

The Republican.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Literature.

For many years past, that kind of literature denominated *light*, not on account of the illuminating power it possesses, but because of the amount of it, that is required to impress the mind with a grain of truth, or to inculcate the most simple moral, has been sought after with a perfect passion; and accordingly Novels, Romances, &c., &c. have been poured forth from the Press, in a perfect torrent; and the public has received and paid for them with greedy appetite. True, puffing of the most indiscriminate kind, has been resorted to, to make this kind of reading fashionable: yet it has not been all fashion, nor puffing; the appetite has been in the public mind and publishers have catered to it, scattering with ready hand, some good, but much more of a weak and trashy, if not decidedly pernicious character, as the community are beginning to realize. As such a state, reaction always takes place, and even now it seems to have taken place in the public mind. The public has had a surfeit of coarse fiction, and is now demanding to be fed with something better; its taste is becoming refined, and truth is fast asserting its proper sway, while a more robust method of thought is supplanting speculation.

This change of the public mind, is demanding a corresponding change in the literature of the country. Publishers have taken note thereof, and are consequently now putting much more solid reading in books and periodicals. In proof of the above change, let the success of the Atlantic Monthly and other magazines of like stamp suffice, magazines which only a few short years ago would have been thought dull and stupid by those who now find deep and abiding interest in their pages. This change may in part have been induced, by the weariness of mind produced, by the inanition following a surfeit of novel reading; but perhaps more by the renovating spirit which has lately passed over the entire country, and produced in many places, *revival* changes in the life and habits of those men and women, who now are anxious only for reading that shall instruct them as to the true sphere of life.

This change argues a deep movement in the human mind, and will be apt to continue at least one generation; leaving novels a dead weight upon the publishers' hands, while History, Biographical, Travels, and Literature and Scientific Works, will grow into steady demand. In fact the demand now is, and will be for a good time to come, for such literature, and such only, as shall be instructive and educational, to the reader of whatever class.

To present something of this kind in every issue of the Republican shall be our aim.

The Bishop and his Birds.

Did you ever read the story of the bishop and his birds? Here it is: A worthy bishop who died lately at Ratisbon, had for his coat of arms two fieldfares, a small bird so called, of the motto—(Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?) The strange device had often excited the attention of his acquaintances, many persons had wished to know its origin. It was generally understood that the good man had chosen it for himself, and that it bore reference to some event in his early life. One day an intimate friend asked him its meaning, and the bishop replied by relating the following story:—

Fifty or sixty years ago, a little boy resided at a village near Dillingen, on the banks of the Danube. His parents were very poor, and almost as soon as the boy could walk, he was sent into the woods to pick up soon sticks of fuel. When he grew older, the father taught him to pick the juniper berries, and carry them to a neighbor distiller, who wanted them for making Holland.

Day by day the poor boy went to his task, and on his road he passed the open windows of a village school, where he saw the school-master teaching a number of boys of about the same age as himself. He looked at these boys with feelings of envy, so earnestly did he long to be among them. He was quite aware it was in vain to ask his father to send him to school, for he knew that his parents had no money to pay the schoolmaster; and he often passed the whole day thinking, while he was gathering

the juniper berries, what he could possibly do to please the schoolmaster, in the hope of getting some lessons. One day, when he was walking sadly along, he saw two of the boys belonging to the school trying to set a bird trap, and he asked one what it was for. The boy told him that the schoolmaster was very fond of fieldfares, and that they were setting a trap to catch some. This delighted the poor boy, for he recollected that he had often seen a great number of these birds in the juniper wood, where they went to eat the berries, and he had no doubt but he could catch some.

The next day the little boy borrowed an old basket of his mother, and, when he went to the wood, he had the great delight to catch two fieldfares. He then put them into a basket, and tying an old handkerchief over it, he took them to the schoolmaster's house. Just as he arrived at the door he saw two little boys who had been setting the trap, and, with some alarm, he asked them if they had caught any birds. They answered in the negative; and the boy, his heart beating with joy, gained admittance into the schoolmaster's presence. In a few words, he told how he had caught the birds to bring them as a present to the master.

A present, my good boy? cried the teacher, you do not look as if you could afford to make presents. Tell me your price, and I will pay it to you, and thank you besides.

I would rather give them to you, sir, if you please, said the boy.

The schoolmaster looked at the boy, who stood before him, with bare head and feet, and ragged trousers that reached only half way down his naked legs.

You are a very singular boy, said he; but, if you will not take money, you must tell me what I can do for you, as I cannot accept your present without doing something for it in return. Is there anything I can do for you?

Oh, yes, said the boy trembling with delight, you can do for me what I should like better than anything else.

What is that? asked the schoolmaster, smiling.

Teach me to read, cried the boy, falling on his knees. Oh! dear, kind sir, teach me to read!

The schoolmaster complied. The boy came to him at leisure hours, and learned so rapidly that the teacher recommended him to a nobleman residing in the neighborhood. The gentleman, who was as noble in mind as in birth, patronized the poor boy, and sent him to school at Ratisbon. The boy profited by his opportunities, and when he rose, as he soon did, to wealth and honors, he adopted two fieldfares as his arms.

What do you mean? cried the bishop's friend.

I mean, returned the bishop, with a smile, that the poor boy was myself.—*Christian Register.*

Laughter.

A woman has no natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It leaps from her heart in a clear sparkling rill; and the heart that bears it feels bathed in the exhilarating spring. It turns the prose of her life into poetry; it flings flowers of sunshine over the darkness of wood in which we are traveling, it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are shadows of immortality.—*Miss Bremer.*

There is a deal of real, genuine human nature displayed in a laugh! We would not give a whit for a better test of a woman's character than this. Have't you heard ladies attempt to laugh, who did not possess natural energy enough to open their mouth? and did you hesitate to set such down as irreclaimably shiftless and stupid? Then there is your squeamish, giggling laugh, which is a no less sure indication of a small and barren mind. And there is your regular out-and-out "horse laugh," which at once discloses vulgarity and low breeding. And there is your sweet, clear, merry laugh, that rings on the ear like seraph music; it has a chord and a melody that strikes the heart, and turns the prose of life into poetry,—and that is the angelic laugh of a true woman.

Slighter things than an ungainly or careless laugh have been the cause of setting down many a female—aye! and male too—as possessed of an uncultivated and vulgar mind, in the eyes of intelligent society. An agreeable laugh is certainly an accomplishment, and, like all other accomplishments, should be easy, graceful and natural.

From the American Agriculturist. A Crack in the Hog-Trough.

Some time ago a friend sent me word that he gave, every day, nearly twenty pails of buttermilk to a lot of shoats, and they scarcely improved a bit on it. They think I, this is a breed of hogs worth seeing—they must be of the sheet iron kind. So I called on him, heard him repeat the mournful tale, and then visited the sty. In order to get a closer view of the miraculous swine I went into the pen, and on close examination found a crack in the trough, through which much of the contents ran away under the floor.

Thinks I, here is the type of much of the failures and misfortunes of our agricultural brethren, when I see a farmer omitting all improvements because of a little cost, selling all his good farm stock to buy bank or railroad, or mortgage stock; robbing his land, while in reality he is also robbing himself and his heirs—thinks I, my friend, you have a crack in your hog-trough.

When I see a farmer subscribing for half a dozen political and miscellaneous papers, and spending all his leisure reading them, while he don't read a single agricultural or horticultural journal—thinks I to myself, poor man, you have got a large and wide crack in your hog trough.

When I see a farmer attending all the political conventions, and coming down liberally with the dust on all caucus occasions knowing every man in the town that votes his ticket; and yet to save his neck, couldn't tell who is the president of his County Agricultural Society, or where the fair was held last year, I "uneniously" come to the conclusion that the poor soul has got a crack in his hog-trough.

When I see a farmer buying guano, but wasting ashes and hen manure, trying all sorts of experiments except intelligent hard work and economy; getting the choicest seeds regardless of expense, and then planting them regardless of cultivation or good sense; growing the variety of fruit called "Sour Tart Seedling," and sweetening it with sugar, pound for pound; keeping the front fields rich and neat, while the back lots are overgrown with elders, briars, snapdragon, and thistles; contributing liberally to the Choctaw Indian Fund, and never giving a cent to any agricultural society—such a man I will give a written guarantee has got a crack in both his head and his hog-trough.

When I see a farmer spending his time traveling and visiting in a carriage, when he has to sell all his corn to pay the hired help; and his hogs are so lean that they have to lean against a fence to sustain themselves while squealing, I rather lean to the conclusion that somebody that stays at home will have a lien on the farm, and some day the bottom come entirely out of his hog trough. *ORANGE CO. FARMER.*

Life in Alexandria, Egypt.

A letter from Mr. Shattuck, one of the workmen who went from Springfield to put up the cars built there for the Pasha of Egypt writes from Alexandria, Aug. 18 of their life there. They board with an English engineer for \$35 a month, and get beef and bread for breakfast, potatoes and beef for dinner, and bread and beef for supper, in no case sweetened by Yankee pies or cake. Alexandria contains 130,000 inhabitants, with crooked and narrow streets. In the European part of the city are many fine houses and large squares. The city is improving, many new houses are building, and it is destined to be once more a place of great importance, as it is the principal seaport of Egypt, the outlet of the river Nile through canals to the sea and has a rail road running 350 miles through the country to the Red Sea. In the streets, you see thousands of Arabs dressed in every color of the rainbow, with large turbans, and moving about or sitting cross-legged in their shops, lazily smoking pipes. The women appear in the street all muffled up, having only a single eye visible. Hundreds of boys with donkeys push about, urging every body to ride. Camels bearing off heavy loads march slowly along. There is such a strange mixture of all nations and every imaginable thing one hardly knows which way to turn or what way to look first. The Pasha and his family are much pleased with the Springfield cars, and are likely to want some more. Mr. Shattuck had a pair of slippers sent to him by a Springfield friend, which the Pasha so warmly admired that he gave them to him, and Mr. S. thinks the manufacturer at home will have a large order for similar slippers for the supply of the court.—*Springfield Republican.*

How Washington Behaved when he was in the Wrong.

An incident in the *Virginians*, representing Washington as ready to accept a challenge, has led Leslie's Illustrated Paper to re-print the following pertinent anecdote from Weem's Gossiping Life of Washington:—

"In 1784, Washington was stationed at Alexandria with his regiment, the only one of the colony, of which he was Colonel.—There happened to be at this time an election in the town for members of the Assembly, and the contest ran high between Col. George Fairfax and Mr. Elzey.—Washington was a warm friend of Col. Fairfax, and Mr. Payne headed the friends of Mr. Elzey. A dispute taking place in the court-house yard, Washington, at this time not twenty-two years of age, contrary to his usual manner, became excited, and what was still more uncommon, said something that offended Mr. Payne, whereupon the little gentleman, who, 'though a cub in size,' raised his sturdy hickory, and by a single blow brought Washington to the ground.

Several of Washington's officers being present, they whipped out their irons in an instant, and it is supposed that there would be murder off-hand. To make bad worse, the members of the regiment hearing how their commander had been treated, bolted out of the barracks, every man with his weapon, threatening vengeance on those who dared to knock down their beloved Colonel. Happily for Mr. Payne and his party, Washington recovered time enough to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, and after thanking them for their expression of attachment, assured them that he was not hurt in the least, and begged them, as they loved him and their duty, to return to their barracks. As to Washington himself, he went to his room, and finding on ~~mutual reflection that he had been the aggressor~~, he determined to make Mr. Payne honorable reparation, by asking his pardon on the morrow. No sooner had he made this noble resolution than he recovered his natural calmness of manner, dressed himself and went to a ball, behaving as if nothing had happened.

The next day, he went to the tavern and wrote a polite note to Mr. Payne, requesting to see him. Mr. Payne presumed the import of it was a challenge for a duel, and repaired to the place appointed for the meeting, expecting to see a pair of pistols introduced. But conceive his surprise on entering the chamber where Washington was, he discovered a decanter of wine and glasses, upon the table, and upon his entering, Washington arose and in a friendly manner met him, and presented his hand, saying:—

"Mr. Payne, to err sometimes is nature, to rectify error is always glory. I find I was wrong in the affair yesterday; if you have had, I think, some satisfaction, and if you think that is sufficient, here is my hand, let us be friends." It is only necessary to say from this time Mr. Payne became one of Washington's most enthusiastic admirers and friends. If this conduct had not been deemed in Washington to have arisen from magnanimity and not from fear, then he could not have become the immortal hero he is regarded in history."

A Good Bank.

The subject of Banks is at present the most exciting topic of the day. Their utility, as they are often managed, has long been questioned by some, and during the sitting of the legislatures of the several States, the present winter, it is probable that the subject will command general interest. But, however the question may be determined, there is one bank whose deposits may always be considered safe. Its vault is *Mother Earth*—secure and always yielding good dividends; the exchanges, the planting of the field and the garden, always natural and therefore equal in value. The drafts should be *happiness sobriety and noble independence*; the assets would be *beautiful fields waving with golden harvests*, to gladden the hearts of the people; the liabilities would be unavoidable yet agreeable indebtedness alone to the Giver of all Good, while the dividends would be *health, prosperity and wealth.*

This, the Farmer's Bank, is one that may be found worth sustaining, one that may have a million of branches and still the business will never be over done, and there will be no suspension of payments.

Cobble Stones for Floors.

From a communication, by Gen. R. Harmon, of Wheatland; in the *New York Chronicle*, we extract the following:

Farmers would find it much to their interest to pave the floors of their stables their cow and wagon houses, and their hog pens, with small stones. For horses, stone floors are more favorable than wood, as when they stand on wood their hoofs become dry and hard, and are more liable to break, while they do not hold the shoe as well. Stone floors well put down will last an age, whereas wood soon decays, and many a fine horse has been lost thereby. Some farmers may conceive that a stone floor is hard to build and keep in order, but this is not the case. I have stable floors that have been down thirty years, which are now as good as when laid, and hog pen floors that have been down twenty years, and in spite of hogs' rooting, they have not raised one stone. Yet these floors were not put down by a professed paver—I laid them with my own hands.

The stones used in paving should be from four to ten inches in length. Before laying them, get the ground into the shape you wish the floor, and cover it with three inches of sand. Commence laying—the stones on the side under which the manger or trough is to be, going through with one course, and then following with another.—If the stones are not round, they should be set on the smallest end with a little slant, and in laying the larger ones, scoop out the sand so that the top of the stones are even. After having finished laying go over the whole surface with a mallet, pounding the stones down until they are so solid that they will no longer yield to the mallet.—Then cover them with fine sand, and after this becomes dry, sweep it from one side to the other till every crevice is completely filled. Thus you will have, a floor that will last as long as any man may desire.

For horses, the floor should begin to drop off five feet from where their fore feet stand, and a gutter should be formed so as to carry off all liquids. If the door is well laid, it will soon become so tight that liquids will not sink into it. For cows, four feet is sufficient for the level. If the floor is of the right descent, and the gutters are dropped four or five inches, it will tend much to keep the animals dry and clean.

Agriculture and Science.

The warmth of the soil, under a clear sun, is surprisingly above that of the air, the difference being, even in temperate climates, as high as sixty-five degrees. Thus Schubler finds in July, when the air is 81 degs. the soil will be 146 degs.; and during one of his observations at Tabingen, in Germany, the air stood at 78 degs, and the soil at 152 degs, a difference of 75 degs. With a surface of the same color, the material composing the soil make little difference in the capacity to become heated, provided they are in similar states as to dryness.—Sand, clay, loam, garden-mould, &c., show very little difference with the thermometer. Color, however, has a powerful effect. Although exposed to the sun for hours; differently colored earths never attain the same temperature, the lighter colored always remaining considerably cooler. The conclusion seems inevitable that in some countries the surface soil must occasionally approach 200 degs. Fahrenheit. Under such a degree of heat the decomposition of the organic matter of the soil must go on rapidly with the evolution of much ammonia and carbonic acid, agents which play an important part in the modification of the mineral matter of the soil, as well as stimulate vegetation.

Typographical Errors.—One of our exchanges says "the wife crop of Gasconade Co. Mo. this year is estimated at 25,000 galls." The wine crop was referred to, but 25,000 galls will make a good crop of wives notwithstanding. The Hartford Times, notwithstanding the death of an editor says "he was a high minded gentleman, and a pungent writer." Perhaps he was a stamp speaker of the high minded school of oratory. A Democratic editor says "the Democrats are licked like a band of brothers," instead of licked, and another says "we have wet the enemy and we are theirs!" Types play sad pranks.

The rain which we shake from our feet may be metamorphosed into a mulberry leaf, and ultimately revisit them in the form of silk stockings.

Reading for 1859.

Our Readers will please take notice that we receive subscriptions for all the weekly, semi-weekly, monthly or quarterly Papers, Magazines and Periodicals, published in Boston, New York or Philadelphia, at club rates to those subscribing for the Republican, and at a reasonable discount to those not.

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The Great Republic Monthly for January, has been received and is truly a Magazine for the times, and from its pages we should judge the publishers were determined to make it an instructive Family Monthly. We hope they may find good sale for it and a constantly increasing list of subscribers. We club it with the Republican.

The boarders at a fashionable house in Cincinnati were terribly frightened not long since by the discovery of a thin, yellowish liquid floating on the milk used in the coffee. In their terror, they sent for a chemist, who pronounced the substance to be cream. Such an article is so rarely seen at boarding houses, particularly in Cincinnati, that but few boarders have any knowledge of it.

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Ladies' Agricultural Union.

At a meeting of the Ladies of Falls Village and adjoining towns, held on Thursday evening, previous to the opening of the monthly meeting of the Union Agricultural Society, the constitution published last week was read, approved and adopted; after which the following persons were appointed officers of the Union: President—Mrs. W. A. Wolcott, Salisbury.

Vice Presidents.—Mrs. E. P. Hunt, Canaan; Mrs. E. P. Allen, N. Canaan; Miss Anna Battell, Norfolk; Mrs. Moses Lyman, Goshen; Miss M. J. Corbin, Cornwall; Mrs. Asabel Fuller, Kent; Mrs. Wm. Bushnell, Salisbury; Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, North East; Mrs. Richard Smith, Sharon.

Secretary.—Mrs. J. S. Smith, Falls Village. Treasurer.—Mrs. Jabez Brewster, Falls Village.

Resolved, that the annual meeting of the Union be held on the afternoon of the third Thursday in January of each year, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Voted, to adjourn till the next annual meeting, to meet in Brewster's Hall, Falls Village, Ct.

Mrs. J. S. SMITH, Secretary. The object of this Union, as our readers will remember, we said last week, is to induce the Ladies of this district, to cooperate with the new Agricultural Society formed, and take charge of the ladies department of any Fair hereafter held.

MONTHLY MEETING.

The Union Agricultural Society held their monthly meeting according to adjournment, on the evening of Thursday, and was greeted by a full audience of attentive listeners.

"The benefit of Agricultural Societies," was adopted as the subject for discussion, at the next annual meeting which will be held on the evening of the third Thursday in January.

"The manufacture of Butter and Cheese," a subject adopted at the last meeting was discussed with interest by the meeting generally.

Mr. T. L. Hart, commenced the discussion by remarking that he had often made Butter to present at different agricultural fairs, for premiums, but that he had found it difficult to keep it.

Capt. Osborn, a stranger, remarked that he had sailed with butter on the ocean for several years and had found it most unopened. He said that it was packed in small kegs and then several of these kegs put in a large cask which was filled with brine and closed; when a keg was taken out for use, the cask was again filled up with more brine and closed as before.

It was reported that Mr. Wolcott, of Salisbury, whose butter took the premium at the State Fair last fall, packed his butter in a stone jar when made and kept it in an ice house through the summer.

Mr. N. Spurr, being called upon for his method of making butter, remarked, that his churn consisted, at present, of a square box placed on wheels, and the dasher so made with cog wheel gearing that it was operated by the movement of the carriage wheel. That formerly he was obliged to keep one man churning most of the time by hand churn, but that now he was able to do the churning for a dairy of 30 to 40 cows in a few hours. He said his butter was worked with what is called a butter worker, which operated upon the squeezing principle, rather than the spatting.

Mr. McNeal, remarked that he salted his butter by taste and when packed, covered it with a cloth and the cloth with salt. He uses Ashton's Liverpool Salt which is generally allowed to be preferable for butter, as the rock salt sold, varies in strength. He thought stone jars best for keeping butter but used new oak casks to send to market in.

Miss Eunice Hosford, remarked that her mother used to pack butter as made and covered each laying with salt, and to more effectually preserve it when the pot was filled, a hole was made down through the centre, and filled, as also the butter covered with a solution made as follows, viz: 1/2 lb. salt, 1 lb. loaf sugar, 1 lb. saltpetre. That she never knew it to fail of keeping butter sweet and good.

Mr. McNeal had tried a similar process once, but his butter spoiled.

Mr. T. L. Hart thought that milk and consequently butter, was very much affected by the feed of cows.

Mr. Landon thought butter should be made by rules proved by experiments.

Mr. W. G. Miner thought it could not be altogether in the feed of cows as to butter, for the reason that he had always been able to make good butter and cheese yet had the poorest feed for his cows in creation. He thought the secret of having good butter was in the manufacture. That milk should be kept warm till the cream had risen and then cooled off and kept at a low temperature.

At this stage the time having arrived to close, it was voted to adjourn 3 weeks for further discussion of the same subject.

Our readers will please remember the efforts making in Salisbury, to help raise the Mt. Vernon fund, and we hope will attend both the lecture and fair.

Reports of Departments.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The Report shows a depleted state of the Treasury, and great falling off of the Revenue, the past year yet it contains no recommendation tending to disturb materially the existing Tariff law. While modification may be suggested in the transfer of a few articles to schedules, other than those in which they are enumerated, attaching much importance to a stable interest, that the interests of Commerce may not be injured, and believing that the present law will ultimately yield a sufficiency of revenue. The inference seems to be, he would rather than that the Tariff be changed in its prominent features, prefer a resort to loans in cases of temporary embarrassments.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.—The Report of the Secretary of the Interior indicates a satisfactory state of affairs in this Department. The income the ensuing year from the sales of Public Lands, is estimated at \$5,000,000. In alluding to the various Mining regions in the Territories, the Secretary suggests whether it would not be sound policy to pass a general law reserving all auriferous Silver and Cinnabar Mines from sale, for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States, under regulations provided by law, and leaving those of the baser metals and coal subject to the ordinary laws of sale, for their developments. He also suggests the establishment of a Land Office in Utah, and the extension of the Pre-emption Laws over that Territory, so as to embrace all the inhabitants residing within its limits. He is opposed to the removal of the Indian tribes and, advocates the policy of assigning lands to individuals among them, without the power of alienation, and of expending the money annuities for the public good, instead of dividing it per capita, as now.

The income of the Patent Office, for the three quarters ending in September was nearly \$751,000, exceeding the expenditures upwards of \$65,000.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.—The Secretary, after referring in detail to the various services performed by our naval force, during the year, proceeds to argue for the necessity for its increase, by the addition of vessels and men. He proposes that Government should furnish, for a specific sum, the several vessels recently chartered for the Paraguay Expedition. He also suggests the building of ten heavy armed vessels of light draught, and the increase of the personnel of the Navy, by the appointment of twenty additional Surgeons, twenty Assistant do.; fifteen or twenty additional Purasers, and the increase of the Marine Corps of Privates, to 2000, with the usual number of officers. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 1858, were nearly \$14,000,000, being a little under the appropriations. The Estimates for the current year, were \$14,616,000, and the appropriations \$14,503,000. The Estimates for the year ending June, 1860, are \$13,500,000, including \$866,000, for completing the eight light draught steamers, but not including \$936,000, for steamship and mail service.

Postmaster General's Report.—The Report enumerates the various new routes which have been established during the year together with others under consideration. It reports the triumphant success of the California Overland Route, the establishment of the Oregon and Idaho Routes, and the improvement of the route to Utah at Placerville, and the establishment of two new routes to Neasah and Independence, in Missouri, via Albuquerque to Stockton in California.

He thinks that but little further expense can result from these overland connections. The several expenditures of the Department, over and above, its receipts, have regularly increased, since the reduction of postage, and he, therefore proposes as one means of diminishing its heavy drafts on the Treasury, a uniform letter rate of five cents for all distances.

He also proposes to abolish the Franking Privilege of Members of Congress, and the furnishing them instead with postage stamps under certain regulations, which stamps are to be paid for out of the contingent funds of the House. He also proposes that all letters and packages, excepting newspapers, addressed to Members, shall be prepaid at the office of mailage.

The Postmaster General thinks it is of the highest importance that the Nicaragua route to the Pacific and its undisturbed use for the transportation of mails, passengers, troops, and munitions of war, should be secured by the guaranty of a public treaty.

Report of the Indian Commissioner.—The Report estimates the number of Indians within our limits at about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and bands is 175, with 44 only of which we have treaty engagements. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is upward of 581,000,000 acres, and the cost to government, of fulfilling these treaties has been nearly \$5,000,000. The whole amount of trust funds, held Indian account, is upwards of \$10,590,000. He points out several fatal errors, which have hitherto marked our policy toward the Indians and makes several important suggestions for the future, embracing a recommendation that the various tribes should be permanently located on reservations, no larger than is necessary for actual occupation, and that they should be required to continue upon and cultivate their reservations. He also recommends the ratification of the treaty made with the Indians of Washington and Oregon Territories, as a means of preventing future hostilities.

Report of the Land Office Commissioner.—The Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, covers a period of five quarters, ending Sept. 1858, up to which time there was surveyed and ready for market, nearly 62,000,000 acres of land, which had never been offered at public sale. During the five quarters, there has been sold 4,805,000 acres for cash, from which upwards of \$2,500,000 was realized. The whole amount of land sold and located under military warrants, and swamp grants is 13,184,000 acres. The Commissioner recommends amendments to the Pre-emption Laws with a view to uniformity in the system and a reduction in the number of litigated cases.

Report of the Secretary of War.—The Report states that the actual strength of the Army is 17,500 men. The disbursements in the Quarter-Master's Department have been nearly \$10,000,000. The estimates for the next fiscal year are about \$18,000,000, being upwards of \$19,000,000 less than the appropriations for last year. The Secretary entertains a strong hope that the expenditures of his department may be still further reduced in the course of another year, so that there will be no necessity for asking for further appropriations. He also thinks the Mail Line from Vera Cruz should

be continued, but he has no faith in the proposed lines to Brazil, and the extension of the California route from Panama to the South Pacific Coast, as remunerating enterprise.

Congressional.

Monday.—In the United States Senate, the principal business transacted was that of appointing the standing committees, which was done by voting for the entire list. Yeas, 31. Nays, 20. Absent, 11.—By this vote the name of Green, of Missouri, is substituted for that of Douglas as Chairman of the Territorial Committee. Mason remains Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Hunter on Finance, Clay on Commerce, Davis on Military Affairs, Mallory on the Navy, and so on. Mr. Clingman, the new Senator from North Carolina, addressed the Senate in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, after which the Senate's Pacific Railroad bill was called up by a vote of 30 to 18, which called up Mr. Gwin, of California.

The House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the Watrous impeachment case. Several speeches were made in reference to that subject. A resolution, which was adopted, was offered by Mr. Clay of Kentucky, requesting the President to communicate the information in his possession, respecting the recent boarding of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico by British cruisers.

Tuesday.—Nothing of importance was done in Congress. The House was occupied with the impeachment of Judge Watrous, and there was some sharp personal encounters between the two representatives from Texas, Messrs. Bryan and Regan.—The question will probably be taken today in reference to this case. But the result is doubtful. The Senate are chiefly occupied with discussions on the Pacific Railroad bill. A motion by Senator Mason to lay the bill on the table was negatived by a vote of 32 to 23.

Washington is full of all sorts of wild and exaggerated rumors in reference to Nicaragua. Senator Mata, the Juarez Minister to this Government, is expected at Washington, as the representative of Mexico, but the friends of Gen. Robles, protest against his reception, as Robles is expected soon to be at the head of Mexican affairs. It is said that the diplomatic corps in Washington are in favor of the Robles party.

The Secretary of War has been required to furnish estimates of the Military force necessary to garrison forts in Mexico, in conformity with the recommendation of the President in his Message. The Military Committee, of the House has refused to report a bill for the increase of the Army.—It is stated that the Judiciary Committee will report a bill amending the Neutrality laws, and removing the present hindrances to commerce, whatever they may be. General Jerez disapproves and regrets the course of the British in Nicaraguan affairs.

Wednesday.—Congress has at last got into regular working order, and there was considerable business done in both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania made a vigorous speech, in favor of specific duties on iron, basing his remarks on a memorial from the Iron masters of his State, and showing from the statements furnished in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the injustice to all parties of the system of ad valorem duties. Mr. Clingman's speech in relation to the Pacific Railroad was received by a vote of 25 to 24. Among the memorials presented to the Senate was one from a New York publisher, praying Congress to purchase for free circulation among the people a certain number of his new edition of the Mormon Bible. It was a rather ingenious method of advertising the work.—After Mr. Cameron had concluded his speech the Senate went into Executive Session and ratified the treaties with China and Japan, without opposition. The Hon. Wm. B. Preston, of Kentucky, was confirmed as Minister to Spain, J. Glancy Jones as Minister to Austria, and the Hon. Mr. Ward as Minister to China. The Administration were also successful in carrying through the confirmation of a batch of Postmasters, including Albany and several other important towns in the interior of this State. In the House of Representatives there was some excitement pending the vote upon the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, who, it was rumored, intended to resign.—In the House the Watrous Impeachment case was disposed of by a resolution that there were not sufficient grounds in the evidence offered to warrant the impeachment of the Judge. Agreed to by a vote of 112 to 85. Mr. Comins of Massachusetts, addressed the House in relation to a modification of the Tariff, and specific duties on iron and other articles, and Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, offered a resolution in favor of the Government entering into negotiations with foreign Governments for a reduction of duties on American tobacco. Mr. Boyce of S. C., called up the report made last session by the Committee on Elections, in relation to the election in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, Baltimore, in November, 1857, declaring that the election was null and void, in consequence of the riot that prevailed, and requesting the Speaker to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact. Mr. Boyce also offered a resolution admitting Mr. White who contests the right of Harris, to a seat. During the consideration of the subject, the House adjourned without coming to any decision.—Several documents were sent to the House by the President in conformity with the resolution of Mr. Clay, in relation to Mexican affairs. The communications of Commodore McIntosh, in relation to the visit of British naval officers on board the Washington, were also sent to the House. The chief particulars of this correspondence were furnished in the Nicaraguan letters we have already published. The Government, it appears, entirely approves of the conduct of Captain McIntosh, and the British commander having denied all right to visit our ships, nothing unpleasant is likely to grow out of this affair.

The Harlem railroad depot at New York, was partially consumed by fire yesterday morning, with a loss to the company of about \$10,000, and some \$25,000 to owners of property in the building. By the falling in of the roof three watchmen were quite seriously though not fatally injured. The property destroyed was mostly insured.

Monday morning, a stranger, on his way to New York, from Stamford, while waiting near the Station for the 7 A. M. train from New Haven, fell down dead in the street. The physician who was called stated that his death was caused by an attack of apoplexy.

The Opinion of America.

ON A VITAL SUBJECT!

Show an American any invention, from a political constitution to a patent rat-trap, and his first impulse will be to search for its defects; his next, to improve upon it.—If, however, he finds it perfect—capable of performing all that is claimed for it—unalterable, unimprovable—he "acknowledges the corn," adopts the article, whatever it may be, and renders due honor to the inventor. This trait in our national character is signally illustrated in the boundless popularity of Professor HOLLOWAY'S remedies in this country. When they were first advertised in the United States, half the world had already approved them. The leading governments of Europe, public institutions, and eminent scientific men had endorsed them. But these credentials were not sufficient for "Brother Jonathan." He must try them in the crucible of experiment. The results were in the highest degree satisfactory. Dyspepsia, bilious complaints, affections of the bowels, all the painful and dangerous varieties of internal disease disappeared, invariably, under the operation of the Pills; while external disorders, and the effects of external injuries, were rapidly and uniformly removed by the application of the Ointment. This was demonstration. The national mind was convinced. Enthusiasm replaced doubt.

We presume that the establishment in New York of a central depot for the sale of his remedies in the United States, has been the means of adding very considerably to his princely fortune; but if it has been a pecuniary benefit to him, it has been a benefit which money cannot measure to thousands of our fellow-citizens. The Ointment and Pills are now accessible to people of every class, in every part of the Union, and the amount of good they have accomplished may be estimated from the fact, that almost without exception, the newspapers and other periodicals have published statements of cures effected by their operation, and back the statements by editorial declarations of their authenticity. This is a mass of evidence not to be controverted or shaken. It is a rock of truth against which the waves of professional prejudice beat in vain.—N. Y. "Courier."

Ladies' Fair.

The Ladies' of Cornwall will hold a Festival for the benefit of the North Cornwall Congregational Church, in the Village Hall at West Cornwall on Wednesday, Dec. 22d 1858, to commence at Six o'clock, P. M. The ladies are putting their best foot forward in order to have an interesting time. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

A Card.

Mr. William N. Bronson of New Milford, Architect and Designer of the West Cornwall Mansion would take this method of tendering his cordial thanks to Pratt & Foster for their patronage, cordial reception and good entertainment during his labors with them, also to their families his best respects are due.

Supposed Abduction of a Berkshire Girl.—A young girl 13 years of age named Susan Frances Martin, and daughter of Mrs. Jane Gove of North Adams, is mysteriously missing under circumstances exciting painful suspicions. She went to Pittsfield a month ago to work in a factory, but failing left her boarding house, without her baggage to meet a man who had told her the day before that if she wanted work to join him at the depot the next day. She is supposed to have done so, but who the man is, and where they have gone, are total mysteries, and no investigation yet made throws any light upon them. The girl was large for her age, with black hair and eyes and dark complexion, and her mother gives her a good character for honesty and modesty.—Springfield Republican.

At White Plains, West Chester, Co., on the 22d ult., Mrs. Klingeman recovered \$5,000 from the N. Y. & N. H. Co., for the death of her husband—caused by the carelessness of the employees of the Co.—Mr. Klingeman was a German Physician in the town of New Rochelle, and was killed on the Road in Oct. 1857.

The Jury expressed their regret that they could not according to law, give greater damages.

Mr. S. Haywood has left at this office a sample of Rice corn, which he raised in his garden and which although standing far apart from other corn, yet is intimately mixed with sweet corn. It yielded 21 qts. of shelled corn to the bushel of ears, and makes most capital samp, as we can attest from a sample.

Mr. Orrin Tuller of Winchester Center, has killed three spring pigs and their mother, four in all; exclusive of her they weigh in the total 1446 lbs. The mother weighed 559, the children respectively (eight months old) 322, 280 and 265. He hardly thinks his neighbors will be able to beat it.

A gentleman shipped on the ice in New Haven, the other day, and a friend remarked—"You have had a bad fall, sir." "Bad fall," he replied, "yes, sir, I think it was—the fall of Adam was nothing to be compared to it!"

Andrew J. Hutchinson, of South Coventry, has a pup dog, who has "bagged" during the past season, 27 woodchucks, 19 skunks, 9 black snakes, and any quantity of other snakes. The dog weighs but fifteen pounds.

It is said that 800 buildings are now in the process of erection in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Festival and Fair.

The Ladies of Falls Village, will hold a Festival and Fair, in Brewster's Hall, on Thursday evening, December 23d, 1858, for the benefit of the Falls Village Congregational Church and Society.

A supper will be served in the Hall, and various articles of Needlework &c., disposed of by auction and otherwise. The public are invited to attend. Doors open at 6 o'clock P. M. PER ORDER.

On Dec. 2 the sum of \$57,000, with interest was paid by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association to John A. Washington, said sum being the amount due on the first installment.

Efforts are being made for the establishment of an observatory in New York city, to be placed on the grounds of the Central Park.

At the late Indian Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South the venerable Bishop Early ordained twelve Indians, principally chiefs of their tribes, to the Gospel ministry.

Three young ladies of Anderson, Ill. were married a few days since to three brothers by the name of Ice. Cool, that?

Sonora, over which Mr. Buchanan proposes a protectorate, contains 15,000,000 acres of land, and a population of 140,000, including Indiana. The number of white inhabitants does not probably exceed 30,000.—Sonora is believed to be one of the richest mineral regions in the known world.

The population of San Francisco is estimated to be 72,000 or 80,000 at the present time. The city has been filling up very rapidly of late; the hotels are full to overflowing, houses for family residence are all taken up, those in course of construction are engaged, there is great activity in the building line, and real estate has risen twenty per cent.

THE METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE.—This celebrated Machine has obtained a character unequalled by any Washing Machine ever before used. It is acknowledged by almost all who are using it, that it has no fault whatever.

We claim that this Machine will not wear the clothes, or break buttons, that it will wash thoroughly the most delicate as well as the roughest clothing, that it will rinse clear, is very easy to operate, that it has no fault, that it will save more than half the time, labor and expense of wash, and therefore deserves a place in every dwelling-house in the State. The Machine is guaranteed to every purchaser to do the work in the most satisfactory manner.

Orders from New Haven, Fairfield and Middlesex counties, may be directed to DAVID LYMAN, Middlefield, Conn.; and from Hartford, Litchfield, Windham, Tolland and New London counties, to The machine can be used for a time on trial.

LE ROY & CO., Hartford. JOSIAH RAYMOND, West Hartford.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. A New Style. Price \$50.

495 Broadway New York. 18 Summer St. Boston. 95 1/2 Chapel St. New Haven. 331 Main Street, Hartford.

These Machines sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The best patent now in use.—Easton Whig. Stands high in the estimation of all—Erie Constitution. It is all that is recommended—Lima Democrat. It has no superior—Ashtabula Telegraph. Household necessity—Batavia Herald. Grover & Baker's is unrivaled—Brookport Advt. Meets the wants of the housewife—Auburn Christ. Advocate. A necessity in the family—Southern Inventor. The cheapest and best in use—Baldwinsville Gaz. They are the best in use—Waterford Sentinel. The best manufactured—Pittston Journal. Worthy of public patronage—Jersey Shore Repub. Grover & Baker have the best improvement—Hunt Journal. Not liable to get out of order—Westchester Jefferson. The most convenient in use—Chicago News Letter. Possesses more advantages than any other—Nash Gazette. All articles are made with it with ease—Hazard's Gazette. Lights the labor of those at home—Poughkeepsie. A child of ten years may use it—Farmers & Visitor. Will do most beautiful sewing—Allentown Dem. It will not get out of order—Auburn American. Commend us to Grover & Baker's—Springfield Non-Parade. It is a deed of emancipation to woman—Elizabeth Journal. Will do better sewing than by hand—Geneva Con. Will do all the sewing of a family—Oswego Pall. Sew with facility all kinds of three-and-a-half. It sews from ordinary spools—Lancaster Examiner. The work it does will not rip—Flemington Repub. Will not rip, if every third stitch is cut—Lockport Journal. It is a deed of emancipation to woman—Elizabeth Journal. The best machine for family sewing—Dehi Gaz. We recommend it to our readers—Camden Journal. It never misses a stitch—Tennessee Farmer. The best machine for family use—N. H. Statesman. Not a stitch will rip—Country Gentleman. Of great practical utility—Front Royal Gazette Superior to any ever made—Carmel Courier. Admitted to be the best—Norfolk Argus. The work will not rip or wear off—Westley. Is more simple than any other—Cleveland Reporter. Merits a place in every family—Burlington Democrat. Sew a yard a minute—Cleveland Leader. The best in use for families—Biblical Recorder. It makes a fine, strong seam—Laporte Union. Sews from common spools—Brunswick Telegraph. Every father deserves well of his country—Tantoni Gazette. Takes the lead of every other—Northfield Messenger. Is rapidly coming into general use—Sanwich Adv. Is the best of its kind—Miner's Journal. A child may manage one—Sussex Register. It works on silk, cotton, or leather—Springfield News. Sews from common spools—Lancaster Herald. It seams as durable as the fabrics—Viney Herald. Sews a strong and beautiful seam—Adams Sentinel. It is managed with perfect ease—Lagrange Herald. It is not liable to get out of order—Rushville Repub. Superior to any we ever saw—Cortland Gazette.

GRAEFENBERG.—The Graefenberg Medicines are now to be found for sale at some of the best drug stores in every county in this State, and generally throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Western Continents. G. D. HOWES is the traveling agent for Connecticut; C. B. MALTBE, Local General Agent, will furnish all who wish a Wholesale and Retail price list, as can be bought at the manu in New York.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE. SIZE ENLARGED, STYLE IMPROVED. It has double the quantity and strength of any other in this State, and gives a perfectly natural color. It colors every shade from light brown to jet black. Its use is easy and rapid. It is perfectly harmless to the skin. The effect is instantaneous and permanent. It is the best, quickest, cheapest, and safest ever made. Directions for use accompany each box. Price—of \$1—2 oz. \$1.50—4 oz. \$3—8 oz. \$5. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by C. B. MALTBE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of New York. Manufactured by APOLLON W. HARRISON, 10 South 7th St. PHILADELPHIA. For sale by C. B. MALTBE.

THE CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Lung Affection, and that dread disease, Consumption,—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 3rd 40, Williamsburgh, Long Island.

A Court of Probate holden at North Canaan, within and for the District of Canaan, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1858. JONATHAN DONALD and Francis Donalds, Administrators on the Estate of Ezra Donalds, late of North Canaan within said District, deceased, having represented said estate insolvent, and given notice to all concerned, to appear before this court the present day, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners, and having fully heard the parties, this court doth appoint E. S. Deming and Fitch Ferris both of North Canaan Commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate; and also doth decree, that six months from this date be allowed them to exhibit their claims to said commissioners, and doth direct that public notice of this order be given by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Falls Village in said District; and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post in said town of North Canaan nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt. Certified from Record. MILES T. GRANGER, Judge.

DISTRICT of Canaan, ss. Probate Court, Dec. 11th 1858. Estate of Ezra Donalds late of North Canaan in said District, deceased. The Court of Probate for the district of Canaan hath limited the time for the creditors of the estate hereof, for the Creditors of said estate, to present their claims, in which to exhibit their claims thereto; and has appointed E. S. Deming and Fitch Ferris Commissioners to receive and examine said claims. Certified by MILES T. GRANGER, Judge.

The subscribers give notice that they shall meet at the dwelling house of the deceased in said North Canaan on the first Monday in February and first Monday in June, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on each of said days, for the purpose of attending on the business of said appointment. F. F. FERRELL, } Commissioners E. S. DEMING, }

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN HAN, } Administrators FRANCIS DONALDS, }

Beautiful Brilliant and Cheap! VESPER GAS LIGHT!

Thousands are using it every night with the greatest Satisfaction.

It is equal in brilliancy to coal-gas. It is not explosive. The expense of burning has been repeatedly tested, and costs from 5-8 to 3-4 of a cent per hour, giving a light fully equal to 15 candles.

I have the pleasure of referring to ROBERTS, BARTLETT, Esq., Norfolk. Geo. Deane, President-Windward Bank. HENRY GAY, Cashier. Hon. S. N. Northway, Norfolk. D. DENY, Welch, Salisbury. F. LYMAN, Groshen. Lemps of all prices. Town Rights for sale. Apply to J. W. CONE, Norfolk, Ct. Sole owner of Patent Rights for Litchfield Co. Lamps can be had of the following agents: Henry T. Lake 2d, Westport; F. Lyman, Esq., Groshen; A. J. Beach, Canaan; Rufus Smith, Litchfield, Norfolk, Dec. 20, 1858. 4w50

THE FOLLOWING

MAY BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG STORE

OF

C. B. MALTBE,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Ayer's Pills, Brandreth's Pills, Woodman's Cherry Expectorant, Blackman's Balsam, Blackman's Salve, Blackman's Liniment, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Radway's Relief, Radway's Resolvent, Radway's Pills, Marshall's Catarrh, Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Jaynes' Balsam, Jaynes' Liver Tonic, Jaynes' Vermifuge, Jaynes' Liniment, Tobias' Liniment, C. F. Peck's Liniment or Magical Compound, Mathewson's Liniment, Mathewson's Horse Liniment, Thompson's Eye Water, Tobias' Horse Liniment, Balsam of Honey, Dr. King's Cough Syrup, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Folger's Olooscinan, Soda Powders, Sedlitz Powders, Temperance Bitters, Jewitt's Pulmonary Elixer, Porter's Bitters, Porter's Balsam, Brown's Salve, Poland's Headache Killer, Graefenberg Pile Ointment, Fluid Extract of Valerian, Syringes of all kinds, Costar's Rat Poison, Costar's Bed Bug Poison, Costar's Insect Poison, Cooley's Bitters, Langley's Bitters, Oxygenated Bitters, Jewitt's Bitters, Extract of Bitter Apple, Kennedy's Syrup, Weaver's Salt Rheum Syrup, Hemlock's Extract, Buckley, McEckron's Liniment, Godfrey's Cordial, Mc Mann's Elixer of Opium, Porter & Champlain's Beer Extract, Mrs. Allen's Hair Tonic, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Weaver's Syrup, Weller's Ointment, Tanner's Ointment, Golden Ointment, Rushon's God Liver Oil, Davis' Pain Killer, Hardy's Worm Powders, Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound, Graefenberg Pills, Graefenberg Ointment, Graefenberg Panacea, Graefenberg Eye Lotion, Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup, Russia Salve, Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenges, Wright's Pills, Mustang Liniment, Dillow's Green Ointment, Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, Hooper's Pills, A. C. Grant's Magnetic Liniment, Clough's Pills, Hibbard's Pills, Townsend's Pills, Travell's Ointment, Mc Allister's Ointment, Judd's Liquid Cuticle, Griswold's Salve, Pettit's Eye Salve, Pettit's Camber Balsam, Cooley's Regulators, British Oil, Dillow's Heave Cure, Gregory's Pills, Moor's Essence of Life.

Medical Science.

About 400 B. C. appeared Hippocrates, the 18th, by his father from Esculapius, and became an Antipathic in theory. He gave an impulse to the healing art that it never had before and we truly say that it is as never at any one time received since. He gave it a foundation that remains to this day; that having been done since being only the superstructure erected thereon, while that done before but prepared the way for the foundation laid by him, who seems to have been a natural creation for that individual object. Hippocrates put forth the Humeral Theory, employed diet, baths, exercise, venesection, cupping, scarification, cautery, knife, and a very extensive series of medicines, of which Alston reports to have found in his works 36 mineral, 360 vegetable and 150 animal substances. Thus showing that although the regular physician is decried as a mineral doctor, yet from the first ages the profession have used by far the larger number of botanical or vegetable substances. From the time of Hippocrates to the time of Dioscorides and Galen various schools and sects arose, opposing this and confirming that, introducing new theories and medicines and although in many things erroneous yet adding not a little to the sum of medical knowledge. From the time of Galen A. D 200 the Greek school declined until in the dark ages we find medicine practiced almost exclusively by monks.

In this period of superstition and alchemy, in the which magic and astrology are used in medical practice, and the grossness of its practice, medical knowledge (as well as all other) is left in the grossest darkness, although Galenism held its pretensions until the time of Paracelsus who flourished about A. D. 1500; and who is reported to have been a vain ignorant dabbler in quack, fanatic and impostor. (A pretty list of titles indeed) who burnt painfully the works of Galen and Avicenna declaring that his shoe string possessed more knowledge than either of those celebrated physicians and who asserted that he possessed the Elixir of Life. But notwithstanding all his faults we must admit that he conferred several important benefits to the medical science. He introduced chemical remedies or medicines, and substituted tinctures, essences and extracts, for various disagreeable preparations. From the time of Paracelsus, medicine has made rapid strides, assuming more and more a scientific form under the fostering care of a Bagivi, a Morgagni, a Boerhaave, a Cullen, a Carpenter, a Muller, a Watkinson, a Kane, a Bell, a Prerira, a Dutton, a Stokes, a Liston, a Velpeau, and a host of other equally worthy contributors to medical science.

Such then in brief has been the progress of medicine from the early days to the present, and has it now arrived at maturity? by no means. Medical science, comparatively as yet is in its infancy, and the best practice is indeed but rational empiricism; a mode of practice best combining the advantages of scientific knowledge, and recorded experience.

In looking at the present or actual state of this science, we see it as it were resting upon certain strong pillars, called Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Chemistry, Pathology and Therapeutics, including Surgery, Materia Medica, and chemical medicine. Some of which we propose hereafter to treat of in such a manner as we hope will interest the readers of the Republican.

The best remedy must triumph, and one great proof of the excellence of "McClellan's Celebrated Liniment" is its immense sale, and the secret of success is real merit. It is used in thousands of families because a single trial has proved it to be the most effective Family External Medicine in the world. It is the King of Pains, and never fails of curing or greatly benefitting when applied according to the directions.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally. C. B. Maltbie, Agent, Wholesale and Retail, Falls Village, Conn.

R. R. R. "TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST," commonly so-called is instantly relieved by bathing the chest with R. R. Relief. BAD COLDS. As soon as you find that you have a Cough, or Sore Throat, or experience any difficulty in breathing, check the symptoms immediately. If allowed to run on, they will entail more serious difficulties upon you. A dose of Radway's Renovating Resolvent, followed with three or four Regulators, will immediately check and cure a recent cold; and the continued use of the R. R. Remedies will speedily cure the most obstinate Coughs. In many cases of confirmed Consumption, it has proved highly efficacious. It acts powerfully upon the lungs, and is a most excellent expectorant. In five minutes it will loosen the phlegm, and give relief to the distressed. In many cases of Asthma, where the patients were almost suffocated, it has in five minutes given entire relief. In all obstinate cures, each of the R. R. Remedies must be used.

Holloway's Pills.—If we would destroy a poisonous plant, we attack the roots, not the leaves and blossoms. The operation of Holloway's Pills proceeds from the same principle. The cadaverous complexion, sunken eye, and stiff frame, are simply indications that the internal organs are not doing their duty. If the skin is suffused with bile, and the breath offensive, there are obstructions in the Liver. If the food, after eating, seems to lie like lead at the pit of the stomach, and is turned into foul gases instead of wholesome nutriment, the organs of digestion are diseased. Upon these dissipated vices the Pills act as a powerful alternative. They purge mildly and at the same time destroy the morbid secretions and the blood. Need we say that the inevitable consequence is a thorough cure?

TO MOTHERS, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS. DR. R. A. LAMONT'S PERIODICAL COMPOUND. The most beneficial and successful FEMALE MEDICINE now in use, for all cases of obstructed or suppressed Menstruation.

This valuable vegetable compound has long been used in the private practice of Dr. Lamont, for regulating the derangements of the female system and for improving the general health, and by long experience has been found the greatest remedy against those painful or general complaints to which the female constitution is liable. A few doses taken for one week before the monthly period will remove all obstructions by any cause whatever, as incredible a it may appear.

N. B.—Those Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of Female Pills, &c. can put the utmost confidence in this COMPOUND.

It will be sent to any address by enclosing \$2 to an authorized agent, or to R. I. DEWING, Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by C. B. Maltbie, and Druggists generally. 1y32.

A Medical Revolution! THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT.

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin.—This penetrating Ointment, when used under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases and Glandular Swellings. Every species of exterior irritation is quickly subdued by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabbies, or Itch, &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital Sores, Ulcers, and all parts of the world prove its infallibility in the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

ULCERS SORES AND TUMORS. The effects of this unrivaled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers, and sores, is almost marvellous. It not only cleanses the parts, and cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns and Scrofula. In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and other diseases of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. The marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY. The Medical Staff of the French and English armies in the Crimea officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for all parts of the body, and for the treatment of all the diseases of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Burns, Mercantile Eruptions, Swelled Gland Glands, Piles, Sore Legs, Chapped Hands, Rheumatism, Sore Breasts, Chilblains, Ringworm, Sore Throats, Fistula, Salt Rheum, Sore Heads, Gout, Scalds, Sores of all kinds, Lumbago, Skin Diseases, kind, Strains, Stiff Joints, Tetters, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot, or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing that to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 50 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. 24cysw1

The wonder of the Age! No Pay

If Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment does not cure Cholera, Dysentery, Grip, Cholera, Cough, Diarrhea, Vomiting, Stomach Pains, 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 ONE WILL EVER LIVE WITHOUT IT After once using it. If you do not find it better than any thing you have ever used before.

GET YOUR MONEY RETURNED! Thousands of certificates have been received speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of the practice to fill the papers with certificates from known persons, or given by those who have never used the medicine—now Dr. Tobias offers to pay 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 persons envious of the large sales of the Venetian Liniment have stated it is injurious to take internally, Dr. Tobias has taken the following OATH:

I, Samuel I. Tobias, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, do depose that I compound a Liniment 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.

S. I. TOBIAS, New York, January 9th, 1855. Sworn to and signed by me this 9th day of January, 1855. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor and patent Medicine Dealers throughout the United States.

Also for sale, Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, warranted superior to any other. Dr. Tobias' office, 56 Courtland street New York. 12y1

DR. H. JAM+S, The Retired Physician, discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured of her consumption, and he was enabled to benefit his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free of charge, on receipt of their name and address. O. P. B. W. S., No. 10 Grand-st. Jersey City, N. J. 3m12

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, diet, or unhealthy food, impure air, fifth century habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects are corroborated by matter from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous disposition, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is formed in the glands, swellings, and on the surface, eruptions, &c. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by their taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences.

Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERYTHEMA and SCURVY, ST. AXYRTH'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPLELA, PIMPLES, PUSSULES, BOILS, BLAINS, AND SORES, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SPYLLITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The medicine we supply is a powerful and safe purgative, which is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN. These compounds that disease within the range of their action, and also many other diseases, are so penetrating that they search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, and confer its decided action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the following complaints: Scrofula, Pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and invigorating.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of the body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis his American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for its use. It is a valuable and interesting work, embracing Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Action of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cure, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other remedy of its kind is apparent to every observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the lungs, and also the cure of the most obstinate and chronic cases of Asthma, and other kindred complaints, which many have failed to remedy by other means. While many have failed to remedy by other means, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and procured two prepared and so remarkable to be forgotten.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

C. B. Maltbie, Falls Village; B. D. Jones & Co. North Canaan; Shepard & King, Norfolk; Sawyer & Canaan; in Medicine &c. Conn., and by all Dealers in Sarsaparilla &c. where.

THE WORLD'S PAIN RELIEF, OR THE European Magical Compound!!

WHICH STANDS UNRIVALLED FOR relieving Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Old Sores and Fresh Wounds, &c. Which no family exposed to every family, is to the thousand accidents that meet them at every turn of life, should be without, as it affords a safe and efficacious remedy at hand, besides it is about the cheapest thing that is to be had, as it is of an oily substance so that a small quantity goes further than a larger quantity of other liniments that are used. It is used as a

Horse Liniment,

as well as for family use and in fact it is a Sovereign Balm for every wound. To be found at C. B. Maltbie's Drug Store, in Falls Village, at Wholesale and Retail, also by Dealers generally throughout the County.

Manufactured at Ellsworth, Ct. by C. F. Peck, where orders may be sent for it by those who are in want. 23tf

BLACKMAN'S BALSAM.

THIS ARTICLE has been before the public more than ten years, and has given better satisfaction than any other medicine ever before offered to the community. It is used for Coughs, Colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. References and certificates without number, might be given were it necessary, but the article has been so thoroughly tested, that all such efforts are useless. Doctor Blackman has prepared a Sarsaparilla and Compound, which is a new medicine, and has given the best satisfaction. Used either as an external or internal medicine. The above medicines can be found at the Falls Village Drug Store, of C. B. Maltbie & Co., and at the Store of Lime Rock Ct., Canaan, Ct., of J. M. Gardner, West Cornwall, Ct., of S. M. C. Linn, of Shepley & King, of Norfolk and at most of the Druggists in the State.

J. Jennings of Brookfield, is the wholesale agent for this district, for the Balsam and Salve. But those wishing for the Liniment, should send their orders direct to the Proprietor, Dr. J. Blackman, Brookfield, Ct. 7y1

Helmhold's Genuine Preparation

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. For the Diseases of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstruction of Secretions, Female Complaints, and all Disorders of the Sexual Organs.

Arising from Excesses and Imprudences in Life and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they have originated, And no Matter of How Long Standing, Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Blooming to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFICTED!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, general weakness, horror of disease, weak nerves, trembling, cold feet, wakefulness, night sweats, increased thirst, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of muscular system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance, inattention to the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary loss of sight; Want of attention, great mobility, restlessness.

With horror of society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatigue, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these cases of the popular and Specific Remedy, the diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition of the human mind is a man, who is suddenly and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief revisits it. Should a son of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

Low sullen sounds his grief despair. Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy. Beware of Quack Nutrients and Quack Doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and Specific Remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste or odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmhold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the rules of PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor DEWEES' valuable work on the practice of physic, and most of the late Standard Works of medicine.

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 Bottles Have Been Sold and not a single instance of failure has been reported. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMHOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn deposes that, his preparations contain no Narcotics, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMHOLD, Sole Manufacturer. Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. Wm. P. HUBBARD, Alderman

Price \$1 per Bottle, or Six for \$5, Delivered to any Address.

Accompanied by reliable and respectable Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMHOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 52 South Tenth St., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Phila.

To be had of J. M. McNary, Hartford Conn., General Wholesale Agent, and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for HELMHOLD'S—Take no Other Cures Guaranteed.

PATTERSON'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BITTER PLEPLE.

A family remedy, tested by thousands, and found invaluable in all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach. VIZ. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Worms, Sick Headache, Bilious Complaints, Loss of Appetite, and all general debility.

As soon as one bottle is sufficient to satisfy any one of its worth, our price is such that all can afford it. For sale by C. B. Maltbie, Falls Village, Ct. 15 1yr

A PHYSICIAN'S LEGACY TO YOUNG MEN.

A few rational and interesting remarks, in pamphlet form of 32 pages, on Seminal Weakness, Nervous Emissions, Loss of Memory, Incapacity for Study, or Business, and other affections of the mind, arising from the effects of secret habits of youth.

Every Father should present a copy to his son. The Cause, the effect and the Remedy. In plain language, by a Physician of Eminence. Any persons enclosing two three cent postage stamps, will receive a copy by mail, under seal. Address all letters to

Drawer 113, Post Office, Albany, N. Y. Also the celebrated Female Monthly Pills, made from the extract of Cowhage Root; a remedy used for years among the female slaves at the south in form of decoction or tea; now for the first time introduced into general use. Price one Dollar, sent under seal by mail. Married Ladies must not use them. Address as above.

Drawer 113, Post Office, Albany, N. Y. 43tf.

A. H. C. BROCKEN, 22 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK. MANUFACTURER OF Glass Syringes, Homoeopathic Vials, Graduated Measures, Nursing Bottles, &c. Glass Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, &c. Green Glass Vials, No. 2, made in the United States. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application. 3m39

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE.

COWLES & LEETE, 54 State Street, New Haven, Ct.

Offer for Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices, Foreign and Domestic Drugs.

Essential Oils, Chemicals, Acids, Varnish, Dye Woods, Brushes, Glass Ware, Window Glass, AND PATENT MEDICINES!

WITH OVER \$20,000 Worth of Goods on hand, and every facility to sell them low. We call the attention of Merchants, Manufacturers

and all close buyers, pledging ourselves to sell at prices which defy competition. 44tf

EXCELSIOR BURNING FLUID!

EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER. ALSO, 2000 Galls. white winter Sperm Oil, 3000 " " " Whale " 500 " " " Lard " 44tf FOR SALE LOW BY COWLES & LEETE.

A Card from Dr. James M. Jarrett of the New York Drug Infirmary.—My connection for the past eight years with the above Institution, as Chief Physician, and a twelve years' course of study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and its kindred diseases, together with my unrivaled opportunities and advantage of pathological research—added not a little to a perfect system of Medical Inhalation—has enabled me to arrive at a decisive, direct, and successful course of treatment for the positive and radical cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Air-Passages. By Inhalation, the vapor and curative properties of medicines are directly addressed to the diseased organs and the integuments do not receive the usual medicinal inhalation of any kind, to the exclusion of general treatment; and although I consider it a useful adjunct in the proper management of those cases which are attended with a decided phlegm, such as each patient should have the benefit of both general and local treatment. The success of my treatment of the above diseases, and the high character of the Institution over which I have so long had the honor to preside, are too well known to need any eulogy or comment from me. At the solicitation of many private and professional friends, through whose philanthropic aid the above charity has been long and liberally supported, and after due consideration, I have concluded to make such arrangements as will bring the benefits of my experience and treatment within the reach of all, and not confine myself, as heretofore, to those only who entered the Infirmary, or who were able to visit me at my office. Hoping therefore that the a management will give entire satisfaction, both to my professional brethren and the public, I would respectfully announce in conclusion, that I would be consulted personally or by letter, on all cases as above, and that the medicines, the same as used in the Institution, prepared to suit each individual case. Inhalation, Vapor, Medical Inhalers, &c. will be forwarded by express to any part of the United States or the Kingdom. Terms—My mode of treatment by letter are as follows, viz: \$12 per month for each patient, which will include medicine sufficient for one month's use; also, Inhalation Vapor, and an Inhaler, if not already in possession; \$5 to be paid to express agent on receipt of box of medicine, and the balance \$6 at the expiration of the month, if the patient be cured or is entirely satisfied with the treatment. Patients desiring immediate and permanent relief, may be seen by giving a full history of their case, and their symptoms in full, can be treated as well by letter as by personal examination. Patients availing themselves of Dr. Jarrett's treatment may rely upon the immediate and permanent relief, and may have to promptly answer-red. For further particulars address—

JAMES M. JARRETT, M. D., No. 820 Broadway, cor. Twelfth St. N. Y. P. S.—Physicians and others rising in the city are respectfully invited to call at the Infirmary, where many interesting cases can be witnessed, and where our improved apparatus for the inhalation of medicated vapor can be seen and inspected.

Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book \$4.00 Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book, 2.00 Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book, 1.00 Single lettered boxes, with directions, 25 Single lettered boxes, with directions, 50

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL. Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

For Sale by C. B. MALTIE, Falls Village, Conn. 2m48

TAKE THEM AND LIVE!!

NEGLECT THEM AND DIE!!

Herrick's Sugar-Coating Pills and Kid-Strengthening Plasters.

One box of Herrick's sugar-coated life Pills containing only 25, will last a family six months, save twenty-five dollars in physician's bills, fifteen or more dollars a lost time, and not unfrequently the life of one whose neglected bowels, and who is subjected to the wear and tear of incoercive, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Pills, family boxes, 25 cents. Plasters on Kid 18.

The above articles are sold by C. B. Maltbie, Falls Village, Ct. and by one or more agents in every city, town and village in the United States, Canada and South America.

TRUSSES. A Full Assortment of PHELPS, THOMPSON'S, & HULL'S.

Constantly on hand at the Drug Store of C. B. MALTIE & CO.

Cheap Cash Drug Store!

Main-St. Bridgeport, Ct. THOMAS LORD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MEDICINES.

Dodds, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Imported Cerates, Strengthening Plasters, Glass and Zinc Liniments, Dye Woods, Dye Stuff, Indigo, Varnishes, Brushes, Putty, SPERM, Lamp, and Lard Oils, Spirits Gas, Camphine, Potash, Iaks, Blacking, &c. &c. Cheap Cash or approved credit. 7y1

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HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE. Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the old-fashioned, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homoeopathic formula