Lions and Lion Taming.

The process of lion taming is elaborately described in the London Daily News, part of whose story we copy:

Whatever is the reason the forest lions are more intelligent and teachable than those bred in confinement. The lion tamer begins by taking the feeding of them into his own hands, and so gets them to know him. He commences feeding them from the outside of the den, and then ventures inside of one at a time, always carefully keeping his face to the animal and avoiding any violence, which is a mistake whenever it can be avoided, as it arouses the dormant devil in the beasts. Getting to handle the lion the tamer begins by stroking him down the back, gradually working up to the head, which he begins to scratch, and the lion, which like the cat likes friction, begins to rub his head against the hand. When this familiarity is well established, a board is handed to the trainer, which he places across the den and teaches the lion to jump over it, using a whip with a thong, but not for the purpose of punishment.

Gradually this board is heightened, the lion jumping over it at every stage, then come the hoops, &c., held on the top of the board to quicken the beast's understanding. To teach the animal to jump over the trainer the latter stoops alongside the board, so that when the lion clears one he clears the other, and half a dozen lessons are ordinarily sufficient to teach this. To get a lion to lie down and allow the tamer to stand on him is more difficult. It is done by flicking the beast over the back with a small "tickling" whip, and at the same time pressing him down with one hand. By raising his head and taking hold of the nostril with the right hand, and the under lip and lower jaw with the left, the lion, by this great pressure on the nostril and lip, loses the power of his jaws, so that a man can pull them open and put his head inside the beast's mouth, the feat with which Van Amburg's name was so much associated. The only danger is lest the animal should raise one of his fore paws and stick his talons in, and if he does, the tamer must stand fast for his life until he has shifted the paw.

More About Coffee, and how to Prepare it.

Among the most valuable stimulants which act effectively upon the nerves, and at the same time are perfectly harmless, coffee takes the highest rank. In coffee, Liebig says, we obtain certain advantages for furthering the performance of mental or bodily functions, for warding off disturbing influences on the state of our health—in short, for the preservation of a normal equilibrium which is not exactly to be defined. If this drink had not that effect, we should soon cease to enjoy it. The action of coffee is chiefly directed to the nervous system. It produces a warm, cordial impression on the stomach, quickly followed by a diffused, agreeable nervous excitement, which extends itself to the cerebral functions, giving rise to increased vigor of imagination and intellect, without any subsequent confusion and stupor, such as characterize the action of narctic medicines. On the contrary, it produces wakefulness, and resists the effect of opium. It also moderately excites the circulatory system, and stimulates digestion. A cup of coffee, taken after a hearty meal, will often relieve the sense of oppression so apt to be experienced, and enable the stomach to perform its functions with comparative facility. In medicine it is a valuable remedy when there is a tendency to stupor or lethargy, dependent on deficient energy of the brain, or inflammation; also for many conditions of the nervous system resulting from prostration. Its history is a proof of its safe and harmless nature when used in a proper manner. Having shown the value of coffee as a wholesome stimulating beverage, it only remains to point out the best mode of preparing it. The common method of extracting the valuable properties of coffee by boiling is now discarded by all who have a clear conception of the nature of the article. The greatest care should be observed in the process of roasting the coffee, as upon that depends its flavor and stimulating qualities. Fresh, sweet seeds should be selected, placed in a covered vessel, over a moderate fire, and stirred continually until they have acquired a chestnut-brown color, when the process should cease. If too long continued, it renders the coffee bitter and acrid; or, by reducing it to charcoal, deprives it entirely of its flavor. Everything else being equal, fresh-ground berries make the best coffee. When a cup or larger quantity is desired, boiling water, at its highest unconfined temperature,—viz., 212 deg. Fahrenheit—should be showered upon it, the aroma being secured and retained by a water-joint made by the cover of the urn or other vessel in which the coffee is prepared. This water-joint should make the receptacle for the coffee as nearly steam-tight as is consistent with perfect safety. By this process the aromatic oils are extracted and retained, and not dissipated and wasted, as they always will be by boiling. By using the water joint to which we have alluded, the steam is condensed and thrown back into the body of the vessel containing the coffee, retaining the aroma or fragrance, and thus saving largely in the quantity of coffee required. There are other important considerations upon which the process we have indicated is to be recommended. This mode excludes all foreign substances for clarifying the coffee, the liquid coming from the urn or other vessel pure and clear as wine. The steam is condensed, and all the aroma or fragrance of the coffee is retained in the vessel, thus securing at all times a beverage grateful to the taste, highly flavored, and perfectly harmless as to its effect upon the nerves. By this mode of preparation, the acrid, deleterious property of the coffee, which is evolved by boiling, is wholly avoided. Experience has shown that persons of the most delicate and sensitive nervous organization, who cannot use coffee prepared in the old mode, can drink the delicious beverage, when made in the manner we have described, without the slightest injury to the system.

☞ A Connecticut paper tells this story of a new boy in one of the Sunday schools: The precocious youth was asked who made the beautiful hills about them, and remarked that he did not know, as his parents only moved in town the day before.

Henry Clay and Rufus Choate.

The Senate (during Tyler's administration) was the most able and brilliant body of statesmen, jurists, and publicists that was ever seen in this country. And yet the majority was dominated by Mr. Clay as thoroughly and utterly as Bonaparte commanded his marshals. Massachusetts was represented by Isaac C. Bates and Rufus Choate. They were both very able and accomplished men. Mr. Choate was one of the most superb orators of the age; and as a ready, felicitous, and effective debater, he was without a superior in Congress. He had that rare combination of attributes, convincing, inexorable logic, and the richest and most vivid imagination. The happy union of extraordinary qualities makes the truly great man in the Senate and the forum. He was elected as the successor of Mr. Webster when that gentleman was appointed Secretary of State. He was the intimate, confidential friend of the great New England statesman, and was regarded as his peculiar advocate and champion in the Senate. When the Bank bill was under discussion Mr. Choate offered an amendment which was resisted by Mr. Clay. Mr. Choate was disposed to insist upon it, and, as an argument in support of his proposition, indiscreetly intimated that some modification might be necessary to insure the approval of the President. This imprudent suggestion aroused the jealousy and indignation of Mr. Clay. Springing to his feet with flashing eyes, in tones of thunder he denounced Mr. Choate for attempting to coerce the Senate by threats of the displeasure of the Executive. The scene was one of great excitement. The bearing of Mr. Clay was haughty, imperious, and overbearing, and his language was correspondingly severe. Mr. Choate fairly quailed under his vehement denunciation. Mr. Clay appealed to the pride and independence of Senators, and inquired whether the threatened interposition of the Executive to defeat the just expectation of the people was to be tolerated by a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

The vivacity of the assault was too much for Mr. Choate, more especially as he felt that he had committed himself by his untoward intimation. He was confused and embarrassed, endeavored to qualify what he had said, and finally averred that he had no authority for the suggestion, and only expressed his individual opinion, based on the circumstances of the case. But Mr. Clay, perceiving the dilemma in which he had placed Mr. Choate, and evidently under the impression that he was hitting Mr. Webster through his next friend, pressed his advantage harshly if not ungenerously, and read him a severe lecture in a magisterial and dictatorial tone. The feeling of the Senate was clearly in favor of Mr. Choate, although it was seen that he had made a great mistake in the mode of sustaining the amendment. He was so rebuked and overawed, and the superiority of Mr. Clay in the contest was so manifest, that the friends of Mr. Webster were much mortified at the result. On the following day Mr. Choate made a spirited and manly explanation, vindicating himself completely; but it had the appearance of an afterthought, and the effect was far less than if he had spoken promptly in his own justification.

Few men were capable of coping with Mr. Clay in a controversial discussion. His resources were all at command, and he spoke as forcibly on the spur of the moment as after the most careful preparation. Mr. Choate had all the advantages of superior genius and reasoning faculties, as well as more perfect intellectual training, and yet he was overborne and humiliated by the greater moral and physical vigor of his antagonist.—*'Suggestion of the Past,' in February Galaxy.*

Perspiration.

The amount of liquid matter which passes through the microscopical tubes of the skin in twenty-four hours, in an adult, person of sound health, is about sixteen fluid ounces, or one pint. One ounce of the sixteen is solid matter, made up of organic and inorganic substances, which, if allowed to remain in the system for a brief space of time, would cause death. The rest is water. Besides the water and solid matter, a large amount of carbonic acid, a gaseous body, passes through the tubes; so we cannot fail to understand that they are active workers, and also we cannot fail to see the importance of keeping them in perfect order, removing obstructions by frequent applications of water, or by some other means. Suppose we obstruct the functions of the skin perfectly by varnishing a person completely with a compound impervious to moisture. How long will he live? Not over six hours. The experiment was tried on a child at Florence. Pope Leo the Tenth, on the occasion of his accession to the papal chair, wished to have a living figure to represent the Golden Age, and so he gilded a poor child all over with varnish and gold leaf. The child died in a few hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the skin of a pig be covered with a solution of India rubber in naptha, the animal ceases to breathe in about two hours.

☞ The ex-Empress Eugenie is confident that ere long she will return to Paris as Empress, and in this belief she has written to her friends in that city that she will be back there before next March. If she has thus written, it may be set down as certainty that some underhand work of intrigue is progressing in France in favor of the Empire, the facts of which have not yet appeared on the surface.

☞ A Georgia colored lyceum discussed the question, "Which is the most useful—paper or gunpowder?" The debate was closed by a disputant who spoke as follows: "Mr. President—'spose dar was a bar out dar at de door, and you was to go dar an shake de paper at him, you'd see what de bar would do. But jes shoot a cannon at him and mark de result I calls for de question." The President forthwith made a decision in favor of powder.

At a leap year party in Atlanta, Geo., the young ladies showed their manliness by having the following mottoes in conspicuous places: "We mean business," "Now is our chance." "Waiting is tedious."

H. A. Gable, N. Runkle, G. Housel, H. Beard.

H. A. GABLE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

STAIRS, STAIR RAILING, BALUSTERS AND POSTS,

Mouldings,

Rope Mouldings, Mantels, etc.

MILLS, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

DEALERS IN

LUMBER,

LATHS,

SHINGLES,

AND

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.

CORNER OF

Howard and Fayette Sts.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Sept. 9, 1871—6m.

WM. P. FRANCIS. SOL. WRIGHT.

FRANCIS & WRIGHT,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

92 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

Part'cular attention paid to all kinds of Country Produce on consignment.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

July 22, 1871—tf.

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.

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.

C. H. BAKER,

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHESTERTOWN.

Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall,

Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

Groceries.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF **Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Flour, Bacon, Salt and Fish.**

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

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, Adm'r.

Jan. 6-3t.

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.

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.

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

Scientific American

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.—$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.,**

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.

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 exchange 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,

Near Kennedyville.

Oct. 28, 1871—5m

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. Frehs Canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

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

THOMAS M. GREEN,

88 *W. Baltimore Street, near Holiday.*

Sept. 25, 1869—Y.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — PURELY — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL — CALIFORNIA — VINEGAR BITTERS — R. WALKER — D. McDONALD & CO. — EUREKA

R. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 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

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 OE **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 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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