making the above stops.

FREIGHTS received on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and in all cases must be *Pre-paid.*

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equal if not superior to any similar Goods to be found in this market, and cheaper when their durability is taken into account. A fine stock now in store.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

November 11, 1871.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware, &c.&c.

Give me a call and you will find that I sell as cheap as any one.

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Nov. 18, 1871. *Kennedyville, Md.*

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

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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

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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.

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88 W. Baltimore Street, near Holliday.

Sept. 25, 1869—y.

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☞ 100 LIONS 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

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.

SAMUEL MERRITT. W. J. MCFEELY.

S. MERRITT & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED

A 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 boots 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.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF **UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS,** Merino, All Wool, Canton and Red Flannel; also, colored Overshirts, very handsome, and Hickory Shirts, can be procured at S. MERRITT & CO.

October 14, 1871.

SELLING OFF!

Selling Off!!

ANTICIPATING a change in our business, we will sell,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST FOR CASH,

our large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND 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; 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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