CRITICISM.

BY JOHN S. ATTCHESON.

A little bird, whose heart was full of song,
Perched on a bough and poured his notes along
The summer air so sweet, that Zephyr staid
Awhile to listen, pensive as a maid;
And lo, a moping owl, whose cell was near,
Forgot his revery, and deigned to hear;
But, wishing to be thought more wise than pleased
His load of learning thus he lightly eased;
"Think not, vain singer, that your song is new;
Three thousand years ago, in Greece, there flew
And sang a bird, the counterpart of you!
And we who spend our hours in classic toil,
And burrow deep in learning's musty soil,
Know all about that ancient, borrowed strain:
So, sing new songs, or never sing again!"
The simple singer, innocent of art,
Who only knew his song came from the heart,
Made no reply, but hushed its modest note
And flew, to sing from wisdom more remote,
While Zephyr, swelling to a tempest howl,
At loss of song, smote the pedantic owl.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

A few weeks ago I mentioned some cases of great injustice to ministers and their families, and offered a reward of $50, to be paid to the Society for the Relief of the Distressed Widows of Pastors, if any one would furnish a well authenticated case of meanness meaner than the one where a minister's wife was invited to visit one week among the people, and then her week's board was deducted from his salary! The number of claimants for that reward is great and greatly increasing. Almost every mail brings me a new and morttying exhibition of sharp practice. The reading of them has a demoralizing effect upon me. It is a matter of doubt whether I should let you see them. I will mention a few.

THE MEANEST CASE.

And this is not meanness on the part of people: it is a minister's meanness to a minister, and it is thus reported to me, with names and dates:

"A hard-working, faithful missionary, was employed by one of our benevolent societies, on a salary of $400; out of which he had to pay house rent and support a family. He hired a little cottage, with a garden twenty-five feet square, and by close economy, kept starvation away. The Rev Secretary of the Society called to see him, and noticing the vegetables growing, asked the missionary if the garden was worth to him $25? He said no. Well $20. He thought not; and finally the Secretary said it must be worth $18, and the missionary, never imagining that he was at anything but to get an idea of the value of "garden sauce" assented. The Secretary went away, and the next quarter's salary came with the deduction of $18!!! I refrain from any comment on that, as I cannot do justice to the subject. Justice ought to be done to the Secretary, and then he would be put on bread and water diet, for at least one quarter.

DEDUCTING TWO CENTS.

"We had," writes a lady friend, "a donation party for the minister—Presbyterian; the donations were marked at such prices as the givers chose to put upon them! and the sum thus made up was deducted from the pastor's salary. In case a donation was not marked by the giver, a committee, of which the pastor was not one, valued the articles at their own pleasure; and in one instance, a little packet of pepper was estimated at two cents and taken out of the annual salary! Please to pay over that fifty dollars reward."

That is mean enough surely, and dishonest too.

FANS AT FIVE CENTS.

Another reports just such a *donation* party, where two fans were sent in and were estimated at five cents each, and deducted from the salary. Can you fancy anything smaller than that?

And in what sense are such parties *donation* parties? They are simply meetings to impose upon the minister produce, &c., at an exhorbitant price; allowing him no option in the matter, compelling him to take what he does not want, at prices nobody else would pay. And this is called a *donation* party! Often, too, the minister's wife is expected to provide supper for the whole congregation, and the poor pastor finds himself grievously out of pocket by the visitation. Locusts would not waste him more than these loving parishioners.

A STRANGER'S V.

In Maryland a stranger attending an Episcopal Church was greatly interested and benefitted by the service and sermon he heard, and on going out handed a five dollar bill to one of the officers, requesting him to hand it to the rector in token of his gratitude. The vestryman paid it over, but (shame on him and the vestry) the mighty sum was deducted from the salary. This reminds me of an incident in my own experience.

DID NOT PAY IT.

A pastor (Reformed Dutch) was in great affliction; two children were dead with scarlet fever and two were sick, when I was asked to preach for him. I did so, and after service one of the consistory offered me a bill, I do not know of what amount. I declined, but said, "Your pastor is in great affliction, give it to him with my love." I do not know that he gave him my love, but I do know he never gave him the money!

THE EXTRA SERVICE.

At one of our watering places last summer one of the pastors of the neighborhood occasionally held a service in the parlor of the hotel. The boarders testified their grateful sense by making up a little purse for him. The people found it out and deducted the amount from his salary.

I might go on with these examples to any extent required. But I have doubts as to the propriety of telling you even these. And what should be done about it? We must have in this country a system by which the ministry shall be decently supported, without being subjected to these contemptible humiliations and impositions. The Presbyterian Church is inaugurating a Sustentation Scheme that is well considered, and deserves universal favor. Every church ought to make itself familiar with that plan and carry it out. One more case I will enclose in this letter for your perusal; it has been published before, and I was familiar with it when I offered my reward. And now I will ask you to give your opinion as to the comparative meanness of the cases reported.—*Irenæus, in New York Observer.*

Teach the Children to Draw.

Teach a child first to read; not merely to speak words in the order in which they occur, but to read understandingly, slowly, and carefully for ideas. Next teach him how to use numbers in arithmetical calculations, and show him that in all the business of life, in all its science, the statement of facts in figures is the most important element. Then teach him to draw. You may stop your teaching right there, if you will, and rest confident that, if the boy thus taught has any disposition to mental acquisition, he will find a way to make it. Not that further good teaching will not greatly assist his progress, but that the acquirements named form a solid foundation upon which he *may* and, if his tastes are for learning, *will* build a noble superstructure.

The fundamental value of the two first elements of education named are generally appreciated by educators in this country; the third is only beginning to be appreciated. In the Boston public schools drawing is now to be made a part of the course of study. The teachers are, we are told, to be taught how to teach drawing, at least such of them as have not the requisite knowledge. This accomplishment should be a part of every teacher's legal qualifications for employment in a public school, not merely because it enables him to give lessons in drawing, but because in the present age the power to draw rapidly and well is a means for the expression of ideas scarcely inferior to language; nay, without which it is impossible to convey certain ideas at all, in the absence of the objects delineated by the skilled pencil of the draftsman.

We cannot carry with us in our pockets geological and mineralogical cabinets, collections of shells and plants, museums of machinery and galleries of art. The power to represent such things as we cannot have at hand in talking about them has become essential to every one who aspires to anything like eminence in science or the arts. Even in walks of life not intimately connected with science and art (daily becoming fewer) the power to draw is one that often saves time and money.

We speak, of course, more particularly of free hand drawing. Mechanical or geometrical drawing, as it is called, pertains to certain branches of business which will engage only a few out of the many youths now in American schools. A knowledge of it and skill in it can easily be acquired after the other, and will be attained by those who find it necessary to their callings.—*Scientific American.*

Food and Drink.

[Prof. Wilder of Cornell University.]

1. Food should be palatable and not highly seasoned; it should consist of more than one, but not of many different articles; it should vary in quantity and quality according to age, climate, weather and occupation. Sugars, starches and fats contain a large proportion of carbon, and are thought to be more healing and less nutritious; albuminoids contain nitrogen, and are thought to be more nutritious. The whole (unbolted) or partially bolted grains are found to be good and sufficient food for dogs, horses and men; but nature demands variety. As a rule carnivora and not wholesome food. Hot, soft bread digests slowly.

2. Bad cooking may spoil good food. Pork should be thoroughly cooked. Avoid frying meat; broil, roast or boil it, beginning with a high heat; but for soups begin lukewarm.

3. Three full meals daily are customary and may be natural; but their number, their relative quantity and quality, and the intervals between them, are largely matters of opinion, habit and convenience, regularity is very important. Avoid lunches, so-called.

4. Eat something, or drink a cup of coffee, within an hour after rising, especially if obliged to labor or study; but avoid both of these before breakfast if possible, and particularly exposure to malaria or contagion.

5. Let the amount of a meal bear some relation to the future needs as well as present appetite, but it is better to carry an extra pound in your pocket than in your stomach.

6. Eat in pure air and pleasant company—light conversation and gentle exercise promote digestion, but hard work of any kind retards it. Avoid *severe* bodily or mental labor just before, and for two hours after a full meal.

7. Eat slowly; masticate well; five minutes more at dinner may give you better use of an hour afterward. Drink little at meals, and never a full glass of very hot or cold liquid. Never wash down a mouthful. Avoid waste of saliva by expectoration.

8. Evacuate the bowels daily, and above all regularly; the best time is after breakfast; partly to be rid of a physical burden during the day, but chiefly to relieve the brain.

9. Constipation is safer than Diarrhea. For the former, exercise, ride horseback, knead the belly, take a glass of cold water before breakfast, eat fruit and laxative food; for the latter, follow an opposite course; toast, crust, crackers and rice are then the best food.

10. Intemperance is any kind of excess; the term is generally restricted to the use of stimulating articles, tea and coffee, opium, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks. It is my belief that any of these may be used in a temperate manner, and without sensible injury; that there is a radical distion between their stimulant and their narcotic doses, but that their effects may be determined by the time and manner of using them, and by individual peculiarities. Never chew tobacco; smoke the milder kinds, and in long clay pipes, which should be changed often. Use pure wine, if any; avoid distilled liquors; take no liquor upon an empty stomach. I advise no person to begin the use of any stimulant until of age, or able to judge of his necessities and liabilities to intemperance.

☞ As a lawyer and a doctor were walking arm in arm, a wag said to a friend: "These two are just equal to one highwayman." "Why?" was the response. "Because they are a lawyer and a doctor—your money or your life."

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 Gloves; 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.

HARDWARE, &c.

Nails a *specialty*.

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

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
For 1872.

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

THIS splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing New Inventions; novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Engineering, Science and Art.

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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.

An official list of all the Patents issued is published weekly.

The yearly numbers of the Scientific American make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in size to four thousand ordinary book pages.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

TERMS.—$2 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.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
Dec. 23, 1871. 37 Park Row, New York

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.

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.

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. 13, 1870— y.

C. H. BAKER,

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN.

Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall,
Jan. 28, 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,
Dec. 9, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

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.

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*

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, 1863.

SMALL FRUITS,
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, *BARLING'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

R. E. WALLIS,
Oct. 28, 1871—3m Near Kennedyville.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
OF GOOD QUALITY,
at moderate prices.

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

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Chester River Steamboat Company.



On and after TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1871, the **STEAMER GEO. LAW** will leave CRUMPTON every *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday,* at 6:45 o'clock, stopping at Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Gray's Inn 9:30 A.M., Queenstown 10 A.M., and Kent Island 10:30 A.M., arriving in Baltimore by 1 o'clock, P.M.

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.*

A. T. JOYNES,
Sept. 30, 1871. Agent.

Mallalieu's Goods.

KERSEYS,
FLANNELS
AND CASSIMERS,

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.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully called to my stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.

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

JOS. E. WEER,
Nov. 18, 1871. *Kennedyville, Md.*

GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

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

THOMAS M. GREEN.
88 *W. Baltimore Street, near Holliday.*
Sept. 25, 1869—y.

VINEGAR BITTERS



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.

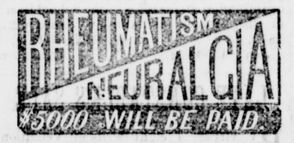
PIN, TAPE, and other **WORMS,** lurking in the system, of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

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

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA



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, 20 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 & SHOES

(city-made) cheaper than [illegible] 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. S[illegible] 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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