

[From the Virginia Sentinel.]
TO MISS JANE.

"Write me some lines to remember me by;
Was your command, and this my reply;
Must I write you some lines, to remember me by,
To remember the friend, that can never forget thee?
Is it true, as you hint, that when I am not nigh,
You are prone to forget, that you ever have met me?
Do you thus say of me, 'Out of sight, out of mind?'
'Am I still in your eyes, so unworthy of thought,
That you'll think of me only, when chancing to find,
That I have written to thee, to 'forget me not'?"
Is it then, only then, you will choose to remember,
That we once were true friends, in the days that are
down?
That together we've walked, 'neath the moon of
September,
That together we've talked, of that future unknown?
Is it true that in future, but chance will recall,
The remembrance of hours, we have spent side by
side,
The remembrance of words that my tongue has let
fall,
Revealing affection, I in vain tried to hide?
If you can think of me, only when you behold,
Some memento or trifle, I willingly spare,
I will make you this offer—'O! don't call me bold!
You shall have my moustache, or a lock of my hair."
We have often been told, that memories associate,
With the objects 'round us, and the trifles we see,
Yet, if truth should be owned, I am happy to state,
Though you write me no lines, I will 'er think of
thee.

Should I chance to roam far, from the land of my
birth,
Yet whether I roam, on the land or the sea,
At all times, in all places, in sadness and mirth,
Though you write me no lines, I will 'er think of
thee.

Your devoted friend,
"PROFESSOR" F.
BACHELOR'S ROOM, — Street,
Alexandria, 27th January, 1858.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
ALEXANDER H. HOLLEY.

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT:
A PROCLAMATION.

In conformity with a long-established and time-honored custom, and by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby appoint **FRIDAY, the 2d day of April next**, to be observed throughout this State as a day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; and I most earnestly invite all the people of the State to unite with their respective pastors and religious teachers on that day in assembling at their usual places of public worship, and there, in the true spirit of a Christian community, to make humble and hearty confession of their sins to Almighty God—to invoke His forgiveness of those sins, and to plead with Him for a continuance of the innumerable blessings of which we have been so constantly the recipients, and which we have forfeited by our neglect of the great Giver.

Our Fathers were moved to the establishment of this annual Fast under the influence of the spirit of their religion, and not merely in conformity with a venerated custom. They believed in a living God—in an over-ruling Providence—in an Almighty Friend who had power to guide, sustain and aid them in the discharge of every incumbent duty. In the spirit of that belief they established customs which often carried their minds up to the source of their blessings, from whence pure light flowed in upon them, and their souls were strengthened with wisdom from on high.

And why should they not have believed in the power of that Almighty Friend? We know that He has governed the earth from its creation—that He governs it still—and will continue to do so long after the puny races of men who resist His authority shall have been forgotten. Is it not then eminently becoming in us, who have been so highly favored by this Almighty Power to pause in our career of worldliness, to fast in spirit as well as in the flesh—to abstain from the unwholesome aliment with which we are accustomed to feed our souls, and turn to that fountain whose waters are capable of cleansing us from sin and all uncleaness? Let us turn to that Power, that only Power which can invigorate them for the life that now is and prepare them for the purer enjoyments of that which is to come.

We have abundant cause for humiliation before God in view of our wide departure from the principles which guided the fathers of this Commonwealth in laying its foundations. They believed, and all experience has proved that a people is only permanently safe and happy when their government is administered upon the principles of the Christian religion. If we are drifting from the safe anchorage of principle to the doubtful soundings of expediency, let us pray earnestly to our Heavenly Father that He will turn us from the error of our ways and guide us all into the paths of rectitude and duty. Let us plead with Him also, that He will continue to us our inestimable privileges of civil and religious liberty, of free government and of social order, and that to these may be added the facilities of acquiring knowledge in all the lawful pursuits of mankind.

Let us also implore His blessing upon our common country, that He will rule in the hearts of all those who are placed in positions of trust and authority—that He will avert from our whole land civil discords and dissensions—that He preserve us from the calamities of war, pestilence and famine, and that He will crown the appropriate labors of men with an abundant increase—teaching us all our dependence, and guiding us all by the influences of His spirit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Salisbury, this 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-second.
ALEXANDER H. HOLLEY.
By His Excellency's command,
ORVILLE H. PLATT, Secretary of State.

The Influence of the Beautiful.

By M. W. MINER.

We presuppose that a love of the beautiful, to a certain extent, is inherent in all human beings; but it is only in connection with civilization and refinement that it attains to a degree of development consistent with the influence which it is our desire to represent.

The influence of the beautiful is really more potent than a casual glance at it would seem to indicate for its appeals are made directly to the finer sensibilities of our natures, and thus, from its more intimate connection with the higher attributes of our beings, its influence is the more extended, although less perceptible to a careless inspection than the more prominent but less powerful belongings of our material natures.

Beauty, in itself, is both real and ideal, and it is from an actual blending of the affinities of these components that its influence properly emanates; and it is our design to consider these components, both in the distinct and the assimilated relations that they sustain to each other. In our use of the terms, real and ideal beauty, the one is considered in its reference to the sight, the other to the mind.

Real beauty is the outward manifestation of it that is presented to the view, and from thence to the mind, where it becomes the foundation upon which its perfected influence rests. Of this real beauty Nature is its perfect embodiment; and thus it ever answers to our admiring gaze, and ever mingles its perceptible formations with the spiritual creations that are generated by our fancies. It appeals to the senses in a manner so unmistakable that the most obtuse cannot escape its glimmerings; while to the refined nature its varied treasures are revealed by the splendor of its lasting effulgence. It thus appeals to us from the teeming earth, with its beautiful landscapes; from the azure sky, dappled with the clouds that flit across it; from the human form, radiant with the beauty of its impress of soul and genius.

Ideal beauty, unlike the real, appertains only to the heart and mind; and its assimilating are with the fancies and the imaginations. It is engendered by actual beauty, but its existence is in a higher and a more subtle form. It nestles within our hearts and minds, spreads before our fancies a tissue of thoughts so surpassingly beautiful, that our understandings can but imperfectly comprehend their highest emanations. It lives in our day-dreams and our reveries, in our hopes and our loves. It enters into the undertakings of our lives, and casts its rays upon their hoped-for terminations; it encircles the memories of fair images that are enshrined within our hearts, and encompasses them with a radiance of glory that will dim but with the passing away of life.

Real and ideal beauty have each their separate attributes; but, as we have before remarked, it is from an actual blending of the affinities of the two that the influence of the beautiful properly emanates. And this blending is only to be considered in its relation to the mind, the seat of power. The human mind in its wild, or partially cultivated state, may be both strong and commanding; but it is only by the influence of the beautiful upon it that it can expand to a full and pleasing development. And this influence, first germinated by the existence of real beauty, is culminated by the higher presence of the ideal, and from the mingling of their affinities issue the noble ideas and the lofty imaginations of all true genius. For this influence falls upon the crude mind, weaving away its harsh outlines, and assimilating the perfected form to its own genial likeness; and from this assimilation issue thoughts, the innate weight of whose power is borne up and disseminated by the pleasing attribute of its attendant beauty.

This is the influence of the beautiful; and the object of our remarks is to induce a yet more assiduous cultivation of it. Yes! cultivate the beautiful in all its forms of attractiveness, and more fully develop the germs that are inherent to your natures. Yield yourselves the more readily to its ennobling influence, and assimilate it more completely with the power of your minds; and from this union learn that thoughts cannot be properly expressed nor appreciated but by a consonance with genuine beauty; and that its influence will enhance the higher belongings of your natures, and reveal to you additional sources of exquisite pleasure and happiness.

A parishioner inquired of his pastor the meaning of this line in Scripture: "He was clothed with curses as with a garment." "It signifies," replied the divine, "that the individual had got a bad habit of swearing."

THE WIFE'S REVENGE:

THE IMPROVIDENT HUSBAND.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

CHAPTER I.

No strawberries! What in the world is the reason you didn't order some? exclaimed Edward Lester, as he entered his pleasant home in the suburbs of Boston. "You know, Maria, I am very fond of them, and you are determined to punish me in some way if you can.

"Punish you, Edward? What do you talk so for?" returned the wife, a sweet little woman, full of beauty and grace.

"You know I like them very much, added the petulant husband.

"But they taste too strongly of the money.

"Come, come, Maria, no more of poor Richard's saws. I am heartily sick of them. You would have me pay sixty cents a box for strawberries, would you?"

"Why not?"

"It is too much.

"No, it isn't.

"You cannot afford it.

"Yes, I can. Isn't my salary fifteen hundred dollars a year?"

"I do not think strawberries at sixty cents a box, are very profitable, replied the pretty wife with a pleasant smile.

"Pooh!

"The brute! Edward Lester did not deserve such a beautiful, sweet tempered wife as Maria. What business had he to fret at and scold such a lovely piece of woman-kind as she was! It was wicked; and I can hardly keep my temper while I record his wicked conduct.

But Edward Lester, in spite of his petulant manner, was really an excellent fellow, and loved the pretty little woman with all his soul, though it is true he had a very singular way of showing it. He deserved a thrashing for his hasty words, yet as he eventually learned better, it is not worth while to dwell too long upon the dark side of his character.

He was a very smart salesman, and was employed in a large establishment in the city, at the salary of fifteen hundred dollars. For the first year after his marriage he had boarded, but desiring to have the comforts of home in all their purity, the young couple had decided to go to house-keeping.

Edward would have hired a large house at a rent of four hundred dollars a year, if his wife had not persisted that such a dwelling would wear her life out. He then left the matter entirely to her, and she found a nice little cottage, seven miles from the city, at a rent of one hundred and fifty. The husband liked it very well, and Maria furnished it in a very plain but neat style.

They were at home now and for a time the novelty of the thing kept Edward in excellent humor; but he was a reckless fellow, and had no idea whatever of the value of money. He always spent all his salary, and sometimes a little more.

Edward was out of humor because he had no strawberries, and when he sat down to the table, the tea was too weak, the bread tasted of saleratus, and the butter was strong. He snarled and growled, first at Maria, and then at Bridget, till the wife was almost discouraged. But she did not yield to the impulse of the moment, and get out of temper. She kept smiling, however cutting and severe came the criticisms of her husband.

After tea he was a little mollified, for there seemed to be nothing more to grumble at, and even condescended to smile.

Edward, I want fifty dollars to-morrow, said Maria.

This was rather a remarkable request for the careful little woman to make, for she was very prudent in regard to her private expenses.

Certainly, Maria, replied Edward. I hope you are going to buy a new silk.

I am.

He handed her the money and hoped she would dress herself a great deal better than ever before for he could afford it.

I am going to spend as much money as I can, she replied.

That is right, Maria, do, added the reckless husband.

And Edward soon had reason to repent this advice, for Maria now seemed to spend all her spare time in asking him for money. He was too reckless, too magnanimous to deny her or to suggest that she was exceeding the bounds of reason.

She was merciless in her drafts upon him and to supply her demands, for he had not the courage to refuse her modest requests, he was obliged to curtail his own private expenses. On several occasions, he had been obliged to borrow money to meet her requisitions upon his purse; and being an honest man, he had cut off many luxuries in order to pay these loans.

What had got into Maria? She was extravagant, and yet she did not seem to be dressed much better, or his house to be supplied with many additional luxuries. But he was too proud to complain. He did hint, but she would not take a hint.

A year passed by, and there was no improvement in the reckless woman. Fortunately for him, his salary was raised to two thousand, but it was scarcely done, before Maria demanded a fifty dollar bill.

You spend more money than you used to spend, Maria, he suggested.

What is the use for me to pinch myself, if you spend all you get? smiled Maria, so sweetly, he could not say another word. I want to have the good of the money while it is going, as well as you.

All right, my dear, he replied.

There was no improvement in the woman, and Edward had some doubts as to the consequences, but what puzzled him most was to know what became of the money.

CHAPTER II.

Another year passed by and the danger of running in debt stared him in the face.

Maria, we are living too fast, I am afraid, he observed, in a melancholy mood.

I am afraid we are; for yesterday you brought home a pair of chickens for which you paid twenty cents a pound, replied Maria, with her usual smile.

Pooh, Maria, I don't mean these little things. We must have something to eat, and while my salary is two thousand dollars a year, I mean to live well.

Great trees from little acorns grow, added the wife.

Let us stop the bung hole first, continued Edward, desperately. Would you believe my dear, that I have given you six hundred dollars a year for the last two years?

What is six hundred dollars a year for a lady? You were reading the other day that a great many ladies in New-York spend two thousand dollars a year for dress alone. You certainly cannot complain of six hundred.

O no; by no means. I don't mean to complain, replied Edward.

I knew you didn't. Whatever I spend, goes for a good cause.

I suppose so; but I don't care anything about it, only that I am getting a little short. There is Doctor Smith's bill of sixty dollars; I don't see how I can pay it.

Let it rest, then. He will never ask you for it.

But I don't like that way of doing things. I don't want to get in debt. I will go and see him.

And he did go and see him. The doctor was a rich man, and offered to take Edward's note payable any time he pleased, which offer the latter eagerly accepted, promising to take it up in six months.

No change for the better appeared in the affairs of the young couple. Maria kept asking for money, and she was so pretty, so sweet-tempered, and so gentle, that Edward could never refuse. If he demurred, she could always coax it out of him.

At the end of the six months; the doctor's note was due, and Edward could not pay it. He had borrowed money till he was ashamed to do so any more. But he had a nice sense of honor, and instead of letting his creditor whistle for his pay, he went to see him to procure a further extension.

Doctor, I am hard up, said he. Sorry to hear it.

My family is getting to be very expensive.

Be prudent then.

I can't, my wife.

He checked himself. He was impulsive and did not mean to say anything about Maria.

What of her? Is she extravagant?

Well, yes.

Put the bit in her mouth, then, laughed the doctor.

Don't like to do that.

Mustn't let her ruin you.

I hope she will not.

Be firm, Lester. There is only one way to do with an extravagant woman, shut down upon her before she ruins you.

I haven't the courage to deny her.

I am sorry for you; what can I do for you? asked the doctor, who seemed to be in the best of humor.

That little note of mine—

What note?

Why the one I owe.

But you paid that.

Come, doctor, you are quizzing me.

Pon my soul, I am not. Didn't you pay it a few days after you gave the note?

No, surely not, replied Edward, confounded by the statement.

But I am sure you did. Here, continued the doctor, pulling an account-book from his pocket, here is where I entered the cash. You have got the note.

Not I.

Look over your papers and you will find it. I will go home with you.

They repaired to the cottage, and Edward all the time protesting that he had not paid the money, ransacked his papers for the note.

There it is! exclaimed the doctor, pointing to a paper.

To Edward's astonishment, it was the note, with the signature torn off. He was utterly confounded at the discovery. He had no recollection of having paid it; and Maria declared she had not seen him pay it.

He was mystified, but satisfied with the result, though he could hardly believe it. If any one had paid it, it must have been his guardian angel, and he hoped he would not charge him the amount.

CHAPTER III.

Three years from the time of Edward's introduction to the reader had passed away,

and his finances were in no better condition.

By a great deal of retrenchment in his own expenses, he had contrived to keep out of debt. Instead of dining at Parker's at an expense of five or six dollars a week, he made a quarter of that sum suffice. His tailor's bill had been reduced one half, and all other bills in a like proportion. Better than all, he had been cured of grumbling at Maria, for if he complained of anything, she was sure to ask him for a fifty dollar bill on the same day. In fact, he was afraid of her.

Maria, in her demands for money, had been even more remorseless during the last year than ever before; and had actually taken eight hundred dollars of his two thousand. And there was not much show for it in the house, or upon her person. If he hinted at an explanation, she always turned him off so sweetly and so adroitly that he could not resist.

Maria, we must turn over a new leaf, he remarked.

With all my heart, smiled she.

Here I am, without a dollar in the world—and never shall have, while things go on in this way. I have given you eight hundred dollars this last year.

Have you, indeed? What is eight hundred dollars? chuckled she.

There is Raymond's house opposite, for sale. It is a beautiful place, and can be bought for four thousand dollars, by paying fifteen hundred down. I was thinking that if I had saved my money, I might have been able to buy that place.

No use to cry for spilt milk, Edward, replied Maria.

I know that; but we needn't spill any more milk. I have been very economical the last year; and he proceeded to detail the retrenchments he had made.

You have done very well, Edward.

Yes, my dear, better than you have. Who would have thought I should ever preach economy to you? laughed he.

What was the use for me to be prudent, while you scattered your money like chaff? asked the wife, with infinite good humor.

No use, I confess.

I will turn over a new leaf, if you will. You used to find fault with me because I would not buy strawberries at sixty cents a box.

I haven't lately.

No, you haven't.

And I never will again. Now, Maria, I was thinking if we could save up four or five hundred a year for three or four years, we might buy a house.

Very true; and we will begin now, if you like.

With all my heart.

You shall allow me a fixed sum for my personal expenses.

Say two hundred dollars.

Half that will do.

But you can't come down all at once, from eight hundred to one hundred!

Yes, I can, replied the pretty little woman, the mischief gleaming in her radiant eyes.

Then we can buy a house in three years. Suppose you buy Raymond's now?

But I cannot. I haven't a dollar in the world, after my bills are paid.

Then I will let you have fifteen hundred dollars to pay down.

You! You are facetious, Maria.—What are you laughing at?

Maria, for some reason or other, had burst into a violent fit of laughter.

You shall have the money, Edward.—But you must promise not to tell any one what an extravagant wife you have, as you did Dr. Smith.

What do you mean, Maria? Forgive me for that.

I will, my dear, replied she; and going to her drawer, she produced two bank books and placed them in her husband's hand.

One of them indicated that she had a thousand dollars in one Savings Bank, and the other, six hundred in another bank.—Of course, Edward was astonished—it was his duty to be astonished.

Your extravagant wife has saved sixteen hundred dollars of your money, in spite of your teeth, besides curing you of sundry reckless habits. And she threw herself upon a sofa, and laughed till she had nearly gone into a fit.

Maria you are a jewel! I am amazed.

You ought to be amazed.

You paid Dr. Smith?

I did.

He lied to me, then.

No he didn't; you and I are one, so of course you paid it. I had to tell him my secret, and in return he informed me what an excellent character you had given me for prudence and economy.

Forgive me, Maria. You have made me the happiest man in the world.

And I am revenged.

Revenged?

You found fault with me every day when you came home and I resolved to punish you. I knew you would not refuse me money, and I have at last brought you to your senses.

I see where the money went to, now.

Do you, indeed?

To tell the truth, I thought there was very little show for the money I gave you.

Sixteen hundred dollars, money in hand, was a large sum to Edward, who had spent everything as fast as he got it. He felt like a new man—like a rich man. What a treasure was Maria, who, besides being

pretty, sweet-tempered, and devoted, was a thorough financier.

For my part, I should not like a financier on any other terms. A prudent, but growing, ill-tempered shrew, would be an abomination, and before her, I should prefer a pretty, sweet-tempered, devoted woman, who would spend all I could get.

The Raymond place, and a delightful place it was, immediately came into Edward's possession. It is paid for now, and our friends are as happy as during their honeymoon.

A Tale of Scotland.

A party of troopers entered the house of a widow, and demanded and received refreshment. A well-grown lad, the widow's son, waited upon them, the widow hospitably offering to their wants all she had to command.

And how do you live in these troublous times, Goody? asked one of the mercenaries, with an air of kindness.

Well, I thank Heaven, answered the poor widow, my good man left me a cow and a garden, with that bit of field. I do not complain.

Indeed! ejaculated the ruffian; Corporal Spiedgelt, what say you to try if Heaven helps her without a cow?

Ach! mein Gott! der garden is enoof! Mit it some verlachten—ha! ha! and the fellow laughed. Kill der schuchtern mächten, (the cow), and spoil ter milch and ter kase, (cheese).

Ay, quoth the fellow, with a hoarse laugh, and so it will. So, Goody, here goes, with the honors of war—ta-ra! and he drew his sword.

What are you going to do? cried the youth, springing forward, with tears in his eyes and terror in his face.

Strike the brat, Bob! said the trooper, as one smote the boy on the mouth, while the trooper passed his sword through the gentle breast of the generous home-feeder—the poor cow—and, to add to this devil's deed, mowed down all the kale in the garden. The troopers then departed.

Widow and child were at once destitute of every source of existence. She soon sickened, and died, heart-broken, and the boy wandered away, and was not seen nor heard of for many a year after.

During the wars in Flanders, a party of soldiers were one afternoon seated round a camp-fire, and flushed with wine and victory, were relating some deed of the past, till they seemed to take a turn in vying with each other for the atrocity of their deeds.

I once starved an old dame by merry Carlisle, said a trooper, noted for his ferocity and courage. I killed her cow, and egad! destroyed her greens. She said Heaven would keep her, and faith! I longed to know a miracle. But she died—ha! ha! she died!

And do you not repent of that deed? cried a young trooper, leaping to his feet, with wrathful brows.

Repent? Bah! what the devil should I repent for? asked the other, contemptuously. Sit down, and laugh at the joke.

Do you stand up, you marauding dog! shouted the soldier; for, in the name of that Heaven she trusted in, you shall repent it! That woman was my mother!

And unheeding his sword, he struck the ruffian-soldier on the cheek with his flat, and instantly swords were crossed.

Twice, thrice did the avenging son pass his sword through the body of the destroyer of the poor widow's living; and turning him over with his foot, as the other lay writhing in the pangs of death, added—

Had you but repented that deed, I had left you to God; but as you repented not, know that Heaven avenges her in me!

OCULAR DEMONSTRATION.—Upon one occasion, when Rev. Dr. Robinson was preaching, he dropped the immediate discourse and made this observation: It is a rule with me never to use an expression which the humblest of my hearers cannot understand. I have just made use of the term ocular demonstration—I will explain it to you. I look into the table pew, and I see a young man, in a blue coat and a scarlet waist coat, fast asleep. On pronouncing the last two words, he raised his voice considerably, and all eyes being attracted to the unfortunate sleeper, he added, in a lower tone, of that I have ocular demonstration. He then resumed his discourse in his accustomed manner.

A chap at Napoleon, Ark., who was drinking at counter, and withal tolerably tight, after several attempts to raise the glass to his lips succeeded in getting it high enough to pour the contents inside his shirt collar, and set the glass down with the exclamation, "That's very good, but a little too much ice, Mr. Barkeeper."

There is a cockney youth who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse of his sweetheart, cries "Fire!" directly under her window. In the alarm of the moment, she plunges her head out of the window and inquires, "Where?" when he poetically slaps himself on the bosom and exclaims, "Ere, my Hangeline!"

When the Irishman first tried peaches he said he liked their flavor, but the second day hard in his stomach.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, For Lieut. Governor, JULIUS CATLIN, For Secretary of State, JOHN BOYD, For Treasurer, LUCIUS J. HENDEE, For Comptroller, WILLIAM H. BUELL.

FOR SENATOR, JOHN M. WADHAMS.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, For Lieut. Governor, JULIUS CATLIN, For Secretary of State, WILLIAM K. PECK, For Treasurer, LUCIUS J. HENDEE, For Comptroller, FRANCIS E. HARRISON.

FOR SENATOR, JOHN M. WADHAMS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, JAMES T. PRATT, For Lieut. Governor, JOHN COTTON SMITH, For Secretary, EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Jr., For Treasurer, DANIEL B. WARNER, For Comptroller, PELEG C. CHILDS.

FOR SENATOR, ENSIGN CHURCH.

The following from the Stamford Advocate speaks plainly the mind of a large class of voters in the 17th district, therefore we lay it before them for their consideration. Although not an American ourselves, yet we know that the American voters of this district are friendly to the principal names on the Republican ticket and will vote for the men cheerfully, but there is an antipathy to the Republican nominee for Secretary of State which cannot be disguised, and we say boldly that the Republicans and Americans are in duty bound to vote for W. K. Peck in preference to John Boyd. There are some towns in this part of the State that are fully pledged to union this spring, and that will give a united vote for W. K. Peck—while other towns will divide upon that vote.

If the Republicans cannot concede one or two minor places to their earnest co-laborers, they must be quite greedy. Americans vote for the union ticket, and you will feel satisfied with yourselves one year hence:—

The election is near at hand, and three sets of candidates for State officers are presented for the suffrages of the people. If we are not deceived in the indications of the times, the election of one of the tickets headed by the name of Wm. A. Buckingham is reasonably certain—but which of those tickets, is to us a matter of doubt. If success invariably attended merit, this doubt could not exist; for no man, with a knowledge of the character of the candidates for Secretary of State and Comptroller on the American and Republican tickets, would not hesitate for a moment in casting his vote for the American candidates, except he were blinded by a partisan zeal that can discover no defects and acknowledge no unfitness in the nominees of the party.

Who is this John Boyd whom the distinctive Republicans would entrust with the seals of the State? If the political history of this State for the last dozen years can be relied on, we may answer—a narrow-minded, bigoted Abolitionist of the Garrisonian school, whose political stock in trade consists of a rabid determination to abolish the institution of Slavery, by any available means and at all hazards, regardless of the right of sovereign States, and in defiance of the guarantees of the Constitution. He fitsly represents the rabid faction which put him in nomination—the faction which is now seeking by false pretences to commit the opposition party of this State to its own contracted policy. Such is the political character of the man, that it is confidently asserted that he cannot obtain twenty votes where he is personally known. Indeed, but two or three years ago, it was esteemed an act of extraordinary hardihood for an old-fashioned Whig to claim the slightest political affinity with him; hence the expression uttered by the Palladium, "Give us your hand, John Boyd," has been regarded as a degrading acknowledgement of political venality.

Heartily as we despise and condemn the abominable policy of the present Federal Administration, and firm as is our determination to oppose the spread of Slavery, we are not prepared to vote for an unmitigated abolitionist, be he ever so urgently recom-

mended by the Palladium, the Press and other papers of that stamp.

And who is this Wm. H. Buell, tacked on the extremity of the Republican ticket? If report speaks truly, he is a man of whom but little is known and even that little is nothing to his credit. True, it is said that he has a certificate of good character; but a man who finds it necessary to carry the proofs of his integrity in his vest pocket, has small claims to be entrusted with the papers and books of the Comptroller's office. Of his political history and standing we have not the slightest knowledge, but as he is a representative of the Press clique, it is fair to presume that he holds no more enviable position than that occupied by John Boyd. If the salvation of the State from the hands of the Administration party depends upon voting for these two individuals, we say "let it slide."

But, thanks to the spirit of the American party, the people of this State are not compelled to take either horn of this dilemma. They are not reduced to the alternative of abandoning every principle which experience has taught them to cherish, and for the success of which a sense of the best interests of the nation impels them to labor manfully and unceasingly, or else to bow to the behests of a factional clique and prostitute their sacred privileges as freemen to the elevation of obnoxious and unworthy men to offices of honor and responsibility. No; thanks to the patriotism which has given us the American ticket, they may effectually and emphatically rebuke the sectional fanaticism which, on the one hand, nerves the arm of the Federal executive and wields the potent influence of Executive patronage for the promotion of the schemes of the Slavery propagandists, and on the other provokes to the breach of Constitutional guarantees and the violation of the sovereignty of the States.

The American party of this State stands on the true conservative ground, of active, determined opposition to the spread of the curse of slavery beyond its present limits, and of passive acquiescence and non-intervention with the institution in the States where it now exists. This we believe to be the position of the American party on the question which now agitates this Republic throughout its whole extent; it is a position equally removed from the fanaticism of Buchanan Democracy on the one hand and Abolitionism on the other, and constitutes that true conservatism that must be depended upon to safely conduct the Union ship between the threatening dangers of Scylla and Charybdis—the rock of slavery-extension and the whirlpool of Abolitionism.

That there are those, who call themselves Republicans, who occupy this precise ground we have no reason to dis-believe, but in their devotion to this one point they are losing sight of other principles, equally important, and unthinkingly submitting their necks to the yoke of a selfish and ambitious clique of intriguing politicians, who regard the position of leadership cheaply purchased at the sacrifice of every principle which lies at the foundation of our national prosperity—who would prefer to be crushed beneath the wreck of the Union as leaders, rather than dwell peacefully under the broad banner of a confederated Republic as humble followers—who would rather rule in hell than serve in heaven.

We repudiate such leaders and their acts, and unless we greatly mistake the tone and temper of the American party of this State, the testimony of the first Monday of April next, will prove that there are thousands in this State who are of the same mind. The days of Abolitionism under the guise of ultra Republicanism, in Connecticut, are already numbered and it only remains for true American Republicans to stand to their principles and work fearlessly to recover at an early day the power of which they have been cheated.

Lecompton.

We see that Lecompton passed the Senate last Tuesday by 33 to 25, although in a modified form, that is with an amendment tacked to it, which expresses a full understanding that Kansas shall take the Constitution, but, shall have the privilege of picking it to pieces as soon as they please. So it goes, what the next move will be, we shall see. Freemen of Connecticut, look at the facts in the Lecompton operation.

Our correspondent Barkhampsted last week seemed to consider the Senatorial nominee of the 15th district, as a tool of the rabid Winsted clique, we are requested to state that the nominee Mr. R. Rockwell denies the charge, and that he is an American Republican, of an upright and honorable stamp. We are glad to know this much, for if such is the fact, we know he cannot train in the Clark & Boyd company.

MRS. STEPHENS'S MONTHLY for April has come to hand. There are several interesting and well written tales in this number, from the pens of Wm. Henry Herbert, Mrs. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, and other well-known authors. The engravings are very fine. The "Ladies Treasury" is filled with reading matter and illustrations which cannot fail to please the "better half of mankind."

We have received one or two copies of the Mining magazine, by Thomas McElrath, which have a large amount of interesting and useful information for all upon Mining, Railroads, Iron Ores, Coals, Copper, Gold mining, &c., &c.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CONNECTICUT.

The American State Central Committee present herewith to the electors of the State of Connecticut, an American State Ticket for their support on the first Monday of April next. In so doing, they invite attention to the following statement of the American Party.

At the American Convention held in Hartford on the 24th of February last, a ticket was formed upon which E. C. Scranton Esq., of Madison, was nominated for Governor. On the day after the adjournment of the Convention, letters were published by Mr. Scranton in the papers of New Haven, and from thence copied into most of the papers throughout the State, declining the nomination. In view of this event, the Committee, in accordance with the expressed wishes of prominent Americans throughout the State, met in New Haven on the 12th day of March, and, after advising with friends of the cause invited to meet with them, concluded that the true interests of the party indicated the policy of nominating William A. Buckingham, Esq., of Norwich, to fill the vacant position. Accordingly, on motion of Hezekiah Bulkley, of Fairfield County, Mr. Buckingham was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Lamb, of Norwich, having notified the Committee of his withdrawal as a candidate for the post of Comptroller, the name of Francis E. Harrison, of New Haven, was substituted therefor, and a resolution was passed endorsing the ticket thus formed, as fully entitled to the support of every American voter in this State.

The American State Convention resulted from a prevalent dissatisfaction that certain principles believed to be just in themselves and timely in their expression, were ignored by the so called Republican Party, rather than from any personal hostility to the men nominated by the Union Party to which they had wrongfully succeeded. Its debates indicated a desire that its nominees should be representative men, pledged to the principles which had convened it, and which were unanimously adopted as its platform. The position of Mr. Buckingham, our nominee for Governor, was especially discussed, and it was stated that he stood fairly and fully upon the American Platform of the 28th of June, 1855, and believed in the justice of its principles. Under these circumstances, and with assurances received from those who had opposed his nomination by the Convention, that, upon fuller reflection, they were entirely satisfied as to his position, and should cheerfully and earnestly support him upon an American ticket, the Committee unitedly present him for your support, as, in their deliberate judgment, the choice of the American Party.

Having taken action in form, and for reasons as herein stated, with a view to the welfare, present and prospective, of the American Party, we present the following as the

American State Ticket.

For Governor, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich, For Lieut. Governor, JULIUS CATLIN, of Hartford, For Secretary of State, WILLIAM K. PECK, Jr., of Norfolk, For Treasurer, LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron, For Comptroller, FRANCIS E. HARRISON, of New Haven.

As it will be seen, it presents, in common with the so-called Republican Ticket, the names of Messrs. Buckingham, Catlin and Hendee, who were placed in nomination by the Union Convention, prior to and independent of the formation of a distinctive Republican platform, to representatives of American sentiments, while, for the names of Messrs. Boyd and Buel, who were nominated as representatives of that species of Republicanism which is in distinct antagonism to American sentiments, and which found expression in the debate and final action upon the proposed amendment to the platform of the 14th of January, it substitutes the names of Messrs. Peck and Harrison. We invite for it the support of that large class of the electors of this State who, while maintaining, in common with our selves, the attitude of opposition to the extension of slavery, and emphatically condemning the outrages in Kansas, do still believe that the Union Convention should have passed the resolution submitted to it favoring the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary, in view of the undue influence of unintelligent foreigners, to protect the right of suffrage and the purity of the ballot box—who desire to rebuke the intolerant spirit of certain leaders in the Republican Party, triumphantly displayed in the rejection of that resolution—who believe that the voice of Connecticut, as a State largely interested in manufacturing of various kinds, should be heard in a time like the present in behalf of the protection of American industry, and that an mission to utter it would be an act of injustice to herself—who believe that the principles avowed in our platform of June, 1855, and re-asserted, in connection with others rendered practical by recent political events, in the platform adopted by the late Convention, are worthy of their renewed and continued support. With such support, we believe, in the words of the address issued by the Committee who call the Convention of February last was held, "that the expression of your sentiments, as freemen of Connecticut, will be in favor of the perpetuation of our American principles, liberal

to our adopted citizens while just to our selves, in connection with your demand for respect from the National Government to the rights of free labor, and your renewed protest of opposition to the extension of slavery over national territory guaranteed to freedom by the true intent and meaning of the National Constitution."

Per order of the Committee. E. C. KELLOGG, Chairman.

THE ELECTION APPROACHES.—But a few more days and the voters of Connecticut will be called upon to manifest their opinion on the present policy of the Administration. But a single, simple question is presented to them. Will you, by your votes, endorse the Lecompton policy of James Buchanan, or will you reprove the Administration and their supporters of the Democratic party for trampling on the rights of majorities? Every vote that falls into the ballot boxes for the Democratic ticket is an expression in favor of forcing a constitution upon a people which they have refused to accept. If the Democrats are successful in Connecticut this Spring, the Administration will exult in the endorsement of their policy. There is no shunning this fact—no evading this issue.

Such being the case, the question is a pertinent one. Are we all ready? Have we made all the necessary arrangements for this important election? Have we done all in our power for the success of the candidates who are the exponents of our views on the rights of a people to form their own institutions? But to come down to the every day working details. Have the usual measures been resorted to, to spread information before the people on the important issues in view? Have meetings been held in prominent places—men called upon to speak who understand the bearings of present political measures—has the enthusiasm of the voters on the side of liberty been roused up?

In our country towns, there are many reading men who should be supplied with documents to rouse them to action. There is a large mass of reading and thinking voters that are never roused to action, except when some important principle to be decided at the polls. This was shown in the Fremont campaign. To induce such men to vote this spring requires only that they should understand the importance of the issue.

The great difficulty which we encounter in a spring election, in many of our country towns, arises from the distance at which voters live from the polls. The weather is often disagreeable, and the roads bad. Some few persons in each town should begin to make arrangements for this contingency as soon as they read these lines. How are the voters to be got to the polls, should be the chief topic of thought. It has always been a successful plan, for a committee man to be appointed in each school-district to ascertain who will require help, to make the necessary arrangements, and to see that such arrangements are carried into complete effect. Our young farmers, who are interested in the support of Free Labor and the Rights of Majorities, will be of much service in forming themselves into a Committee of the Whole, and by each one bringing in his wagon, the lame and sick and poor of his neighborhood. All these arrangements ought to be made and known before hand.

Friends of Free Labor—those who believe that every people should have a vote on their own institutions—now is the time for labor! Go to work for the coming few days, with coats off and shirt sleeves rolled up, and the victory is ours.—Courant.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir, I felt very much surprised at seeing the word administration in your report of my remarks, at the Democratic Convention, held at the Falls, on the 17th instant, saying that we must stick to the administration principle, to reap success. I used no such language, one way or the other in reference to it. When I came to "Gov. Seymour's rolling of the burden," I referred to Gov. Dutton's message to the Legislature, and I said, that I thought Gen. Pratt's election would accomplish the same object. You might labor under a mistake, as we all are liable to such things at times. As for me I went there with Douglas principles, on Lecompton, and hold such now. But seeing the feeling that prevailed in the Convention on Lecompton, I concluded to say nothing on the subject.

I hope you will not feel offended at my correction of your report in this respect.

Your truly, T. RYAN. Norfolk, March 22, 1858.

It was not our intention to misrepresent the remarks of any one at the said Convention, and we now publish the above explanation most cheerfully. We knew that there were some in the convention who believed in Douglasism upon the Lecompton question, although they remained silent, yet we did not suppose Mr. T. Ryan took that ground, for heretofore the Democracy of Norfolk we think have been united upon almost all political questions. If however the intelligent foreign portion of electors are inclined to "Douglas principles" we think them for the honest avowal of the fact, and most willingly accord to them the right hand of fellowship. But does not such an avowal rebuke those Northern Yankees who will not allow Douglas a title of credit for his high and honorable course of action for the last few months, we think it does. Ed.

School Examinations.

We inserted last week in our columns the account published in the Meriden Chronicle, of the Hanover Public School Examination, and would remark that the regulation is not at all new or confined to Canaan, but that there is a general feeling throughout this state and Massachusetts, that something of the public examination kind must be had to secure an interest in our common schools. The idea of public examinations meets with the hearty approval of all lovers of popular education. We have received several letters commending the course of the Board of Visitors for Canaan, among which we have one from the State Superintendent of Conn. who truly says that measures which may at first appear strange, if really good, will in the end meet with the approval of any community. That popular education is becoming interesting to all intelligent citizens is a fact that cannot be denied and Connecticut Schools can yet be an honor to the State.

Com motion.

This part of the country seems to need a good supply of excitement, to satisfy the public appetite, for the last week, we have had a full supply. We have had the school excitement, which threatened to tear the foundation of Local, Literature and Religion.—The Religious Society excitement, which exceedingly disturbed the minds of many staid and sober people. The importance excitement, which no little excited the aspirants for political honors. And lastly the Burglary, which is by some claimed to be no Burglary and by others to be one of the worst kind. Of this case we shall not say much until some of the smoke and fog, which at present envelops it, has passed away. Probably by another week, the facts as made public by a Justice trial, will more fully appear.

The case of the town or State, against our former neighbor, J. W. Hurlbutt, stands adjourned to Friday the 2d day of April, 1858.

Think of this a moment and then say what you will.

The Administration organs complain furiously that Mr. Buchanan has lost all his power in Congress, that the party there is uncertain, weak, without head and without tail; in short, totally demoralized, and not to be relied on, either as to the question of Kansas, or the increase of the army, two measures upon which the President had set his heart, and for the passage of which he has exerted his influence to the utmost.—Well, whose fault is it? When the Session opened, the Senate stood; Democrats, 37; Republicans, 20; Americans, 5. The House had 128 Democrats, 92 Republicans, 14 Americans. The President of a successful party is unable to get along with majorities like these, it would certainly seem that he must be a very unfit manager of affairs. Indeed an unprejudiced observer would take it as evidence that he was unfit for his place. But the Administration journals, as in duty bound, condemn the members of Congress, instead of condemning the head of the Administration, where the condemnation properly belongs. Pray, is it the fault of members of Congress that the President recommends obnoxious measures to them? Is it their fault that he advocates an offensive policy, and asks them to do a revolting deed?

Ladies Festival.

The Ladies of the Falls Village Congregational Church Furnishing Society, intend to hold a Festival at Brewster's Hall, in this village, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday the 1st day of April next. This is the closing Festival of the season and all are invited to attend. The Ladies of the Baptist Sewing Society will dispose of their articles, at the same time and place for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Simons.

We would say to our readers that we hope they will feel inclined to attend, for the especial benefit of the Baptist pastor who has labored faithfully in this village for the past few years. Let him have a testimonial at this time equal to those heretofore given him by his appreciating friends in this vicinity.

We would call the attention of our readers to the fact that there is to be a Sacred Concert at the Congregational Church, in North Canaan, next Wednesday Evening, and would advise all lovers of music to attend.

Oyster Festival.

We would call the attention of our readers to the notice of the closing Festival of the Season, which is to come off at the Hotel of L. Tupper, in Lakeville, Ct., next Wednesday Evening, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place.

Fulton applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought Galvanism to be the daily servant of millions of men. Newton unrivalled the mazes of the stars and made their motions the mariner's guide on the trackless ocean. What these men have done in their departments, Dr. Ayer does in medicine. He turns the great discoveries in Science and Physics to use in the cure of disease, and makes the occult discoveries of the great chemists available for the wants of every day life. His medicines for the low prices at which they are sold, being within the reach of every man the best wisdom and the best skill of modern times.—Wil- mington, Del. "Statesman."

Notice.

The union electors of South Canaan are requested to meet at the Hotel of Grant Chamberlain, in Huntsville, on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 31st, 1858, at 2 o'clock for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to the next Legislature, a Judge of Probate, for the district of Canaan, and Justices of the Peace, for said Town of Canaan. Per order of the Committee.

The Bridgeport Daily Advertiser and Farmer comes to us unengaged. It is now a very handsome sheet, and is as prosperous as its beauty indicates.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Electors of the town of Canaan, are hereby notified and requested to meet at the Town Hall in said Canaan, on Saturday the 27th day of March 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Representatives to the next General Assembly, a Judge of Probate for the District of Canaan, and Justices of the Peace for said town of Canaan. Per order of the Town Committee. Dated at Canaan, the 18th day of March, 1858.

Marriages.

In Canaan, March 15th, by the Rev. H. Eddy, Mr. RANOM THOMAS, of Sweden, Monroe Co., N. Y., to Miss HARRIET NOBLE, of New Milford, Ct.

Deaths.

On the 15th inst. in the Town of North East, Dutchess Co., N. Y., of Consumption, SARAH JANE, daughter of John and Eliza Campbell, aged 21 years, 8 months and 15 days.

In South Canaan, March 17th, 1858, MR. BILLA BECKLEY, aged 84.

CONCERT.

There will be a Concert of Sacred Music at the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, — IN — NORTH CANAAN, On Wednesday Eve., March 31st, 1858.

BY THE CHOIR, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. L. TUPPER.

The preparation for this Concert has been made at a great sacrifice of time and money by the choir and its friends; and the committee, believing that they offer an entertainment worthy of the patronage of all lovers of Music, have taken the liberty to charge an admittance fee. The funds raised are to be appropriated to the cultivation of sacred music. The Concert will commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

Oyster Festival!!

THERE will be an Oyster Festival, at the Hotel of MR. L. TUPPER, on Wednesday Evening, March 31st, 1858, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Lakeville, Ct.

This is the closing of a series of Festivals, which have been given for the benefit of said Church and Society, and the Committee will take extra pains to make it especially inviting to all. It is hoped therefore that those interested and the community generally, will be present.

Per Order of Committee. LAKEVILLE, March 27, 1858.

Clover, Timothy & Red-Top Seed.

JUST received a lot for sale, at astonishingly low prices by SCOVILL, GREEN & Co., Falls Village, March 26, 1858.

HARTLEY'S ANIMALIZED Phosphate of Lime!

ONE of the best fertilizers in use, is particularly adapted for Garden Vegetables, Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c. &c. For sale by SCOVILL, GREEN & Co., Agents for Manufacturers. Falls Village, March 26, 1858.

PLOUGH S!!

FARMERS, look to your interest and buy Ploughs made from the best of Salisbury Iron, and selected White Oak; and where you can always get Castings to fit. Manufactured and Sold by D. JOYCE, Joycville, Ct.

ONE OR PARTS, Iron Axle, fitted to pipe box or, well made. For sale by D. JOYCE.

200 BUSHEL SPRING WHEAT, for seed, of a superior quality, raised in northern New York. Also Grass Seed, Clover Seed and Peas. For sale by D. JOYCE.

FLOUR AND FEED. Also a good stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, &c., for sale at very low prices, for Cash or Ready Pay, by D. JOYCE.

NOTICE!!

All Persons having unsettled accounts with H. Henry & Co., are requested to call and settle them, before the first day of April, or they will be left with an officer for collection. H. HENRY & CO. Falls Village, March 23, 1858. 4w13

NOTICE!!

THE Inhabitants of the 2d society of Canaan, liable to pay a tax, on 1st of 1857, are hereby notified that the taxes are in my hands for collection, and that I will meet them at the store of Horback & Croft, on Monday, the 12th day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and at Wm. Sims hotel, on Tuesday the 13th day of April, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and on Wednesday the 14th day of April at my place of residence in said Canaan. All those who neglect to pay their taxes on the days specified, may expect to pay legal fees. 4w13 I. P. STEVENS, Collector.

DRESS MAKING.

MISS STURGES & MISS LEAVENWORTH. BEG leave to inform the ladies of Falls Village and vicinity, that they have taken rooms at Brewster & Kelly's store, and that all orders in the line of Dress Making, will be executed in the most prompt and efficient manner. A trial is solicited. Falls Village, April 1st, 1858. 2m13

JOHN G. REID,

Attorney & Counselor at Law, KENT, CONNECTICUT. 12y1

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS!

THE Rate Bills for Taxes, in the town of Canaan, on 1st of 1857, are now due, and have been placed in my hands for collection. Payment of the same is hereby demanded. I will be at Peck's Hotel, Falls Village, on Monday April 12th, 1858; and at H. E. Wetherell's Store, Huntsville on Tuesday April 13th, 1858, to receive said taxes. EDWARD P. HUNT, Collector. South Canaan, March 14, 1858. 12w3

The Republican.
Is published every Saturday morning, at the general printing office of C. B. Maltbie & Co., Falls Village, Ct., at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
In advance, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if not paid until the end of the year. The paper is devoted to Literature, Politics and News matter.
THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT.
will be made up of choice selections from the best authors, and such original articles, as will meet the approval of our readers. All our friends are invited to send in Contributions, but, are requested to condense them as much as possible, and give them a high moral tone.
OUR POLITICAL MATTER
will be such as may be called for by the political transactions of the day, but will show a proper respect for the opinions of our opponents.
THE NEWS DEPARTMENT,
will partake somewhat of a general, but mostly of a Local character. And our friends in the several towns of this and the adjoining counties, are requested to forward such items of news occurring in their own vicinity, as may possess a local interest for our readers.
Our success has heretofore exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and we propose to redouble our efforts to make [the] best and cheapest paper in [Northwestern Connecticut].
C. B. MALTBIÉ & CO.,
are prepared to do any, or all kinds of Job work, at the lowest prices, and in the best manner.
C. B. MALTBIÉ & CO.,
are authorized Agents to take subscriptions for Papers and Magazines, published in Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Pittsfield, Albany, Poughkeepsie, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other places. Those of our subscribers, who are taking other papers, can save more than enough to pay their subscription to us, by subscribing for those papers through us.
The wonder of the Age!
No Ipa
If Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment does not cure Cholera, Dysentery, Croup, Cholice, Coughs, Dyspepsia, Vomiting, Mumps, Toothache, Headache, Chapped hands, Cold Feet, Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Chronic Rheumatism, Swellings, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Pains or Weakness in the Limbs, Back and Chest.
NO HUMBAG—TRY IT.
Dr. Tobias has warranted his Liniment for eight years without ever having a demand of the return of the money—all that is asked is to use it according to directions.
NO ONE WILL EVER LIVE WITHOUT IT
After once using it. If you do not find it better than any thing you have ever used before.
GET YOUR MONEY RETURNED!
Thousands of certificates have been received speaking of its rare virtues. Now-a-days it is the practice to fill the papers with certificates from known persons, or given by those who have never used the medicine—now Dr. Tobias offers to pay never published a false certificate during the time he has had his medicine before the public.
Call on the Agent and get a pamphlet containing genuine certificates.
As a person a cautious of the large sales of the Venetian Liniment has stated it is injurious to take internally. Dr. Tobias has taken the following **OATH:**
I, Samuel I. Tobias, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, do depose that I composed a Liniment called Venetian, and that the ingredients of which it is composed are perfectly harmless to take internally, even in the quantity usually taken in the directions, accompanying each bottle.
Sworn to this day, before me,
FEIN ALPH, Mayor.
Price 25 and 50 cents, warranted superior, at all the medicine Dealers throughout the United States.
Also for sale, Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, warranted superior, by any other. Dr. Tobias' office, 56 Courtland Street New York.
THE PEOPLE'S SOAP,
UNPARALLELED OR EVEN EQUALLED FOR ITS Detergent, Erasive or Cleansing Qualities.
As everything of this nature must stand on its merits for public patronage—it is unnecessary to state any thing more than a few facts, or what it will accomplish.
As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much water to the clothes, in its use, as does the common washing soap.
Each bar of Soap is enveloped with directions for its use.
We have analyzed a specimen of Mr. Hotchkiss' Laundry Soap, and found it a very superior article for washing purposes, and free from adulterations. It makes an excellent suds, and is especially well adapted for the removal of ink and grease-spots from Cotton, Linen and Woolen Goods, without injury to the texture or color.
SYLVESTER P. WHEELER, Chemist.
Bridgeport, August 18th, 1857.
MANUFACTURED BY JOSIAH HOTCHKISS, Agent.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Corner of Main Street and South Avenue, here orders will be received.
THE PEOPLE'S SOAP—This is a new article manufactured by Mr. Josiah Hotchkiss, of Bridgeport, and has lately been introduced into families with complete success. Several ladies of our acquaintance who have tested its merits for the laundry, pronounce it equal, if not superior, to Burwell's or any other kind now before the public.—*Waterbury American.*
For sale at the Drug Store of C. B. Maltbie & Co., Falls Village.
READING FOR 1858.
Now is the time to subscribe for Papers and Magazines for 1858, and at the office of
C. B. MALTBIÉ & CO.
Is the place to subscribe, as we are authorized Agents, and will take subscriptions for the various journals published in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Boston, Springfield, Pittsfield, Albany, Buffalo, and other places, at a much lower rate than they can be procured for singly in any other way. Those who do not believe have only to prove it by giving us a trial. To all we would say subscribe so as to begin with the year. **C. B. MALTBIÉ & CO.**
GRENFORTH MEDICINES.
Wholesale and Retail, for New York prices, at the Drug Store. **C. B. MALTBIÉ.**
Langley's Bitters,
Prepared by the DRUG STORE, of C. B. MALTBIÉ.
PLAINING MACHINES.
A FEW OF WOODWORTH'S CELEBRATED PLAINING MACHINES, in good running order, for sale very low by the
EMPIRE CO., NORFOLK, CONN.

MALTBIE'S CONDITION POWDERS.
THESE powders have been before the public at a price proved for several years past to be the best Condition medicine for horses and cattle, and it is the only one necessary for animals.—They are similar to Pundersons, although far superior in quality, and much more liberal in quantity. They are what every owner of horses and cattle will find to be greatly to their benefit, and it used occasionally will prevent those diseases prevalent, and often fatal at different seasons of the year. Every Farmer, and every owner of horses and cattle should keep them on hand, and use them to purify the blood and natural secretions of his animals, and thereby prevent the loss of his stock by diseases and that unhealthy secretion engendered by the food and manner of keeping of animals. Manufactured and sold by C. B. MALTBIÉ, at Wholesale and retail; and also sold at retail by agents throughout the country.
CALICOES.—Be sure to call for Maltbie's Condition Powders, which are the only ones which can be used with safety at all seasons of the year.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
CARRIAGE MAKING
THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he has constantly employed at his shops near Amesville, Falls Village, Ct., superior workmen, both as Blacksmiths, Carriage Makers and Painters, and that all orders for work will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed, all in want of work in either of the above departments, are invited to call.
E. F. NOTT.
July 7, 1857
Metropolitan Washing Machine.
Josee Johnson's Patent.
THIS is one of the very important Labor-Saving Machines of the age. It is a decided improvement on anything for the same purpose, ever offered to the public. They are light, portable, durable, simple in construction, not at all liable to get out of order, easy to operate, will wash twelve shirts or its equivalent—say thirty yards of cloth—in from five to fifteen minutes according to their condition, and can be operated by a boy or girl twelve or fifteen years of age. It will wash the best of the heaviest articles, and equally well the finest fabrics. Will not injure the most delicate buttons or wearing apparel; will not wear the clothes; it will save more than half the time, labor and expense of washing—some say three-fourths. It is the only machine that washes clothing upon true soap principles. All who see it, say it is a good one; all who use it, know it is. In fine, the Metropolitan Washing Machine has not a single fault. It is guaranteed to every purchaser who follows the directions, to do the work in the most satisfactory manner. For sale by J. R. M. & Co., 344 Main Street, Hartford, Ct. **JOSIAH RAYMOND, West Hartford.** [N14-45]

PEOPLE'S STORE!
BREWSTER & KELLEY,
PROPRIETORS.
THE EXCITEMENT WHICH has existed at this popular establishment for the last few months, has **SO INCREASED**, that it has been found necessary to **INCREASE THE FACILITIES** for doing the business; and in view of this fact, Messrs. **BREWSTER & KELLEY** have associated themselves together for the transaction of a **GENERAL BUSINESS**, and will endeavor to supply the numerous wants of their customers to their **ENTIRE SATISFACTION!**
The following list of Goods, [increased by recent purchases in New York at **BARGAINS**, in consequence of the great pressure in the money market,] is a small part of our Stock. The whole can be better appreciated by an Ocular Investigation, which we invite all to make at the Earliest Opportunity.
Crockery
Beautiful White and New Pattern Glass Ware of all kinds.
Hard-Ware,
House Building Materials, Carpenters Tools, Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
Yankee Notions.
Jett Goods, Fans, Purses and Portmonies, Combs, Brushes, Cornelian Rings, Charms and Crosses, Gold Specks, Silver Specks, Plated Specks, &c., &c.
Violins.
Bows, Strings and Trimmings.
Wood-Ware.
Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Clothes Pins, Baskets, Childrens Cabs, Rope and Cord, Cedar Pails.
Paper Hangings,
Window Shades, Patent Curtain Trimmings, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hats and Caps, Bird Cages.
Clocks and Watches of every description Jewelry of all kinds, Silver Ware, Plated Ware.
Groceries & Provisions:
Fish, Codfish, No. 1 Mackerel, Connecticut Shad, Pork, Dried Beef, Salt, &c. &c. Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Spices, &c., &c.
FLOUR For Cash.
Dry Goods.
Shawls, Children, Misses and Ladies Mantillas of the latest styles, Fringes of all Colors, Muslin Robes, Challas, Colored Dotted Muslins, White Goods of all Kinds, Jett trimmed Collar and Sleeves, Black Silks, Ladies and Misses Hand Wrought Mitts, Alexander's Kid Gloves.
Hosiery.
Ladies Lisle Thread Hose, Ladies Mixed Hose, Ladies Brown Hose, Ladies Slate Hose, Ladies White Hose, Misses Slate Hose, Misses White Hose, Childrens Fancy Hose.
Gloves,
Ladies Gloves, Misses Gloves, Childrens Gloves, Gents. Gloves, Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves.
Linen, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs. Prints from 6-14 to 12-1-2 Cts. Black all Wool Delain Mourning goods. Velvet Ribbons, Veil Berages, Cotton Cloths Bleached and Unbleached, Linen Diaper and Table Cloths, Huckabuck and Crash Toweling, Denims, Ticks, and stripes, Seamless Bags.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner, by **MR. SOLOMON** of New-York.
Our thanks are due to our Patrons of days past, and we hope to see them and supply them with Bargains in future.
If you want a good Gold Pen, call at **BREWSTER & KELLEY'S.**
If you want a good pair of Gold, Silver, Steel or Plated Specks, call at **BREWSTER & KELLEY'S.**
If you want a pair of the real Scotch Pebble Specks, leave your order at **BREWSTER & KELLEY'S.**
Those Childrens Umbrellas have arrived, they are as handy to shade them from the hot sun, or prevent them from getting wet and catching cold if caught in a shower going to and from School.
Those 50 cent. Needle Work Sets, Collars and Undersleeves.
A few more of those Plaid Dusters.
Hoops.
Brass, Spiral, Reed and Bone, something good that you do not find every day.
Music Boxes, Violins, Gold chain hooks, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Chain Slides, Dominos, Bagge Segar Cases, Speck Cases, Harmonicans, Trout Shells, Pocket Companions, Gold, Jett and Cornelian Crosses and Charms, Ivory Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Dressing Cases, Phalons Invigator, Bill Books, Limerick Hooks, Linen Lines, Violin Constructors, Silver Plated Castors and Cake Baskets, Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies and Gents, Silk Wrappers, a fine assortment of Dress Fringes and other Trimmings, Curtain Loops, Curtain Cords and Tassels, Smoked Hallibutt, Hams and Dried Beef, Blue Fish, Codfish, &c., &c.
BREWSTER & KELLEY,
J. BREWSTER, WM. H. KELLEY,
Falls Village, October 1, 1857.
DR. S. HARDY'S
Indian Vegetable Worm Powder,
A PLEASANT, safe and sure remedy for Worms both in adults and children. This valuable preparation for the destruction of Worms—that worst of enemies of our race—is entirely a vegetable preparation. It was procured, some years since, of the western Indians, by an eminent physician at the West, who, after having completed a regular course in the study of Medicine and obtained a diploma, spent three years with the Indians for the purpose of acquiring of the red man of the forest a knowledge of natural science, in which time he obtained a knowledge of this highly valuable preparation, and has used it in an extensive practice for twenty years with universal and astonishing success for the speedy destruction of all different kinds of Worms that afflict our race. Dr. S. Hardy, from down through the entire variety of Dr. S. Hardy's, *Falls Village,* and by Druggists, Merchants and Dealers everywhere. **PRICE 25 cents.** [N7-144]

1767. QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY. 1857.
COOLEY'S BITTERS cure Dyspepsia, Cooley's Bitters cure Constipation, Cooley's Bitters cure Nervousness, Cooley's Bitters cure Loss of Appetite, Cooley's Bitters cure Impure Blood, Cooley's Bitters cure Common Sleepiness, Cooley's Bitters cure Jaundice, Cooley's Bitters cure Bitterness, Cooley's Bitters cure Bitterness of tongue and Mouth, Cooley's Bitters cure Liver complaint, Cooley's Bitters cure Weakness of the Limbs, Cooley's Bitters cure General Debility, Cooley's Bitters cure Sour turn or sour freeze, Cooley's Bitters are an excellent Tonic. Cooley's Bitters are beneficial to aged infirm Cooley's Bitters were invented in 1857 by Dr. Samuel Cooley, of Bolton, and have been in use from that time until the present, sustaining their well earned reputation for usefulness.
Manufactured only by A. A. COOLEY & SON, Hartford, Ct. For sale by all Druggists and merchants throughout the State. Bottles, 25 cents; Papers for one quart, 1 1/2 1/2
For sale by Dr. C. B. MALTBIÉ, Falls Village, Conn.
A PHYSICIAN'S LEGACY TO YOUNG MEN.
"The glory of a young man is his strength."
(From the Sunday Dispatch, N. Y. Aug 2d, 1857.)
"Our readers are aware that we seldom, if ever, recommend any medical publication, if not endorsed by the highest authority. As such an instance we may mention Dr. Cooley's Bitters, as published in our own pamphlet. It is a small but valuable pamphlet. His preparations, the "Regenerator" and "Nervine" are now considered the sole and only effectual remedies extant for the complaints referred to."
Dr. Cooley's Bitters, the "Regenerator" and "Nervine" the sovereign remedies for Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Piles, &c., are for sale by most of the leading Druggists in the country.
Dr. Cooley's Bitters, when accompanied full address for the cure of Spermatorrhoea, &c., can be had in a secure envelope, by enclosing a stamp to Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 1st Avenue, corner 10th Street, NEW YORK, Post Box, No. 438 37
Something New.
B. RATUS, MANUFACTURER OF COMMON SALT, and is prepared entirely different from other saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce Bread, Riscuit, and all kinds of Cake, without containing a particle of Saleratus when the Bread or Cake is baked; thereby producing wholesome results. Every particle of Saleratus is turned to Gas and passes through the Bread or Biscuit while baking, consequently nothing remains but Common Salt, Water, and Flour. You will readily perceive by the taste of this Saleratus that it is entirely different from other Saleratus. When you purchase one paper you should take the old paper with you, and be very particular and get the next exactly like the first, (name and picture, twisted round) with a glass of clear-offering water on the top, as you see in the bill.)
Full directions for making Bread with Sour Milk and Cream Tartar, and all kinds of Pastry; also for making Soda Water; also, directions for making Saleratus Powders, will accompany each package.
68 and 70 Washington Street N. Y. and 38 India Street Boston. 1857.
Afflicted Read!
PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE—Established twenty years ago by Dr. KINKELIN, Corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia. **THIRTY TWO YEARS**
Experience has rendered Dr. K. a most successful practitioner in the cure of all diseases of a private nature; manhood's debility as an impediment to marriage; nervous and sexual infirmities, diseases of the skin, &c. &c. (See "Self Preservation.")
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them; and which, if not reformed in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of protracted, insidious and distressing diseases, of those who give way to this pernicious practice are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, and vague fears in the mind. [See pages 27, 28, of Dr. K.'s book on "Self Preservation."] The unfortunate thus afflicted become feeble, is unable to labor with accustomed vigor, or to apply his mind to study; his spirit is tardy and weak; he is dull, irresolute, and engages even in his sports with less energy than usual. If he contracts his habit of matrimony, his marriage is unfruitful, and his sense tells him that this is caused by his early folly. These are considerations which should awaken the attention of all who are similarly situated.
REMEMBER,
He who places himself under Dr. KINKELIN'S treatment, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and rely upon the assurance, that the secrets of Dr. K.'s patients will never be disclosed.
Young Men—Let no false modesty deter you from making your case known to us explicitly, together with the symptoms, your letter enclosing a remittance. Dr. K.'s medicine, appropriated accordingly. Forwarded to any part of the United States by mail or express, and packed secure from damage or curiosity.
READ! YOUTH AND MANHOOD!
A Virginal Life or a Premature Death, Kinkelin's Life or a Premature Death, Kinkelin's Life or a Premature Death.
Letters containing that value in stamps will ensure a copy per return of mail.
GRATIS! GRATIS! GRATIS!!!
A Free Gift To All MISERY RELIEVED.
"Nature's Guide," a new and popular work, full of valuable advice and impressive warning, alike calculated to prevent years of misery, and save thousands of lives, is distributed without charge, and forwarded, pre-paid, to any post office in the United States, on receiving an order enclosing two postage stamps. [O31 1443]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S CELEBRATED MAGIC COMPOUND,
A positive Cure for PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.
Also, an effectual cure for Scrophulous Eruptions, Chronic Rheumatism, Bilious Disorders, General Debility, and all diseases depending upon an impure state of the Blood.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 54 WHITE STREET NEW YORK, where all letters must be addressed.
We have closed our branch office in Philadelphia, and the public are cautioned against the imposition of any persons in Philadelphia assuming our name, and sending out spurious articles for our Magic Compound.
This Wonderful Remedy has done more to alleviate human suffering than all other means put together. It has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for PULMONARY COMPLAINTS; from Maine to the most retired valleys of Oregon, or wherever consumption is known, it finds its way, carrying health and joy into thousands of families. Patients, the gorgeous sunshine of hope may now be realized; for this remedy not only relieves, but cures actually cure this horrible disease. But one trial will surely prove the fact. Do not fall into an early grave, when a sure remedy is at hand.
Take Cod Liver Oil, Cherry Syrup, Cherry Pectorals, Inhalation of Vapors, and all other puffed nostrums for this disease: combine all their virtues into one, and we should not have a remedy those men together who have become notorious by advertising that they can cure consumption, and they cannot produce so many real cures during their whole life time as we can furnish in one month.—This may look like boasting, but it is the solemn truth.
The medicine is in a powdered state, but readily prepared for using in a liquid form, according to the directions which accompany it.
Dispatches are promptly made by mail and express. Less than half dozen boxes are usually sent by mail. Half dozen boxes or more are usually sent by express, if there be a direct express line; if not, they are sent by mail, in a number of packages.
PRICES.—One box, \$3.00; three boxes ordered at one time, \$8.00; half dozen, \$14.00; one dozen, \$24.00; or any number greater, \$2.00 a box. The postage in the United States, not over 3000 miles, is fifteen cents a box. In all cases the amount should be enclosed in the money order stamp. We are responsible for all money sent us by mail. **JOSIAH G. GRINDLE**, (late partner of Dr. Wesley Grindle,) sole proprietor, to whom all letters must be addressed. Sole Agent, Dr. Wesley Grindle, and Celebrated JAPANESE LIFE PILLS.
COAL! COAL!
THE Subscriber would make his best bow to the Coal examining portion of the inhabitants of Falls Village and surrounding country, and would say that he is now receiving Coal of all sorts, sizes and qualities, which he will sell to all who may favor him with orders, at prices warranted satisfactory.
W. H. MATSON,
Housatonic R. R. Depot, Falls Village, Ct. 35
M. W. KING & SON,
PATENT CHAIR MANUFACTURERS
438 Broome st., one door east of Broadway, (Late 468 Broadway,) New York.
(Established A. D. 1833.)
Invite and examination of their great variety and superior assortment of CHAIRS, manufactured at their own establishment, and under their immediate observation and direction, including
PIVOT REVOLVING CHAIRS,
SELF-ACTING SEATING RECREMENT CHAIRS,
MAJOR SEARLE'S TRAVELING INVALID CHAIR,
SPANISH SPRING AND SQUARE CHAIRS,
RHEUMATIC, SPINAL & ASPHATIC INVALID DO.
&c., &c., &c.
Embracing the most complete assortment, and choicest kinds for Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Chambers, Gardens, Libraries, Counting Houses, Offices, Public Institutions, Dentists, Barbers, &c., together with every desirable sort adapted to the comfort, convenience, and luxury of the Sick, the Aged, the Infirm, the Lame, &c. &c.
In point of ingenuity of design, elegance of finish, quality and richness of material, faithfulness of execution, durability and cheapness, these chairs, are unsurpassed. For them M. W. King & Son, were awarded the highest medals and honors, and are recommended them as far preferable to beds or couches for patients afflicted with Spinal, Asthmatic or Bronchial affections.
To either arm of the Chair may be attached a convenient reading or writing desk, or any combination desired will be manufactured to order.
(Circular with explanatory cuts, will be sent by mail if requested, and orders, (with remittance,) promptly forwarded to any part of the world.)
Pure Potash in Cans Tin Cans.
H. T. BABBITT, 68 & 70 Washington St., N. Y., & 38 India Street, Boston.
The Proprietor of this POTASH has for many years been necessitated of having some reliable standard for the strength of POTASH. The adulteration has become so general, that it has, notwithstanding its valuable properties, gone nearly out of use. The Proprietor has taken the responsibility of subscribing his name to every package, and warrants the strength to be uniform, and when used always producing the same results. Potash many times is adulterated with salt, which is destruction in making soap; it makes a suds, which they did not have good luck, &c. One other reason why Potash has gone out of use, is, it is so unpleasant to handle, being put up in wooden cans, and becoming liquid in many cases, and very troublesome to the retailers.
Now the Proprietor first obtains pure Potashes, always being the same strength, and producing the same results; and will warrant it in all cases, if the directions are followed, to produce double the effect in making soaps, and all other purposes for which Potash is used, with full directions for making the best of Soft, Hard, or Fancy Soaps. It is made with little trouble; the ley is all prepared in five or ten minutes.
1 lb. Potash warranted to cut 5 lbs. of grease into good Soap.
12 lbs. will make one barrel of beautiful soft soap.
Directions for making Soft Soap.
Directions for making Hard Soap.
Directions for Laundries and Hotels.
Directions for cleaning cotton waste that has been used for cleaning machinery of all kinds.
Directions for using this Potash, in place of Sal Soda.
Directions for sticking India-rubber soles on Shoes.
All the above directions accompany the can
LUXURY AND ECONOMY.
KING'S NEW CHAIR "AS YOU LIKE IT."
An Arm Chair, Reclining Chair, Couch and Bedstead (Combined in one,) is susceptible of twelve different positions, or changes, to meet the varied requirements for comfort, convenience, luxury and economy, (in space as well as price.) Whether in sickness or health, this celebrated CHAIR, "AS YOU LIKE IT," excels in many respects, any chair ever manufactured in this or any other country. The price varies from fifteen to Thirty Dollars according to finish.
To Public Institutions, as well as to individuals, this Chair is a very desirable article and will be supplied in any number, on the most liberal terms. Apply to, or address **M. W. KING & SON,** 438 Broome St., One door east of Broadway, N. Y. 13yl
TRUSSES.
A Full Assortment of **PHELPS, THOMPSON'S, & HULL'S TRUSSES,**
Constantly on hand at the Drug Store of C. B. MALTBIÉ & CO

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Syphilis, the vice of Impotence, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, or Self-Abuse, &c., &c.
The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual Diseases, and the death practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed the consulting Surgeon, as a Charitable act worthy of their name, to give Medical advice gratis, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to furnish Medicines free of Charge.
The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
Just Published, by the Association, a report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope, Free of Charge, on the receipt of Two Stamps for postage.
Address, Dr. C. B. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, GEO. F. FAIRBANK, Secy.
28yl
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
NEW HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY
THE subscriber is prepared to insure DWELLING HOUSES, WARE HOUSES, MANUFACTURING MACHINERY, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and personal property of all kinds against loss of damage by Fire, on favorable terms, in the following safe and reliable companies:
City Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, formerly Hartford City Co.
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co. BRIDGEPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO. CHARTER OAK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. And other Companies.
Detached Dwellings and Barns insured for one, three and five years, in Stock and Mutual Co's. Applications made by letter or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. **F. J. BARWICK, Agent.** New Hartford, June 5, 1856. 18yl
S. D. & H. W. SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS OF **MELODEONS ORGAN MELODEONS,** AND **PEDAL BASS MELODEONS.**
The First Premium over all competitors, at the Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of the National Fair, Washington, D. C., also at the Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, O., was awarded to the above Manufactures.
By means of a new method of Voicing, known only to themselves, they have succeeded in harsh and buzzing sound which formerly characterized the instrument, and rendered the tones full, clear and organ like. The action is prompt and reliable, enabling the performer to execute the most rapid music without blurring the tones. The swell is arranged to give great expression.
THE PEDAL BASS MELODEONS,
Are designed particularly for Churches, Lodges, Halls, &c. It is arranged with two manuals or bank keys, the lower set running an octave higher than the upper, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments, or by use of the coupler, the two banks of keys may be played at the same time by use of the front set only. This connected with the Pedal Bass, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficient to fill a house that seats from 1600 to 1500 persons.
THE ORGAN MELODEON
Is designed for parlor and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, but arranged with two banks of keys, and when used together by means of the coupler, is capable of as great volume of power as the church instrument, when used with the Pedals.
Also, every variety of Melodeons for Parlor use. Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our factory, being made in the most complete and perfect manner, and under the supervision of experienced buildings, 511 Washington Street; We have facilities for manufacturing purposes and employ none but the most experienced and skillful workmen.
In short, we will promise our customers and Instrument makers, to be superior to any Manufacturer, and guarantee entire and perfect execution of the public as to the excellence of the Melodeons from our factory, we beg leave to refer by permission, to the following Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, who have examined our instruments and will give their opinion, when called upon:
Chickering & Son, William F. Emerson, Ceccony, Hallet & Cunston; Brown & Allen; Woodward & Brown; T. Gilbert & Co.; A. W. Ladd & Co.; Newhall & Co.
MELODEONS RENTED.
Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchase, or to examine, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing, to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent of at least a year's rent.
Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.
Price List.
Scroll leg, 4-1-2 octave..... \$65
Scroll leg, 5 octave..... 70
Piano style, 5 octave..... 100
Piano style, extra finish, 5 octave..... 115
Piano style, carved leg..... 125
Piano style, 6 octave..... 150
Organ Melodeon..... 200
Organ Melodeon extra finish..... 250
Pedal Bass Melodeon..... 275
Letters, Certificates and notices from the press, from all parts of the world, may also be seen at our salesroom. Descriptive circulars sent free to any address.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH,
(Near Boylston Market.)
Orders for the above received by C. B. MALTBIÉ, Falls Village, Conn. 2715
Chap Cash Drug Store!
Main-St., Bridgeport, Ct.
THOMAS LORD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in **FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MEDICINE,** Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Imported Leeches, Strengthening Pills, Sakers' Herb and Mineral Extracts, Dr. Woods' Peppermint, Varnishes, Brushes, Putty, Sperm, Lamp, and Lard Oils, Spirits Gas, Camphine, Potashes, Iaks Blacking, &c. &c.
Cheap for Cash or approved credit. 7yl
The subscriber having disposed of his stock in trade and business in Bridgeport to Messrs. WARD & FRENCH, takes great pleasure in recommending his patrons and friends and the public generally, to Messrs. WARD & FRENCH, with implicit confidence, and possessing facilities to supply all wants in their line of business. MR. WARD will be recognized as one who has been connected with my business for about ten years past, and DR. FRENCH, by his thorough medical education, and his call mend himself to all who may favor them with a call.
THOMAS LORD
D. M. RICHARDSON
Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, would call attention to the fact, that he has opened a shop in Canaan, at the Depot, adjoining the Post Office, where he is prepared to repair Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds in the best manner warranted for one year.
EMPIRE CO., NORFOLK, CONN.