

For the Housatonic Republican. Selections From "The Token of the Dale."

We were somewhat interested and amused upon reading the Lakeville communication of Prex. published in the *Republican* of Feb. 20th; the influence of which example has resulted in the compiling of this contribution.

Be it hereby known to all interested that the *Lake Villians* may have greater cause for the cultivation of their minds and hearts, than their *boot heels*; be this as it may, the Rocky Daleites profess to such a proficiency in the culture of the former, as to enable them to profitably devote a small portion of their time to the development of their understandings.—EDITOR TOKEN Rocky Dale, Canaan, March 1. 1858.

All Things Fade.

The fairest things of earth must fade. And pass away from view; Friends in the silent tomb are laid, The faithful, tried and true.

The brightest hopes of early youth Have quickly passed away, And we have learned the bitter truth That all must soon decay.

The little flower that lifts its head To drink the falling dew, Sinks drooping on its lowly bed While yet its life is new.

The loveliest day that earth or e'er knew Has set in mist and gloom; Ah! that was but an emblem true Of "passing to the tomb."

The sparkling dew that filled the cup Of many a lovely flower, Has banished when the sun was up Beneath its withering power.

'Tis ever thus; the joys of earth Are fleeting, transient, few; But joys of a celestial birth Are ever bright and true.

A Word for Flowers.

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw new perfumes upon the violet, To smooth the ice or add another hue Unto the rainbow, or with a taper bring To seek the beauteous eye of Heaven to garish, Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

Upon entering the garden one cold morning, not long ago, I espied, nesting in its little bed of leaves, a bright eyed violet.— Looking a little further, I found another; and finally returned with quite a little bouquet. They looked as fresh and beautiful as if nourished under the sun of June, instead of blooming in the midst of January. They brought a charm with them; they seemed to say that Summer was coming soon; that the cold winds, frosts and storms of Winter, must soon give place to the gentle breezes of Spring; and though our horizon might for a time be darkened, yet there was always brightness, peace and purity, left in the world.

And I thought how many there were in the world to whom flowers were flowers and nothing more; who would as soon tread with heavy footsteps upon one, as to take a little pains to avoid it. Such actions are always emblematic. One who would ruthlessly crush a flower, has an inherent disposition to injure the feelings of others, and to be to all around a curse instead of a blessing. Such think it a great loss of time which might be more profitably employed, if a woman spends a few moments in the garden or tries to preserve a few of her favorites through the winter. "The 'Almighty Dollar' is the idol of their worship.

But there is another class of persons who really do not think anything about them. If you direct their attention to any particular flower, they will say, "Yes, very pretty," and yet they have no real love nor appreciation of them.

With the early Spring come the fragile wild flowers, swaying to the winds of April, or seeking the shelter of some rock or tree. Then the vast variety that spring up and bloom in the lovely Summer months, the roses, verbenas, carnations, pinks, peonies and pansies, mignonettes and geraniums, the lilies of the fields and the dwellers in conservatories. And finally the autumnal flowers, that linger with us to the last.

There is nothing that gives a more cheerful, pleasant, homelike look to a house in winter, than a stand of flowers, fresh and green, bringing happy thoughts and pleasant memories; a "wellspring of joy," companions, almost friends. A bouquet of flowers would be the choicest present that could be made to a lover of them. And flowers in a sick room, bringing hopes of returning health and happiness, or harbingers of that better world of fadeless flowers.

One word, in conclusion, to the "lords of creation." If there should be a plant stand in your favorite window, or if you should have to get up in the night to make a fire, or give up in Summer, a little plot of

ground that might be planted to cabbages or potatoes, don't scold—*d-o-n't!*

Forget Thee!

Forget thee! how can I forget, when still I think of thee as yet I've often thought, since last we met together.

Forget thee! many years may roll, and sorrow oft may grieve my soul; And troubles I cannot control, ere I forget.

The smile you gave when last we met, that beaming face, can I forget? Those joyous words, I hear them yet, hear them still.

And would you have me all forget, the time, the place when last we met; Those scenes, say, shall I them forget forever?

Or shall I leave in mem'ry's hall a bright remembrance of them all? I think I may, I think I shall remember.

The Poetry of Nature.

There is a visible consonance in all of the vast expanse of Nature, a rhyme of unity and a beauty of harmony, that is ever presented to us in streams of the most exalted poetry. It appeals to our sights, to our hearts and our minds; and its expressions are the basis from which arise all emanations of true poetry. Its theme is the Universe; and its lines and stanzas are indelibly impressed upon every part of its expansive and varied whole.

The lofty mountain; whose rugged brow is garnished by a drapery of changing vapors; whose rock ribbed sides are half-concealed beneath a mass of mottled verdure, amongst which sparkling rills are coursing like transparent veins of brightness; is a perfectly embodied ode of strength; and it speaks to us of power, and it may be likened to the durability and grandeur of that mind whose foundation is truth, and whose aspirations are exalted to the infinity of a glorious immortality.

The beautiful and wide spreading valley; whose verdant bosom is throbbing beneath the caresses of the sunbeams that rests upon it by day, and the dew-drops that embrace it in the dusky hours of night; whose form arrayed in a robe of verdant loveliness, and bedecked by the jewels that gleam from the sparkling waters, the waving trees and the many-hued flowers; is a perfected form of beauty; and it whispers to us of loveliness, and its similitude is to the grace and attractiveness, of that heart whose germ is purity, and whose out gushings are love and kindness.

And each mountain and valley is, in itself, a completed chapter of the great Book of Nature; and each lake and river; each tree and flower, is an exquisitely wrought line or stanza impressed upon the teeming pages of these chapters, each replete with the expressions of genuine beauty and poetry. And the wild wind that wanders over them, now shrieking in the fury of a tempest, anon hushed to a murmuring symphony, is like to the inherent spirit of this Book of Nature, which now breaks forth in the magnificence of sublimity, and anon sinks to the repose of a quiet loveliness.

And each lake and river, each tree and flower, in itself is a perfected poem, aside from the line or stanza that it impresses upon the pages of the Book of Nature.— The placid lake that reposes in unruffled beauty the gleaming river that courses through the valleys, mirror back from their watery depths the azure sky and the changing clouds that rest above them, even as the affluities of one human heart will answer to the kindred affinities of another.—

The leafy tree, whose sprays are quivering to the passing breeze and gleaming in the sunbeams that rest upon them, is a type of stalwart humanity, erect in the consciousness of its strength, and receiving but a passing tinge from the light and shadows of life that fall upon it. But the little flower, whose beauty is yet more enhanced by its frailty, and which can only live and unfold its petals in the genial sunshine, is the inanimate counterpart of those delicately organized beings, whose natures can only expand in the society of congenial spirits, and upon whose sensitive hearts the shadow of unkindness falls, but to darken forever.

But our time will allow us to pursue these illustrations no further. Enough that to each of you is given to continue them in their varied and manifold details; and that all may turn to the great universe, and from thence ever pursue the exalted and glorious emanations of the Poetry of Nature.

A housemaid who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth brush.

"Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant returned.

"Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply; "he's just sharpening his teeth."

A farmer said to a barber that he ought to reduce his prices now that corn was cheap. "No sreee," said the barber, "for when corn is cheap, farmers make such long faces that I have twice the ground to go over."

A witty prelate was once asked if he did not think that such a one followed his conscience: Yes, said his Grace "I think he does follow it, as a man does a horse in a gig—he drives it first."

Opening Ode.

For the Inauguration of Crawford's Equestrian Statue of Washington.

BY JOHN R. THOMPSON.

I.

Virginians! here, with cannon's deafening roar And joyous throb of drum, From mountain gorge and from Atlantic's shore, This hallowed day we come.

'Tis one of Freedom's Sabbaths; and we give The time to Freedom's praise, As here in bronze that almost seems to live, Our hero's form we raise.

O! it is well! that glorious form should grace Our own Capitoline— Henceforth to all a concentrated place That holds a sacred shrine.

The pomp of pennons, scarfs and tossing plumes Is fitly here displayed, Scattering the tints of summer's richest blooms Upon the bright parade

And worthy is it that with noble speech Which glows with vital power, The laurel-crowned orator should teach The grandeur of the hour.

While yet in reverent mood the poet brings, Amid the brilliant throng, What he would never give to flatter Kings, His modest mood of song.

Not queenly Athens, from the breezy height Where ivory Pallas stood, As flowed along her streets in vestures white The choral multitude—

Not regal Rome, when wide her bugles roll'd From Tagus to Gathay, As the long triumph rich with orient gold Went up the Sacred Way—

Not proud basilics or minister dim, Filled with War's glittering files, As battle-fugue or Coronation Hymn Swept through the bannered aisles—

Saw pageant, solemn, grand or gay to view, In mortal so sublime, As this which seeks to crown with homage due The foremost man of Time!

Then let the gun from out its peaceful smoke Its thunder speak aloud, As when the rainbow of our flag first broke Through battle's rifted cloud.

Peal, trumpets, peal! your strain triumphant lend To stir the wintry air, And upward to the throne of God ascend The frankincense of prayer—

Not ours but His the glory ever be, While yet the ages run, Who, that His favored people might be free, Gave earth a WASHINGTON!

II.

Yes! the sculptor's work is finished, and to life the metal starts, Token of a people's love and crowning tribute of the Arts.

True, no need of molten image or of column skyward reared, Had this christian sage and soldier, to the world's great heart endeared:

Yet Virginia's deep affection she would to the world proclaim In 'his bronze and granite only less enduring than his name:

And the Sisters—they who wander by the old melodious River— Honour still to a few whose virtues live forever and forever.

Long in vain the Arts debated 'neath the amaranthine shade, How the fit apotheosis of our hero should be made:

When a Muse said "O my sisters, there are two of mortal birth Who are worthy to interpret all his greatness unto earth;

"Regally have we endowed them with the faculty divine" Let us for this loftier service richer gifts to them assign."

Then came Eloquence, attended by the rhythmic choir, And from her unfulfilling altar touched an Everett's lips with fire,

While the voiceless Muse of Sculpture, white and shining, raised her wand, And a yet most wonderful cunning straight-wrought thrilled through Crawford's hand,

And he left his nymphs and Hebes in their sleep of snowy stone, With the grand old dreamy beauty of the Greek around them thrown.

Catching from this theme majestic, in his thought's enkindled glow, Something of the fruitful purpose marble-wrought of Angelo.

In his quiet Roman workshop mouths the sculptor toiled; at length All completed rose the model in its glory and its strength.

Then beyond the Alps they bore it, statue of the deathless name, To the distant German city there to be baptized in flame,

'Twas a glorious thing to witness, as the swarthy artisan Set the fiery torrent free and seething in the mould it ran:

But great joy there was in Munich when the metal furnace-tried,

Came to sight a radiant image perfect then and purified.

Thus through trials yet intenser and a more refining blaze Passed our hero, pure and scatheless in the Revolution's days.

Horse and rider, decked with garlands, now in lengthened jubilee Journey through the pleasant Rhineland onward to the Zuyder Zee,

Under quaint and leaning gables stops at last the ponderous main, Where the dykes of Holland's seaport backward hurl the angry main.

Everywhere the youths and maidens thronged to see it moving by, Gray haired sires and matrons cheered it on its joyous way—and why?

'Twas that men of every nation, in our WASHINGTON'S career, See their own commanding hero yet more gloriously appear.

William's calm and silent courage, Tell's irreligious hate of wrong, Dwelt within and fired his nature large and resolute and grand.

Yes, and there Rienzi's passion grander-statured owned control Unto Hampden's lofty virtues regnant firmly in his soul.

Therefore 'twas, the fair-haired children of the ancient Father Rhine Gratefully around his statue freshest roses would entwine:

Therefore 'twas the honest Flemings deemed the bark that bore it blest, Fading o'er the watery azure, sailing down the crimson West,

Now for us who claim to love him with a fonder, dearer love, Upon whom he yet may scatter benedictions from above;

Us, who tread the soil his footsteps made forever holy ground Where his sacred ashes slumber, where his fame sheds light around;

'Tis to deck this noble figure, raised in airy grace on high, With its final wreaths of homage, fragrant as his memory.

Ah! the hand is cold that wrought it—fondly would the poet crave Just to place a simple flow'ret on the sculptor's early grave.

Yet not that the sombre angel stilled in death his manly heart, All too soon for life's ambition, all too soon for Christian Art.

Well he laboured whatsoever here his hands had found to do, And submissive to his Master passed away from mortal view.

Thus amid the wailing music of the Requiem, mournful grand, As with joyous hallelujahs sought Mozart the Spirit Land:—

Thus from faint celestial glimpses and from well assured renown Called to gaze on fairer visions Raphael laid his pencil down.

Though for him the tearful Muses sorrow in their mood:—home— Though a tranquil light has faded from the deep blue sky of Rome—

Gone before us he has given unto earth immortal grace, And in Art's bright Memicycle found among his peers a place:

Gladly they accord our brother lasting, monumental fame, Blended in the bronze above us with earth's proudest, grandest name.

III.

O! 'tis a noble sight, The fiery steed, just checked, that paws the ground As if impatient for the clarion's sound That calls to deadly fight.

The war horse says ha! ha! And snuffs, in very insulence of pride With high arch'd neck and furious nostril wide.

The battle from afar, But sits our matchless one Serene, as erst in war's intensest wrath, And points forever to the golden path Of empire and the sun.

The high and holy calm That crowns his brow, there cast its aureole, When dangers dire he met with equal soul Or bore the victor's palm.

So 'mid the whirling snow Where freezing Delaware rolled darkly by, Beyond the shore he turned his eagle eye Where duty bade him go.

So after sad defeat, From hushed Long Island's camp he sent his hosts, At midnight o'er the tide like sheeted ghosts And glorified retreat.

And such his tranquil mien When over drenched redoubt and shattered wall He saw the British lion banner fall At Yorktown's final scene.

O! for that self-command, That sweet serenity, that grace refined, That wisdom thronged within a lofty mind To save the freeman's land.

Here venerated shade! As proudly we their mighty deeds review And what, as well, thou didst forbear to do— No trust by thee betrayed—

Impart thy love of truth— Teach us the good and ill alike to bear, So shall the State with Freedom's Goddess share Her bright perpetual youth.

IV.

And now my brothers, what to us remains Of solemn duty—which the day ordains,

While yet Virginia's gifted sons prolong, In thoughtful eloquence and lyric song, The fond ascriptions of a nation's praise, Which my too feeble voice attempts to raise!

'Tis that we here in gratitude renew The patriot vows to country ever due, And on this holy altar firmly swear The blessed compact never to impair

Which the Republic's fathers gave, to prove The boundless wealth of their undying love. As when a planet, first in motion wheeled, In placid circles sweeps creation's field,

Nor tumult causes there, nor haply fears The angry jarring of its sister spheres, But moves forever on its destined way, In liquid music with benignant ray;

So my each added star, that makes in turn Our constellated Jovis brighter burn Drop silently into its ordered place To run its radiant and unpassing race;

Blessing and blest, 'gainst every shock secure, Through time's revolving cycles to endure, Till like Ori's belt, our ensign's bars Shall blaze with countless multitudes of stars,

Their mingled light into one halo thrown, But each a planet dazzling when alone! But Time, alas! still crumbles into dust The brazen column and the marble bust,

Dashes the image from its pedestal And weaves for mighty States the funeral pall, Thus the proud statue that we rear in bronze

And wreath to-day with Freedom's confalons, May moulder into ruin, when the State Which gave it birth, is waste and desolate, And truth unjured shall forever stand

And deathless mind can mock the spoiler's hand, And so wherever Law shall build its fame And Learning push its humanizing reign—

Whenever o'er the future's misty seas Men shall revere the name of Socrates, And generous youth with rapture dwell upon

The shining page which tells of Marathon— Into what climes remote the sacred ark Shall yet be safely borne in Freedom's bark,

Freighted with legacies of worth unpriced, The truths of Luther and the creed of Christ— There Washington shall live, and there enshrined

Within the vast heart-temple of mankind, Our honored Commonwealth shall still receive The praisest worship grateful love can give, Her praise according millions shall proclaim

And earth's remotest age shall bless Virginia's name!

Cheating the Devil.

Squire H., living in the town of A., was a man in easy circumstances, with everything, enough in doors and out. In his yard was a large pile of wood, sawed and split, and sufficient in bulk to keep a dozen families through the winter, with enough more where that came from.

Across the street from Squire H., lived Mrs. W., a poor widow woman in straightened circumstance, with four mouths to feed and four little bodies to warm besides her own.

Squire H., doted on his big wood pile, and was in the habit of taking a peep at it through the closed blinds of his window before retiring at night. One night he saw a female hanging around the pile, and opening the door partially to get a better view, saw her stoop, pick up a large armful and start off. She had not proceeded far however when she stopped short and he overheard the following: "I cannot steal—the eye of God is upon me," and down went the wood again and she walked off a few steps and stopped again; "I have not a stick of wood in the house, the weather is bitter cold, and my poor children are freezing. The Squire has enough and will never miss it." So saying she filled her arms again with the coveted fuel.

Again she started and again hesitated—"What! steal? I never before did such a thing and God forbid I should do it now?" and down went the wood upon the pile again. But the thought of her suffering children brought her once more to the pile, and filled her arms the third time with wood. Once more she started and again turned back; "I will not steal—I will trust in God, and if it is His will, we'll perish together." So saying she threw down the wood upon the pile, and the Squire saw her enter her dwelling and close the door. He retired to bed, but slumber was slow in visiting his eyelids. He thought of the poor widow and her suffering children and perhaps when he slept he dreamed of them.

Early the next morning widow W. was surprised to see the Squire's four ox team, loaded with wood, haul up in front of her dwelling, and the Squire commence pitching it off.

"What's this, Squire H.?" said the astonished and half-frighted woman; "I didn't order that wood, and God knows I can't pay for it."

"It is yours, and all paid for ma'am!" sung out the Squire tugging away at a big log,—"You cheated the devil last night."

The poor woman insisted that there must be some mistake about it.

"I tell you it's yours, for cheating the devil last night," said the Squire, and there comes a man to saw it up, and pack it away in the wood house.

The widow began to "smell a rat," and stammering her thanks to the Squire, retreated into the house. She wanted for no more wood that winter.

Original Definition.—A little boy in Cambridge describes snoring as "letting off sleep."

Danger of Relaxing Parental Restraint.

A very large proportion of criminal offenders are young men and boys—the proper subjects of parental discipline and restraint. Many of them belong to families of reputable character. The ruin they have brought upon themselves, and the trouble and the disgrace they have inflicted upon their friends, might have been prevented by training them to habits of obedience and accountability. So long as children remain dependent, they may be restrained. The parent neglects his duty, who refrains from exercising his authority.

There is no difficulty in ascertaining where children spend their time, and how they occupy themselves, unless they are engaged in mischief. If they keep secret their haunts and their doings, it is commonly because they are ashamed of them. It is in respect to their out goings, that parental vigilance is chiefly demanded.—

What attracts them away from home, and what they do when abroad, is what the parent is most interested in knowing.—

Through associations formed and habits contracted in evening hours, for which the absence of a supervisory influence, affords opportunity, young men are led astray.—

To supply the extravagances of dissipation they are tempted to gamble and to steal.—

There is no propriety in allowing children while acquiring an education, to be without the circumspection of parent or teacher.—

When past that period of life, they are safe only in some regular and respectable employment.

Idleness, is vice. Young men should be brought up to feel, that next to the infamy of crime, is the disgrace of dependence.—

A genteel vagabond, has no more significance in the community than the commonest vagrant. They become distinguished from each other mainly when the vagrant, having exhausted the resources or patience of friends, is thrown upon public charity for support. Drinking houses and office seeking, are about the most corrupting agencies of the day, in their influence upon the young. The idle resort to the dram shop for companionship; they aspire to office as furnishing the best support for the least labor. Youth should be taught the self reliance and personal independence that spurn a provision not earned by honest industry.

It is a mistake to suppose that boys from sixteen to twenty-one are beyond the age adapted to parental control. It is then they need it most. It is then that reason may be invoked to enforce discipline, and that, if ever, the habit of self control is to be acquired. The lesson of obedience to parents is the preparation to qualify the young for submission to authority and law.

These are well known truths. But practically they are disregarded; and their neglect involves well meaning but misjudging parents, and thankless and guilty children, in a common disgrace and shame. Society suffers from it, in the multiplication of poverty and crime, and in the vicious influence of turbulent and unprincipled men.

THE POCKET BOOK.—Scene First. A young Gent is discovered surrounded by his friends, who are jesting with him regarding his attentions to a certain young lady:

Young Gent—"Boys, I'll tell you how it is: You see I care nothing for the girl, it is the old man's pocket book I am after. Chorus of friends.—Ha! ha!

Scene Second. A parlor.—Time, 11 P. M., Young lady seated. Young gent rises to depart hesitates as if bashful, and then slowly remarks:

Miss Matilda, excuse me, but you must be aware that my frequent visits, my attentions, cannot have been without an object. Young lady—Ah yes, so I've heard, and shall be only too happy to grant what you desire.

(Takes from the table a paper parcel, and unfolding it, displays a large old fashioned and empty morocco pocket book.)— This, I have been informed, is that object. Permit me to present it, and congratulate you that you will in future have no further occasion to renew these visits and attentions.

Young Gentlemen leaves.

Little or Nothings.

It is not generous to blame youth for the follies of young men.

Gold is universally worshiped, without a single exception, and by all classes, without a single hypocrite.

He who stabs you with a pen would do the same with a penknife, were he as safe from detection and the law.

To enjoy to day, stop worrying about to-morrow. Next week will be just as capable of taking care of itself as this one is.

Printers with nine Children are to be exempted from taxation in the City of New York. Very safe legislation that.

Time is the most paradoxical of all things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past while we attempt to define it.

Good wives, like filberts, will remain good for a long time. It all depends upon the care you take of them, and how you husband them.

The Republican.

Saturday, March 6th, 1858.

THE HOUSATONIC REPUBLICAN, (SUCCESSOR TO THE LITCHFIELD REPUBLICAN) is published every Saturday morning at the printing office of C. B. MALTBY, Falls Village Conn., and is furnished to village and mail subscribers for one dollar a year, if paid in advance or one dollar and fifty cents if not.

Single copies, at the office three cents.
Advertisements inserted for one dollar a square per month, or ten dollars per year. Business and special notices charged fifty per cent in advance on regular advertising rates.

Senatorial Convention

THE Union Convention of delegates, from the several towns in the 17th Senatorial district, will be held at Falls Village, Ct., on Wednesday, March 10th, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Senator, to the next Legislature of this State. Each town is requested to secure the attendance of a full delegation.

C. B. Maltbie,
S. W. Gold,
George London,
Falls Village, Feb. 10th, 1858.

At a meeting of the electors of South Canaan, held by call of Town Committee, in this village, March 3rd, 1858, Mr. Ezekiel S. Haskins and O. M. Brinton, were appointed delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention, to be held at Falls Village, March 10, 1858, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator to the next Legislature. Upon the request of Mr. Brinton to be excused from serving as delegate, he was so excused and E. W. Spurr appointed in his place.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of U. H. Miner, in another column, who is offering his goods for a few days longer at cost to make room for new Spring Goods. Our readers and the public, know full well that the transactions of Mr. Miner, and his assistants, Mr. Gibbs, have ever been faithful to their advertised promises, and we think there is no reason to doubt them now, in the offer of their goods at low figures to make room for others. The Clover Seed notice is worthy of the attention of all Farmers.

VISIT TO THE PLYMOUTH.—Gov. Holley of Connecticut, with a party of friends, paid a visit yesterday morning to the Plymouth practice ship, at the Washington navy-yard. Commander Dahlgreen received the party, showed them the vessel and its armament with his wonted courtesy and honored the governor with the usual salute of 15 guns.—*Washington Union.*

The Democratic State Convention, which met Wednesday, appeared to have much more unanimity than was expected by some of the opposition, as Gen. James T. Pratt, of Rocky Hill, was nominated upon the first formal ballot; after which John Cotton Smith, was nominated for Lieut. Governor; for Secretary of State, F. Williams, jr., of Stonington; for Treasurer, Dan'l Poor, of East Haddam; for Comptroller, Peleg C. Child, of Woodstock.

The Convention adopted resolutions, endorsing the administration of Mr. Buchanan, although, they leaned somewhat to Douglassism or popular sovereignty, as at first enunciated by him, to which we believe Gen. Pratt honestly holds, even if he does not openly avow it. The General is a Race Horse, and will make good time, but no Scranton broke down, it would have been amusing to have seen the three run, as it is there is no little fun ahead.

WINSTED, March 1st, 1858.

MR. EDITOR—Sir:—We, of this section have been looking with intense interest from week to week, for an answer or explanation to your enquiries, by the great and glorious champion of Free Speech and Free Kansas, of this village—but we see that he has given notice that he shall back out and wait for you to die a natural death. We feel that if he ever sees that day it will be long after the Satanic Press, No. 2, as you properly call it has sunk to oblivion.

Will you, sir, now as Clark will not do it, explain to us the purport and meaning of your enquiries as we would know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and vote accordingly. Yours, &c.
A Subscriber to Herald and Republican.

We will endeavor to explain if our particular friend does not soon. Ed.

School Celebration.

The Schools of North Canaan, met according to appointment, last Tuesday, at the Congregational Meeting House, and notwithstanding the stormy day, showed a noble spirit of emulation by their full and free attendance, which no doubt was some what increased by the pleasant and profitable examination had at South Canaan, the week previous. There were present some 150 scholars, and about 150 spectators, composed of parents, guardians, members of the choir, and others interested in common schools. The choir gave excellent and appropriate music, at the opening and closing, and between the examination of the different schools. There were 5 schools present, with a large portion of their scholars, indeed a much larger portion than could have been reasonably expected on such a stormy day; the other would no doubt have been present had it not been for the inclemency of the weather.

The Board consider the celebration a complete success, and that a blow has been struck for common schools in Canaan, which will create an interest before unknown. The schools for so long a time have been

almost entirely unnoticed by the parents or the community, that there are no doubt some who view the efforts of the Board with a jealous eye; yet they will not be deterred from their duty while the community endorse their actions as they have done.

Miss Foster's school was first examined, and proved themselves to have been thoroughly taught in all branches. Miss Granger's school (being the younger scholars of the Corner School) was next presented, and for promptness—excellent reading &c., could not be excelled, some of her small scholars especially.

Miss Stevens' school (being the larger scholars of the Corner school) was next examined, and gave good satisfaction, although owing to the sickness a part of the time of Miss Stevens, by which other teachers have supplied her place, the school has not made as good progress as it otherwise would.

After a recess of 1-2 hour, which was here taken, the school of Mr. Barnes, or No. 14, was brought forward, and proved by their examination, that their teacher had not labored in vain, and that he had not only earned his wages, but the reputation of a first class teacher.

The next, and last school examined, was that of Mr. Webster, of No. 15. The school, although having been under the care of a teacher who had never taught before, satisfied all present that our common schools could not only be made interesting, but an honor to our Town; State and Nation.

The examination concluded by specimens of declamation from several young girls, of Miss Stevens, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Webster's schools, who spoke their pieces exceedingly well. One youth, some little larger than General Tom Thumb, showed the genuine Statesman's grit in addressing the audience, and was well applauded.

All the schools of North Canaan, had excellent teachers the past season, and have done well. All the schools highly honored both scholars and teachers at the examination, and the committee to award the premiums, found it somewhat difficult to decide how to award them—but concluded to give the first premium to school No. 15; or the school of Mr. Webster, and the second premium to school No. 13, or the school of Miss Foster.

After this award, one of the committee proposed that the visitors should raise by contributions on the spot enough money to give the other districts, Holbrook's School Apparatus which was accepted to, and \$12.50 raised by the Board from voluntary contributions of the spectators, in about five minutes. The examination concluded by remarks from the Board of Visitors, thanking Scholars, Teachers, Parents, Choir and others, for their voluntary attendance, with comments upon the vast importance of their enterprise, as well as the new book system, which they were desirous of carrying out, with all the other provisions of the present excellent common School Law of Connecticut, and thereby secure a thorough common school education to the mass of children (the poor as well as the rich) in the town of Canaan.

At this examination the benefit of uniform books was fully exemplified and understood by all (one who had opposed the new books voluntarily expressed his conviction now, that the action of the Board was just and proper). Had the old multiplicity of books appeared, there could have been only confusion throughout the whole examination; and this day's examination was only a fair sample of every day life in our Common Schools, where heretofore there has been a deleterious confusion made by different books, which we hope is now banished forever from them. Another advantage derived from these public examinations, is that the different teachers have a chance to see the operations of their different methods of teaching, while at the same time they are led to assimilate the best method. Again the community have a chance to know where are the best schools, scholars from which is to come future teachers, and the best Teachers for present employment. The Board can advise more effectually as to the best modes of discipline &c., when the schools are united. The people can know by them, how each and every school is progressing, and a healthy spirit of emulation, will not only be aroused amongst schools but the whole community. The scholars have not only a Holiday, but are by this public measure taught properly self confidence, and enabled to tell properly what they know, wherever it may be necessary for them to do so.

By the Premiums offered, the schools will soon be supplied with valuable apparatus for Common Schools.

By the proper emulation arising from these examinations, we shall soon see all Districts supplied with good School Houses and proper surroundings.

By this movement, other towns may be induced to arouse from their lethargy upon the subject of Public Education.

The Board feel that, although there are a few who feel to censure them for some of their acts, (which were intended only to lead all to see that they are earnest in the matter of reform,) yet that the day is not far distant, when even they will thank them for the efforts now making by the Board, in behalf of public education, the great bulwark of our Nation; and are also well satisfied that the only way to create an interest amongst the masses, is by public celebrations. How is it that this revival of religion are induced and extended? How is it that parties awaken political interest and enthusiasm? How is it that any public enterprise is sustained only by public meetings? That without them the whole world of enterprise

is stagnant, is a fact that cannot be disputed.

The machinery of our Union is of a delegated Democratic stamp, and all public enterprises must be sanctioned by the people at large, or a majority of them—only by public effort can they be carried forward. Only by appealing to the public enthusiasm of the mass can they be elevated, and only by their elevation can our institutions be maintained, therefore we hope that no further obstacles may be laid in the way of the Board of Visitors, for the town of Canaan, by the few, while the majority are with them, to prevent the full perfection of the present and only effectual way of advancing the schools.

Per Order of the Board.

Doings of the Board of Visitors.

The acting Board of Visitors for both North and South Canaan, met last Wednesday, according to appointment, at the house of Charles Kellogg, for the purpose of completing the financial business of the year, and doing any other business which might be presented.

It was, after careful investigation, decided that Districts No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, had kept schools six months during the year, ending the 28th day of Feb. 1858, by teachers duly examined and approved, and have been visited according to law, by the Visitors, and that money heretofore drawn had been expended according to law, as proved by oath of the Committees of said districts, all of which entitles the said districts to their respective share of the public money for this year.—That from the representations of members of district No. 7, the Board cannot consider said district responsible for the culpable act of E. B. Manly, in refusing to conform to the regulations of the Board, and his or the committees neglect to inform the acting visitor when his school closed, as has been the custom heretofore, thereby leaving the school without a legal examination. And therefore that they will apply to the superintendent, for the money for that district, for this year. That district No. 5, is not entitled to public money for not having had any school during the past year. The Board further decided that the law gives them power to make all proper regulations for the management of schools, and the regulation of which the resolutions laid before them from No. 2, approve of, and declare to be conducive to the benefit of both scholars and teachers, as such a right and proper one to be enforced by the Board, and which no one should be allowed to disobey wilfully without just reprimand. The Board wish all to make themselves fully acquainted with the law, and fulfil it in all points hereafter.—The Board completed the certificates of all entitled to them, at the Fall examination, and they are in the hands of the chairman, subject to the call of those teachers. The Board decided that the school district officers are not entitled to draw the public money from the Treasury, without an order from the Board of Acting Visitors, for North and South Canaan. The Board having been threatened with prosecution if they varied from the technicalities of the law, are resolved to abide strictly by the law themselves, and insist that Districts, Committees, and other Officers and Teachers, shall hereafter do the same, and concluded, by unanimously adopting the following:

At a meeting of the Board of School Visitors, held at the house of Chas. Kellogg, Esq. The following resolution was unanimously passed, viz:—

Resolved, That we deem the act of W. L. Marsh and E. B. Manly, Teachers in Dist. No. 2 and Dist. No. 7, in refusing to comply with the requisition of the Board, to attend the public examination of the schools, held at the South Canaan Cong'l Meeting House, Feb. 23d, as highly reprehensible, and that if such action should be endorsed by the public it would have a tendency to neutralize all the efforts, that are being made by the Board, to improve the condition of our schools.

H. EDDY,
A. H. FERGUSON,
WM. G. PIERCE,
C. B. MALTBY,
Board of Acting Visitors.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the 2d School District, in South Canaan, held March 1, 1858.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the 2d School District in South Canaan, held on the evening of March 1st, 1858, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent strange action of C. B. Maltbie and A. H. Ferguson, a minority of the Board of School Visitors, for the town, in revoking the certificate of approval, given December last, to Mr. Marsh, the teacher of our public school, by said Board, after (as we suppose) a careful examination, for no other reason than his failure to attend a certain general examination of the schools, called by said Board, it was unanimously resolved:

1st, That, while we approve of such an examination, and exhibition of the school, as was contemplated by the Board of School Visitors, and believe it would conduce to the benefit of both teachers and scholars, we do most earnestly protest, against any compulsory attempts to effect the object on the part of the School Visitors, as illegal and inexpedient, because such examinations are neither required by law or sanctioned by custom.

2d, Resolved, That we regard Mr. Marsh as possessing all the literary attainments, required by law, for a public teacher; that he is admirably qualified to manage a school, and to impart instruction.

3d, Resolved, That viewing as we do, the action of said members of the board, as arbitrary and oppressive, and calculated if not intended, to produce discord and difficulty in our school, we do hereby request Mr. Marsh, to continue his school the full length of time for which he was engaged.

4th, Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of the doings of this meeting, to the Editor of the Housatonic Republican, for insertion in that Journal.

P. M. JAQUA, Chairman.
L. P. HUNT, Secretary.

With regard to the resolutions, all we have to say is, first, the action of C. B. Maltbie and A. H. Ferguson, is not considered at all strange by any member of the original Board, except J. B. Reed and even he, as we understood, thought the action would have been proper enough, six months hence. Second, that Maltbie and Ferguson are not a minority but the whole acting board for South Canaan. Third if the regulation was proper and conducive to the good of schools, then the Board have a right not only to make but enforce it by law. And that in no sense can it be said to be arbitrary or oppressive, as it does not affect the district until the time of revocation, when we believe the whole public money must have been expended. Lastly, the revocation was intended as a reprimand to Mr. Marsh, and to let the district understand, that the Visitors were acting for the ultimate good of all the schools in town, without fear or favor to any, and with no desire to allow private feeling or interests, to influence them or prevent them from doing their duty. The revocation of the certificate of the teachers, was and is considered by the Board, as for the good of all concerned, as it shows the people that they are earnest in the matter of reform. The effect of the revocation was to make the schools, private Schools after that date, and have no deleterious effect, upon the scholars or the district. The last Summer's teachers and the Winter teachers till the revocation, can be paid legally out of the public money. If so, what harm then is done by the revocation, just this and no more: It places these teachers before the public as reprimanded and reprehensible teachers, while at the same time if districts think it for their interests to keep them in employ, they have a perfect right to, for the very few weeks remaining, and pay them as is often the case, for a part of their time by a school bill. There is no doubt that the authors of those resolutions, published above, and who declare our regulation just and proper; but condemn us for carrying it out, would have viewed the matter in a far different light, had they had the candor to have asked for an explanation, rather than in their excessive wrath to have threatened destruction to the Republican, by stopping the patronage of a few papers, which yield us 25 cents each, clear profit for the year, and by refusing to hear the Rev. Mr. Ferguson preach, except to upset the foundation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this Village.—How must it look to an unprejudiced community, to see the names of two official members of a prosperous church, professing to be zealous of good works, at the bottom of the above resolutions, thereby condemning their own Minister, for an act of duty, which is for the future welfare of all our youths. Truly, the world must consider them endowed with Christian love when they can seek to kill the prosperity of their Pastor and Church in this way, but, have not the courage or candor, to ask their Brother for an explanation of his conduct, which perhaps in their ignorance they may think "strange," although, it be only a simple reprimand for not conforming to what they in their wisdom are constrained to confess, to be a very proper regulation. The Board marked out a consistent course for themselves to walk in last fall, one approved by all, and they will not now swerve from their course of duty by any tempest, that may be brought to bear upon them, by those who wilfully blind their eyes and imagine they have been wronged. No. 2 regarded the Board to be guided by a true regard for the future interests of schools, when they laid out a lot for them—but now they say the Board are actuated by selfish motives, O! consistency, thou indeed art a jewel, not known in the land of Indignation.

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF DISTRICTS, COMMITTEES, OTHER OFFICERS, AND TEACHERS.—This matter is an important one, and one that is not thoroughly enough understood.

The Committee shall make annual returns—shall visit each school twice—shall make annual report—shall render all required assistance to the Visitors, to carry out the law &c.

The Teachers must be examined and approved—shall keep a register &c—shall be examined by all the Committee appointed for that purpose—shall have their certificate revoked if they do not conform to the regulations of the Visitors—shall render all required assistance to help carry out the law—shall make a certified abstract of their schools—custom has made it their duty to notify Visitors, of the time of opening and closing school &c.

The whole Board of Visitors, shall appoint acting visitors, who shall do all the business of the Board—they shall make rules and regulations for the schools—they shall examine schools—they shall annul the certificates of teachers, who shall not comply with their regulations—they shall return the number of scholars to the Comptroller—they shall send annual report to the Superintendent—they shall draw the money from the State Treasury.

They shall give orders on the town Treasury for public money, to those districts, who have kept school according to law; shall report the districts which have not kept school according to law &c.

The Districts who pay unqualified or ille-

gal teachers, with public money, are liable to be sued by the Comptroller, for the money so paid.

Districts shall have houses and out-buildings, satisfactory to Visitors, &c.

These are some of the most important but do not comprise all of the duties, which are just as binding upon one party as the other.

Our kind and over indulgent neighbor of the Winsted Herald, and his correspondent of this village, have finally concluded that newspaper slang will not kill the Republican, and that something else must be tried, therefore, at a meeting held by the two at Winsted, last week. It was decided that poor blistered Tom must dip his fingers into the State Committees Funds general, and draw forth enough to enable the Satanic establishment to flood the towns in this part of the State, with simon-pure Republicanism. Well—well—this then explains Tom's great anxiety to be put upon that Committee, although contrary to the wishes of the County Very well, as the fellow could not bleed Gov. Holley, last year as much as he wished to, we suppose he must be helped this year to a large fat slice some way—probably Gov. Buckingham & Co., will get great advantage by such means, at all events we shall see how the thing works; but don't flatter yourselves Messrs. Clark & Co., that any such course will put any split sticks on our tongue just yet for our new subscribers from Winsted are all paid for, while yours are free so you say to the subscribers, if not to the office seekers.—What an independent journal the Herald must be?

Memor of Andrew Hotchkiss, Of the Firm of Hotchkiss & Sons, of Sharon Valley, Connecticut.

From the America Times of Feb. 24, 1858.

It seldom comes within our province to record the death of any one in our vicinity whose life claims at our hands an extended notice. Not because the lives of those who pass away from our midst are devoid of interest: on the contrary, there is in many of them much that would reflect the best attributes of human nature, that would display virtue and piety in their purest light, and would shed a glory upon the humbler walks of life, which would not pale before the splendor of a higher fame. But the goodness, which adorns the lives of these, is known and cherished in the memory of all those to whom their death is a bereavement, and for whom their lives can furnish interest. The subject of our sketch has a claim upon our notice beyond the considerations of local circumstance. His name is a part of History, it is written in the archives of his country, and will rank with those of men whose genius and skill have written on the times in which they lived, the indelible signs, Progress and Prosperity.

ANDREW HOTCHKISS, son of Ashabel A. Hotchkiss, was born in Waterbury, Ct., in the year 1823, whence he removed when 9 years of age with his father's family to Sharon Valley where he continued to live until the day of his death which took place Feb. 10th, 1853, at the age of 35 years.—When he was yet a child, the afflicted father and mother discovered that he had neither use nor sensation in the lower part of his limbs. No medical nor surgical aid could overcome the calamity, and through the whole of his life he has borne the burden and endured the suffering of an incurable infirmity. This precluded the possibility of the enjoyment by him of such advantages as were within the reach of other boys. He never went to school. He was, however, amply compensated for this in the affectionate and unwearied efforts of his parents to give him that instruction at home which he could not obtain elsewhere. And so successful were they in their teachings, and such was the energy of their pupil's mind, that he had grasped the highest objects of education at an age when others were grappling with its mere elements.—He had raised the finished column when others were laying the pedestal; in other words, at an early age he became capable of deep and concentrated thought—had acquired a subtle penetration, a clear understanding, and a most unerring judgment.—This early maturity of mind practically bent upon useful objects of industry, has been the means of establishing the enterprising firm of HOTCHKISS & SONS, of Sharon Valley, of which he was a partner, and which is so well known in connection with the manufacture of various patented articles, of which the subject of this sketch was the inventor. From a small beginning in a building a few feet square, the works have year after year under the presiding genius of ANDREW, so increased the proportions, that now they are capable of making and finishing more than eighteen hundred Curry Combs in 10 hours of each day, and this is only one article of a great number, for the manufacture of which they have the facilities of power, room and most efficient machinery.

At the age of 15, he showed unmistakable signs of an extraordinary constructive and inventive faculty. The first fruit of his vigorous mind was reaped from that small but useful article just mentioned, the Curry Comb, on which he had two distinct patents. The firm can manufacture 25 varieties of them and can more than compete with the world in regard to price. His other inventions of which he was the Patentee, are the Ox-Bow Pin, Screw Wrench, Rifle-Cannon Projectile, Rake Head, and Snow-Plow. Our space is too limited to bestow even a passing glance on each of

these inventions and we can only remark that most of them have proved valuable.—The patent on the little Bow-Pin alone is worth the price of a good farm. The Snow-Plow which is a recent invention, suggested by the necessities of last winter, and designed for the use of Railroads, has not yet been brought into use because there has not been a fall of snow sufficient to require it. The Rifle-Cannon Projectile gave the inventor perhaps more anxiety than any of the other children of his brain, from the fact, that it was only valuable to Government of Nations which it is known are proverbially tardy in their recognition of merit. The officers of the British Government who tested the worth of this warlike instrument were strongly impressed with its wonderful power and accuracy, and had it not come under their notice a little too late for use in the Crimean War, it is very probable the English Government would have been under obligations to our lamented neighbor for a portion of its success before the walls of Sebastopol. We are glad to know that the present Government at Washington has manifested a strong desire to give this Projectile a test worthy of its well-known merits.

The genius of the deceased is more plainly visible in the various kinds of machinery he has designed than in the inventions he has accomplished. These are too numerous to describe, but may be seen by the courtesy of any member of the firm at the works in Sharon Valley. One of these machines can perform such miracles of labor that the mind can scarcely give credence to its power without witnessing its operation. With the aid of one boy it can drill and turn complete in one day twenty-five hundred Curry Comb Handles, while 200 is a task for one man by the ordinary lathe.

His character, in a moral and social point of view was of a high order. Although misfortune had cut off from him many of the sweetest enjoyments of life—had denied him the erect posture of perfect manhood, and the agility that springs from sinews strung with vigorous health; although the blessings which usually surround one-half the life of man, to him were almost remote; yet he manifested no impatience, nor did he ever complain of his lot. His kindness of disposition won the affections of all who knew him. It was his constant effort to be alone in his suffering and let none other realize his pain. He would always forestall those kind offices dictated by sympathy on the part of both friend and kin.—For fifteen years previous to the last few days of his life he did not allow even his mother to witness his worst sufferings.—His calamity was all his own.

He was liberal in opinion, charitable, generous in heart, but firm in purpose. His firmness was not the obstinacy of conceit, nor the stubbornness of dogmatism, it was purely the confidence of a sound judgment governed by well digested and accurate thought.

He was not a member of any Christian church, but he lived and died a sincere follower of Jesus Christ. From a very early age he was impressed with a strong religious feeling, and his life was the true expression of a pure piety unaided by the outward forms that claim the notice of men. He lived piously but never displayed it.—The same clearness of understanding that distinguished him in the affairs of this world raised his soul to just conceptions of the Infinite, from whom he drew the inspiration of love that purified, virtue that embellished, and piety that made holy a life devoted to the good of his fellow creatures. If life were merchandise, and worth its price, how great a debtor were the world to him! He gave it much, and from it took but little. Selfishness the besetting sin of human nature, found no place in his heart. In the last hours of his life, when conscious of approaching death, he expressed a willingness to either live or die, but if choice could be granted he would prefer to live a year or two more to finish the work he had left undone.

It was a solemn moment for his family when it became certain that the day of his dissolution was near at hand. It was thought best that his physician should communicate the sad intelligence to him.—He received it with great composure, his face beaming with a glory it had never known before. Those who saw him say that such an expression of mingled resignation, hope and confidence and joy, is seldom witnessed in the chamber where the good man meets his fate." He pointed out the way we ought to live, and taught us how to die.

We are informed that the Agent is now canvassing this part, for a new Map of Litchfield County, which is to embrace all the roads, rivers, all the locations of the different branches of business, and the names of property holders generally; with separate Village plans. The Map will be neatly engraved, coloured, and mounted, and delivered to subscribers in a few months. It is desirable that every person should embrace the opportunity, and subscribe for a Map of the publishers.

RICHARD CLARK, Publisher,
307 Wharton Street,
Philadelphia.

PICTURES AT 50 CENTS EACH.

MR. A. THOMPSON, of this village, will for the next month, take his superior Silverotype Pictures, at the low price of 50 cents each, for the sake of closing out his Picture Stock. After which he will sell his entire concern, consisting of a new Holmes, Booth & Hayden's Camera, a new Jenny Lind Head Dress, and all other apparatus usually accompanied a picture gallery, at

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
Making it a rare opportunity, for an Artist to furnish himself with a new, necessary and complete operation.

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 this the best and cheapest paper in Northwest-ern 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 Ipay

Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Lintment does not cure Cholera, Dysentery, Croup, Whooping Cough, Measles, 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 HUMBURGY TRY IT. Dr. Tobias has warranted his Lintment for eight years without ever having a demand of its return of the money—all that is asked is to use it according to directions.

NO ONE WILL EVER LIVE WITHOUT IT. After using it. If you do not find it bet 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 unknown persons, or given by those who have never used the medicine—now Dr. Tobias offers to pay 1,000 DOLLARS to any one who will prove that he ever 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 per one of the large sales of the Venetian Lintment has stated it is injurious to take internally, Dr. Tobias has taken the following OATH:

I, Samuel I. Thomas, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, do depose that I compound a Lintment called Venetian, and that the ingredients of which it is composed are perfectly harmless to take internally, even in double the quantity named in the directions, accompanying each bottle.

New York, January 9th, 1855. Sworn to this day, before me FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Price 25 and 50 cents, sold by Druggists and patent medicine Dealers throughout the United States.

Also for sale, Dr. Tobias' Superior Lintment, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, warranted superior to 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 needless to state why it is more than a few acts, 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 war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

As a common washing or laundry SOAP it does not require near as much soap or labor, and consequently not near as much war to the clothes, as its use, as does the common washing soap.

MALTBIE'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THESE powders have been before the public as a Condition medicine, for horses and cattle, and in fact are the only medicine necessary for animals. They are similar to Pander's, 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 for their benefit, and it used occasionally will prevent those diseases prevalent and fatal at different seasons of the year. Every Farmer, and every owner of animals, should keep them on hand, and use them to purify the blood and natural secretions of his animals, and thereby prevent the loss occasioned by diseases arising from unhealthy secretions engendered by the heat and humidity of the season. Manufactured and sold by C. B. MALTBIÉ, at Wholesale and Retail; and also sold at retail by agents throughout the country.

CAUTION.—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, 1855

Metropolitan Washing Machine.

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—any dirty fabric 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 old. Will wash bed-quilt or the heaviest articles, and equally well the finest lace. Will not injure the delicate fabric of cloth 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 scientific principles. All who see it, say it is a good one; all who use it, know it is. In fact, the Metropolitan Washing Machine is 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 LE ROY & CO., 314 Main Street, Hartford, Ct. JOSIAH RAYMOND, West Hartford, Ct. [N14-45]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Prepared by Dr. SANFORD. Is a Good Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, such as Biliousness, Jaundice, Dropsy, or any of the worst Jaundice or dyspepsia to a common headache all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the whole system is benefited. If it becomes diseased, the whole system suffers in consequence of one or more of the causes of the disease. The Liver for the proper performance of its functions when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one or more of the causes of the disease. The Liver for the proper performance of its functions when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one or more of the causes of the disease.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare. Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures constipation. Only one dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

Only one dose of two tea-spoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache. Only one bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholera while. Only one dose repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one dose taken when the recurrence of bilious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings. Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness. Only one dose taken when the face is all yellow or unattractive color from the skin.

Only one dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well. Only one dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhoea in all forms, with summer and bowel complaints very almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms while for worms in children, there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails. There is no exaggeration in these statements—they are plain facts, that we can give evidence to prove, while all who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

We take infinite pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and we know it to be the best preparation now before the public.—Hudson county Democrat.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York, by all Druggists.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD.

Fall Arrangement.—Commencing October 19, 1857: From Bridgeport. 6 05 A.M.—Freight train, with passenger car attached, arrives at Canaan at 4 00 P.M.

10 35 A.M.—Passenger train from New York takes this train and arrives at Pittsfield at 4 25 P.M., connecting with Western and North Adams roads. From Canaan. 6 00 A.M.—Freight train with passenger car, for Pittsfield, arriving at 12 00 P.M.

7 30 A.M.—Passenger train for Pittsfield, arriving at 8 54 A.M. From Burlington. 9 15 A.M.—Passenger train for Bridgeport. This train connects at Bridgeport with 2 45 Express train to New York, arriving at 5 55 P.M.

15 16 P.M.—For Burlington, passenger train arriving at 4 40 P.M. 12 35 P.M.—Freight train with passenger car for Canaan, arriving at 6 00 P.M. From Canaan. 5 4 A.M.—For Bridgeport, freight train with passenger car, arriving at 3 45 P.M.

Waterbury Car Ventilator, in good running order, for sale very low by the EMPIRE CO., Nonfolk, Conn.

WORTH'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

WORTH'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, in good running order, for sale very low by the EMPIRE CO., Nonfolk, Conn.

Langley's Bitters.

Langley's Bitters, for sale very low by the EMPIRE CO., Nonfolk, Conn.

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 bad 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. Jet Goods, Fans, Purse and Portmanteaus, 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 Cans, 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, Chullas, 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, 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 1-4 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. SOLMSON 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 Peble 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 Underleaves. 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, Magic 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 their 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.

It is 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.

It is 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.

It is 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.

It is 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.

It is 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.

It is 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.

QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY.

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 Uncommon Sleepiness, Cooley's Bitters cure Jaundice, Cooley's Bitters cure Biliousness, 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 morose, Cooley's Bitters cure an excellent Tonic, Cooley's Bitters are beneficial to aged infirm.

Cooley's Bitters were invented in 1867 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. COOLEY & SON, Hartford Ct. For sale by all Druggists and merchants throughout the State. Bottles, 25 cents; Papers for one quart, 1 1/4 cents.

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. CULVERWELL'S new publication on Nervous Debility and other weaknesses, the result of early indiscretion. 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. Culverwell's Seminal Regenerator and Royal 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. C.'s Pamphlet, as above containing full advice for the cure of Spermatorrhea, &c., can be had, in a secure envelope, by enclosing a stamp to Dr. CHAS J. C. KINGS, 1st Avenue, corner 19th Street, New York, Post Box, No 458 37

Something New.

B. T. BABBETT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS, Manufactured from Common Salt, and is prepared entirely different from other saleratus, and is superior to all other saleratus in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing 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 Biscuits, and other articles, are enclosed in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, 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 care to stamp, and every party who is making the next exactly like the first, (name and picture) twisted Loaf-Bread, with a glass effervescing water on the top, as you see in the bill.)