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NUMBER XXXI.

PUBLIC ACTS.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1860.

Office of Secretary of State,
New Haven May 5, 1860.

CHAP. 74.

An Act to confirm the doings of Assessors and Boards of Relief in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That in all cases where the assessors or board of relief, in any town, have been elected at a meeting not legally warned for the purpose, and in all cases in which the assessors in any town have omitted to post notices, or publish the same in accordance with the provisions of the third section of an act entitled "an act for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes," and in all cases in which assessors have omitted to sign or return and make oath to an abstract of the assessment lists of their respective towns, or to lodge the same in the town clerk's office in said towns by the fifteenth day of December in each year, or have not included in said abstract, the list or a part of the list, of any person; and in all cases in which the assessors have not signed the assessment list or lists of their respective towns collectively, but have signed the same individually, as for districts or societies in said towns, or have not signed them at all; and in all cases where said assessment list has been added to, made out, or altered, before the boards of relief have equalized and adjusted the returns and assessments of their respective towns; and in all cases in which the board of relief in any town have met for the transaction of business before the first Monday of January in each year, or have omitted to give notice of the time and place of their meetings, according to law; and in all cases in which the town clerk of any town has not transmitted to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, an abstract of the list of such towns, by the first day of March in each year, and in which said assessors, or members of such board of relief, have omitted to take the oath provided by law; or when the assessors in any town have assessed any company or corporation under a name or firm by which they are generally known, or recognized yet other than that by which they are known in law; such assessment lists shall not, for any such causes, be adjudged void, but the same are hereby ratified and confirmed; and all taxes which have been, or shall be hereafter laid and imposed, according to such assessment lists, may notwithstanding, be levied and collected; provided, this act shall not affect any suit now pending.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Approved June 23d, 1860.

CHAP. 75.

An Act in addition to "an act for the regulation of Civil Actions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That the deposit by any person, in any stream, brook, or water course, or on or near the banks thereof of any substance, materials or rubbish, with an intention, or where there is a reasonable liability, if suffered to remain, that the waters thereof, by their ordinary action, or when swollen by rains or freshets, shall carry and deposit the same, on the lands of any other person, to the latter's injury, direct or consequential, shall be deemed a nuisance; and the party so offending shall pay to the party injured thereby, double damages, and costs of suit; to be recovered in any proper action; provided, that if the parties so offending shall remove, or cause to be removed, within a reasonable time after notice of the injury complained of shall have been given by the party injured, such substance, material or rubbish, from off said land, he shall be exempted from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That this act shall affect no suit now pending.

Approved June 23d, 1860.

CHAP. 76.

An Act in addition to "an act for the registration of Civil Actions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That writs of replevin to replevin property attached may be signed by the clerk of the superior court in the county where such property was attached, in all cases in which said writs may now be signed by the judge of said court.

Approved, June 23d, 1860.

CHAP. 77.

An Act relating to the assessment and collection of Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That nothing in the acts passed at this session of the General Assembly, in alteration and in addition to an act entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of Taxes" which acts were approved

May 31st, 1860, and June 12th, 1860, shall be construed so as to affect any abatement of polls, which it may have been legal heretofore to abate, or so as to affect the exemption of any property or polls from taxation, heretofore by law exempted, or so as to affect the right of any county, town, society or school district, to lay taxes upon a grand list last made and perfected.

Sec. 2. When any school district shall lay or has laid a tax, and said tax shall be made out from the grand list of the town to which said district belongs, last completed before the passage of this act, the said tax on any real estate in said district, which shall be assessed according to the provisions of the fifteenth section of chapter IV, of "an act in addition to and in alteration of an act concerning Education," approved July 2d, 1856, and according to the provisions of an act entitled "an act concerning Education," approved June 17th, 1859, shall be computed on the amount of three per cent. of the assessed valuation of said real estate, and all the polls added to the said list last completed before the passage of this act, shall be added at ten dollars each, according to the system of computation of taxes and valuation of polls heretofore in use in this state.

Approved, June 23d, 1860.

CHAP. 78.

An Act in amendment and in alteration of an act, entitled "an act to prevent the spread of disease among Cattle," approved June 6th, 1860.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That the public notice of the prohibition to be given against the introduction of neat cattle into this state, required by section 2, of the "act to prevent the spread of disease among cattle, approved June 6th, 1860, by which this is an addition, may be given by the commissioners by posting a copy of such prohibition upon the principle traveled roads, at or near the line mentioned in such prohibition, and in such other manner as they shall deem necessary; and such notice, so given, shall be a sufficient notice of such prohibition.

Sec. 2. Whenever said commissioners or the owner or owners of any neat-cattle removed from one locality to another, as provided in said act to which this is an addition, can and do agree in writing, signed by a majority of said commissioners, and by said owner or owners, in consequence of such removal or location, the owner or owners of said cattle so removed or isolated, shall receive the amount so agreed to be paid for such damages, from the treasury of the state, as provided in said act; and said agreement shall be binding upon all parties; and in case said commissioner cannot agree upon the amount of said damages to be paid said owner or owners of same, as provided in section 4, of the act to which this is an addition.

Sec. 3. No claim for damages in consequence of the removal or isolation of any neat-cattle shall be allowed or paid, unless notice in writing of such claim shall be given to the chairman of said board of commissioners by the owner or owners of such cattle so removed, within thirty days from the date when the cattle of such owner or owners are ordered to be removed or isolated by said commissioners.

Sec. 4. That any expense incurred by the selectmen, under and in pursuance of the act to which this is an addition, and previous to the action of the commissioners, shall be paid by the town where such expense shall be incurred.

Sec. 5. That the commissioners shall have power to summon witnesses before them, to testify under oath, in all matters pertaining to this act and the act to which this is an addition, after taking the oath prescribed by law for executing and judicial officers.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage; and all parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 23d, 1860.

CHAP. 79.

An Act relating to the Treasury Department of this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That no person shall enter upon or further continue in the discharge of his duties as clerk of the treasury department of this state without first giving bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sufficient surety approved by the governor of the state, payable to the treasurer of the state or his successor in office, as indemnity for any loss occasioned by the fraud, defalcation or fault of such clerk during his continuance in office; which bond shall be lodged on file in the office of the secretary of state.

Approved, June 23d, 1860.

CHAP. 80.

An Act further regulating Insurance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Representatives, in General Assembly

Sec. 1. Whenever any inhabitant of this state shall effect insurance in a life, fire or marine insurance company, existing or doing business in this state, and shall give a deposit or premium note to said company, the policy and note shall be deemed to constitute one contract, and every note so given, though transferred or endorsed to a third party, shall be subject, in offset, to all the equitable claims of the maker upon said company; when any company so insuring shall, during the term of such insurance, become insolvent, the assured shall not be liable on said note for more than the equitable proportion thereof for such part of the term of insurance as said company continued to be solvent; and if the insolvency occurs within sixty days of the date of said note, the said note shall be void, except for any amount for which the maker may have a claim on said company.

Sec. 2. All mutual insurance companies aforesaid, doing business in this state, shall take premium notes to the full amount of the obligations of the insured under their policy. All assessments so made shall be for losses, and endorsed on said premium notes, and shall so far extinguish the obligations of the insured under his or her policy.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 81.

An Act in addition to "an act concerning Foreign Insurance Companies."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. Every person who shall act as agent, in any city or town in this state where a fire department exists, for or on behalf of any corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, to effect insurance in this state against loss or injury by fire, shall, in the month of January in each and every year, render an account, verified under oath to be a just, true and complete account, to the treasurer of the city in which said agent shall so act, aforesaid, or in case such agent shall so act without the limits of any city, to the treasurer of the town in which such agent shall so act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 82.

An Act in addition to an act concerning Education.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That in all cases where the collector of any school district has sold land or any other property levied on by virtue of a warrant for the payment of a district tax, at a place other than the public sign post, all such sales of property by said collectors shall be held to be good and valid, the same as if they had been made at the public sign post.

Sec. 2. The doings of no district meetings heretofore held, shall be invalidated by reason of the neglect of the committee or person calling said meeting to leave a copy of the notice of said meeting with the clerk of said district, or by reason of the neglect of a part of the committee of any school district to sign the notice of such meeting, or by reason of the neglect of such meeting having been posted at some place or other than the school house in said district, or for a period less than five days, inclusive, before said meeting, or for any defect or informality in said notice, or for any neglect to specify in the notice the particular object for which a tax was laid in any district.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 83.

An Act in addition to an act concerning Education.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That all acts of school districts in locating school houses, where the site of a school house has been fixed by less than a two-third vote of the meeting at which said school house was located, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Sec. 2. That all acts of school-visors in any town in this state, in making appointments of any and all school district officers who have acted in pursuance of such appointments, whether the same shall have been made by a full board or a delegated board, or whether made to fill vacancies, or in addition to appointments already made, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Sec. 3. That all records of school societies in any town in this state heretofore made, whether they appear to have been made at a meeting held in pursuance of a warning or otherwise, or whether informed or otherwise, provided the same can be clearly understood, are hereby validated and confirmed.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 84.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of an act entitled "an act concerning Communities and Corporations."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. Every joint stock corporation now organized, or that shall be hereafter organized under the act to which this is in addition, shall annually make a certificate concerning the amount of their capital actually paid in, the amount invested in real estate, and the amount invested in personal estate, the amount of their debts and their credits, on the first day of January or July next preceding the time of making of such certificate, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, with the name of each stockholder and the number of shares held by him at the date of such certificate, which certificate shall be signed by the president and secretary of such corporation, and be made under oath or affirmation by them, and shall be deposited with the town clerk of the town in which said corporation transact their business, on

or before the 15th day of February or of August, in each year, for record.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the town clerk with whom such certificate shall be deposited as aforesaid, to record the same at full length in a book to be kept for that purpose, and when so recorded, to return such certificate, with his endorsement of record thereon, to said corporation, on their demand; and for recording such certificate said town clerk shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents for each page.

Sec. 3. The certificates of transfers of stocks in every joint stock corporation, now required by the two hundred and twelfth section of the act to which this is in addition, to be deposited with the town clerk and recorded, shall, after the same are recorded as aforesaid, be returned to said corporation on their demand on payment of the fees.

Sec. 4. If the president or secretary of any such corporation shall intentionally neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the first section of this act, and to perform the duty required of them respectively, such of them so neglecting or refusing shall jointly and severally be liable in an action, founded on this statute, for all debts of such corporation contracted during the period of any such neglect or refusal.

Approved June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 85.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of an act entitled "an act concerning Communities and Corporations."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That the benefits of the provisions of this act and the same shall be extended to the homestead or domicile of the widow of such person, being owner thereof as aforesaid, at the time of his decease, during the period of her life, for the use and benefit of herself and resident children of her deceased husband; provided, that on her decease, she surviving him, the same shall no longer be exempt, by the provisions of this act from warrant or execution as aforesaid, and that, in the absence of any testamentary disposition of the same, said homestead or domicile shall be deemed, to all intents, in estate estate.

Sec. 2. That a homestead, or domicile, owned by a widow in her own right, on the death of her husband, or any other person having family, be, and the same hereby is, in like manner and to the same extent, exempted from any levy or sale by virtue of any judgment or decree of any court of law or equity, unless the same be founded on the contract or causes excepted in the first section of this act.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this act shall be construed so as not to affect any homestead or domicile, of such homestead or domicile, as may be provided for by any act passed before the passage of this act, which shall be deemed to have been made on or after the passage of this act, and in such case the same shall not be affected by this act.

Sec. 3. That the benefits of the provisions of this act and the same shall be extended to the homestead or domicile of the widow of such person, being owner thereof as aforesaid, at the time of his decease, during the period of her life, for the use and benefit of herself and resident children of her deceased husband; provided, that on her decease, she surviving him, the same shall no longer be exempt, by the provisions of this act from warrant or execution as aforesaid, and that, in the absence of any testamentary disposition of the same, said homestead or domicile shall be deemed, to all intents, in estate estate.

Sec. 4. That a homestead, or domicile, owned by a widow in her own right, on the death of her husband, or any other person having family, be, and the same hereby is, in like manner and to the same extent, exempted from any levy or sale by virtue of any judgment or decree of any court of law or equity, unless the same be founded on the contract or causes excepted in the first section of this act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 86.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 87.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "an act authorizing the establishment of Savings Banks and Building Associations."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

or before the 15th day of February

Sec. 1. That no contracts for the loan of moneys, whether payable on demand or otherwise, which have heretofore been made by the Hartford County Savings Association, to any person or persons; corporation or corporations, who at the time of making such loans, were subscribers to or owners of the stock of such Association, on which said contracts there shall have been taken, accepted, received or paid, or agreed to be paid, in advance or otherwise, more than the sum of six dollars for the forbearance of one hundred dollars for a year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, shall for that reason be held illegal, void, or in other respects void; but such contracts, if in any other respects legal, are here by confirmed and declared to be valid, both as respects principal and interest.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Approved June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 88.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 89.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 90.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 91.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 92.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 93.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 94.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

under the limitations herein above specified,

shall extend only to the exemption from levy and attachment as herein above provided, of such homestead or domicile, as may be acquired from and after its passage, and of such other homestead or domicile as may be acquired before the passage of the same, if, in the latter case, at the time of the passage thereof, the debts and credits of the proprietor of such homestead or domicile shall have been first paid or cancelled.

Sec. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 95.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 96.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 97.

An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened:

That whenever any creditor shall have attached the property of a debtor, and shall have reason to apprehend that within sixty days thereafter the debtor will make an assignment in insolvency, under the provisions of said act, and shall have reason to fear that in the mean time, such debtor will sell, convey away, or otherwise dispose of his assets or any portion of the same, so that the same will not be in the hands of said debtor or within the state, when assignment will be made, and will not be found by the trustee in insolvency, such attaching creditor may apply to any judge of the superior court, or of the supreme court of errors, for an order to such debtor, as may be considered reasonable, and on hearing the facts, may issue an injunction, restraining such debtor from selling, conveying away, removing or otherwise disposing of said property, or may require from such debtor a bond, with surety that such property shall not be sold, conveyed away, removed, or otherwise disposed of, or may appoint a receiver to take and hold possession of such property, or may make such other order in the premises as may tend to the security of the rights of such creditors, and as shall not be necessarily burdensome on such debtor; which order shall continue in force until a trustee has been appointed and qualified, and has taken possession of the property of the debtor, if proceedings in insolvency shall be instituted under said act, or until the expiration of the period of sixty days from the time of such attachment; if there shall not within such period be any proceedings in insolvency instituted, either by such debtor or by the creditors of such debtor, under the provisions of said act.

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An Act in addition to an act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects.

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Approved, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. 99.

An Act in addition to

New Books!! New Books!!

Home Book of the Gift Book Establishment, and originator of the Gift Book Enterprise, No. 433 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Just published, The Home Book of the Gift Book Establishment, a Family Doctor. embracing the laws and means of Physical Culture, adapted to practical use, laws of Digestion, Breathing, Venousness, uses of the Lungs, Circulation and Renovation, Laws and Diseases of the Skin, Bathing, Clothing, Temperance, Food and Cooking, Personal Exercise and Rest, etc., etc. How to prevent Consumption, with general opinions and directions conducive to a long and healthy life, and remarks relative to the right use of Physicians, by W. A. ALCOCK, M.D., with thirty-one Illustrations. One volume, 12mo., 500 pp., handsomely bound in cloth, Price \$1.00. And upon receipt of the price and 21 cents additional for postage, a copy of the book, together with a handsome present, worth from 50 cents to \$1.00, will be sent to any address in the United States.

This is a valuable treatise on the preservation and culture of health. It contains the substance of a course of popular lectures prepared by Mr. W. A. Alcock. It is necessary for all those who have any knowledge of the human body, and who wish to be better acquainted with the constitution of medicine and nostrums, and who it may be proper to consult and employ a physician. It contains very many valuable and practical suggestions on the various subjects spoken of in the title page, and may prove a very useful book in all families, not so much to teach how to cure diseases, as to prevent their occurrence. The laws and means of physical culture, adapted to the comprehension of all. Technicalities have been avoided, and the rules and observations of all the laws are simply explained. A work of this character is so essential to families, particularly to young mothers, that few should be without it.

The great number of deaths among infants has already created an alarm in families, and reflections have been made upon the failures of physicians in their attempts to cure.

The philosophy of diet is one of the features of the book and the causes of consumption, a most important one. This is treated by the doctor in a most striking and original manner, and his means of how to prevent it, are laid down in plain and unmistakable language.

This portion of the volume so important to the 100,000 persons who are even now dying of consumption—for nearly that number die annually—will be read with an interest which will eventually have a most desirable effect.

There are lessons of deep, abiding interest, and of incessant value to be learned in studying the lives of the men who performed their will to secure the blessed inheritance of free institutions which we now enjoy. We do not live in a merely a distant land, and we are not separated from the public regard, for the author has endeavored to comprise within a small compass a perspicuous view of the subject would allow the chief events in the lives of the men who stood sponsors at the baptism in blood of our infant Republic.

The biography of a great man is a history of his own times; and when we have perused the record of the actions of the men of our Revolution, we have imbibed a general knowledge of the great events that struggle for Freedom. If this composition is true, then we feel that the volumes have done us the public good, for the author has endeavored to comprise within a small compass a perspicuous view of the subject would allow the chief events in the lives of the men who stood sponsors at the baptism in blood of our infant Republic.

With each book that is bought at his establishment, A PRESENT is given—worth from 100 CENTS TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

STATEMENT, Of the Condition of The Iron Bank, on the 1st. of July, 1860.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES, Amount of Capital Stock, Bills in Circulation, etc.

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS, Real Estate, Specie in the Bank, Bills of solvent Banks, etc.

STATEMENT, Of the Condition of The Falls Village Savings Bank, on the 1st. day of July 1860

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES, Whole amount of Deposits, Balance of interest account, Surplus Funds, etc.

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS, Loans on Real Estate, Personal Securities, 4 Housatonic RR. Bonds, etc.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT, Medical Officer of Dr. CHARLES ALBERT, from Paris, No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT, 540 Broadway, New-York. English, French and German spoken. Celebrated Turkey Blood Pills, for Ladies, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per Box.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE. The marked and ever extending popularity of SINGERS SEWING MACHINES—both in America and Europe—is such as to establish their superiority over all others in the market.

THE SINGER NEW FAMILY MACHINES. In order to place the best family machine in the world within the reach of all, we have reduced our PRICES.

MANHOOD. HOW TO RESTORE IT. Just Published, in a New Edition, a Treatise ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND CAUSES OF ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF MANHOOD, by J. C. FARRINGTON, M.D.

the subject. It will be supplied gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO., 453 Broadway, For Sale by C. B. Maltbie, Falls Village

Dyspepsia Remedy

DR. DARIUS HAM'S Aromatic Invigorating Spirit. This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to Cure Dyspepsia, Nerve-weakness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pain in the Bowels, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Spirit, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

WHAT IT WILL DO. Dose.—One wine glass full as often as necessary. One dose will remove all Bad Spirits, One dose will cure Heart-Burn.

Nightly Dissipation

Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, and feel the effects of poisoning, in violent headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Music, Painting and Drawing

Mrs. Schmiedberg, who has been engaged for the past two years in teaching the above branches in the several schools of Cornwall, upon request, offers to meet a class two days in the week, in Falls Village, for the purpose of imparting instruction in the above.

LANGUAGES. Mr. Schmiedberg, who has been engaged in teaching the French, German and Spanish Languages in Cornwall, Ct., for the past two years, will meet a class in Falls Village, two days in the week, for the purpose of teaching the above, the present season, if desired. This wishing to join a class, can do so by applying at the Printing office, West Cornwall, June 15, 1860.

ANDROTYPIES. The subscriber has a room in West Cornwall near the New Grids, &c., for the purpose of taking Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, &c., and the various Pictures known to the American Artist, upon the most reasonable terms.

THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND. Take them and Live—Neglect them and Die. Herriek's Sugar Coated Pills. CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM.

Herriek's Kid Strengthening Plasters. The best and cheapest household remedy in the world. These renowned Plasters cure pains, weakness and distress in the back, sides and breasts, in five hours.

Dr. Ham's Spirit. The best and cheapest household remedy in the world. These renowned Plasters cure pains, weakness and distress in the back, sides and breasts, in five hours.

OLIO MOWER AND REAPDR, (E. BALL'S PATENT) For sale in New York, only, by JOHN McNALLY, United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 197 Water Street, near Fulton, New York.

I would respectfully call the attention of Farmers to BALL'S Improved OLIO MOWER and REAPER. To this Machine, as a Mower, was awarded the highest number of credit medals (61) at the "Great National Trial" of Reapers and Mowers, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1857.

There have been two circulars addressed to each member of the Committee upon the subject of this award, to which a large majority have replied, and in these replies it was in favor of giving the First Premium to the Aultman & Miller's Machine, while several of them said that it was unanimously awarded to Ball's OLIO Mower. The GRAND GOLD MEDAL offered at that trial, is therefore claimed for this Machine.

John McNally, U. S. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, established, 1830—Old Stand, Nos. 195 and 197 Water Street, near Fulton, New York.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Being a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language by WM. YOUNG, M. D.

"Man Know Thyself." DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL. Being an original and popular Treatise on Man and Woman. Their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual Disorders of every kind, with never-failing Remedies for the speedy Cure of disease of a private and delicate character, incident to the violation of the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL. Reliable Testimony. We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from the President of the Medical Society of Middletown, Conn., Feb. 28, 1859.

DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL. The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a "graduate" of one of the best Colleges in the United States.

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DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

THE VERMIFUGE, For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS, For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. IN CASES OF FEVER AND AGUE, preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURGH, PA. to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give their children a safe and certain cure for Worms, the best medicine is Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

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Humphreys' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC REMEDIES for the People

BEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. The undersigned having used HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having felt confident in their truthfulness, purity and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. IN CASES OF FEVER AND AGUE, preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

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HOUSATONIC REPUBLICAN. Published every Saturday Morning by C. B. Maltbie, at the Printing Office in Falls Village, Ct. upon the following terms:

One square one month \$1.00, two months \$2.00, three months \$3.00, six months \$5.00, one year \$7.00. Two squares one month \$2.00, two months \$3.00, three months \$4.00, six months \$6.00, one year \$8.00. Three squares one month \$3.00, two months \$4.00, three months \$5.00, six months \$7.00, one year \$9.00.

Advertisements. To the Advertiser, this paper presents the best medium for reaching the people of North Western part of Connecticut and the adjoining parts of Massachusetts and New York.

To Subscribers. To our Subscribers who wish to subscribe for any of the following liberal publications, we offer the following terms:

Harper's Magazine 3 50, Colley's Lady's Book 3 00, Philosophical Journal 2 00, Water Cure 2 00, Ballou's Monthly 2 00, Home-stead 2 50, Agriculturalist 2 50, Semi-weekly Times 3 00, Tribune 3 50, Weekly Times 3 50, N.Y. Ledger 2 75, Harper's Weekly 3 00, Life Illustrated 2 00.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD. On and after Tuesday, May 11 1860 trains will run over the Housatonic Railroad as follows:

FROM BRIDGEPORT. 3.55 P. M. Freight train on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by Canaan, passing Falls Village at 3.55, arriving at Canaan at 4.30, p. m.

FROM PITTSFIELD. 5.30 P. M. Leaves Bridgeport at 5.30 P. M., on the arrival of Express train from N. Y., passing Falls Village at 6.25 P. M., arriving at Pittsfield at 11.00 P. M.

FROM CANAAN. 5.30 A. M. Freight train on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays for Pittsfield, arriving at 11.35 A. M.

FROM BARRINGTON. 7.00 A. M. Passenger train for Pittsfield, arriving at 8.15.

FROM VANDUSENVILLE. 8.25 P. M. Passenger train for State Line from Bridgeport, connecting at State Line with Western train to Albany and Hudson and Berkshire train to Hudson.

berofula, 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 any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by malarial food, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vice, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children into the third and fourth generations; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which gains its seat in the system, the energetic force, so that of 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 serious in their nature, are made fatal by this 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 active course for this every day, 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 day, by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. They are perfectly safe, and do not excite the system, and induce every part of the human organism, converting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. They are especially adapted to the treatment of all cases of constipation, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

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.

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

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, melting under the action of heat, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the bowels, 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 its cool rain passes into the fevered earth, dissolving its soil and regaining its influence.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. THE MUSCLE-FURNISHING MATERIAL OF EVERY BONE, muscle, gland and fibre in the human system. When pure it secures health to every organ; when corrupted, it necessarily produces disease. Holloway's Pills operate directly upon the elements of life, neutralizing the principles of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

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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.

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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, melting under the action of heat, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the bowels, 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 its cool rain passes into the fevered earth, dissolving its soil and regaining its influence.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. THE MUSCLE-FURNISHING MATERIAL OF EVERY BONE, muscle, gland and fibre in the human system. When pure it secures health to every organ; when corrupted, it necessarily produces disease. Holloway's Pills operate directly upon the elements of life, neutralizing the principles of disease, and thus radically curing the malady whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every day, by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

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