W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, Proprietors.

HENRY WARD, Editor .-- Terms--\$1,25 Per Annum.

VOL. I.

POETRY.

For the Republican

To the Pleiades.

BY H. WARD.

Bright Orbs that glitter on the brow Of Night's blue canopy above, Long have ye borne to man, as now, The records of Almighty Love.
What thought can reach your vast abodes,
Or roam your bright celestial roads?

Triangle of the God of Heaven! Great Keystone of Creation's Arch Resplendent, glorious, gorgeous Seven,
Round which all stars perform their ma What mind can measure all your bounds, Or compass your eternal rounds?

Whene'er I watch your station high, 'Mid yonder spheres of twinkling light, I'm lost in dread Immensity, And Contemplation stays her flight.

I gaze in silence, and adore,

And find that I can do no more While ye, in awful grandeur shine, I read in God who placed you there Immutability Divine,

Wisdom and might beyond compar And " dread magnificence" that se Too grand for an Archangel's dreams.

Go, earth-born sons of empty pride, And view the wonders of the skies, And learn how vain the toys ye've tried On this vile earth-and oh, be wise, And humbly sink in dust before The God whom Scraphim adore.

Pastoral Song.

I wandered by the brook side I wandered by the mill-I could not hear the brook flow, The noisy wheel was still; There was no burr of grasshopper, No chirp of any bird, But the beating of my own heart Was all the sound I heard.

I sat beneath the elm tree, I watch'd the long, long shade, And as it grew still longer, I did not feel afraid : For I listened for a footfall, I listened for a word.

But the beating of my own hears Was all the sound I heard He came not-no, he came not-

The night came on alone-The little stars sat one by one, Each on his golden throne; The evening air passed by my cheek, The leaves above were surred, But the beating of my own heart

Fast silent tears were flowing, When something stood behind A hand was on my shoulder

I knew its touch was kind It draw me nearer nearer We did not speak one word, For the beating of our own hearts Was all the sound we heard.

Ways & Means.

How to make good Blacking .- Put one gallo of vinegar into a stone jug; add one pound of ivor black, well pulverised; half a pound of loaf sugar half an ounce of vitriol, and an ounce of sweet oil rporate the whole by stirring. This is a blacking of very great repute.

Washing Flannel.-If white, it should be do as hot water as possible, with hard soap.

Cure for Headache Mix blood-root with com snuff, and perfume to suit taste. It is is an excellent remedy.

Cure of Chilblains .- Charcoal and sweet mixed together, is very good for chilblains, but Alsohol, mixed with these, and taken externally, will " cut the corns" to pieces .- Anonymous.

Preventative.-To prevent freezing, keep a ho fire at home, and keep yourself by it.-Trebla.

Drawing .- Mrs. Farthingale was the other day king a lazy son of Guinea in her employ as he was sweeping down the sanded floor of the one drew with his broom, ob

"Well Crear, you can draw, pretty well, can'

"Yeh, yes, Missus, I can draw fust rate; las aturday, I took a policy for Pompey Tarheel, and I drawed fifty dollars !"

Mrs. F. drew herself up into one of her highly dignified attitudes, and left the kitchen

ble to go to church, sent her card. An old proverb says-" Talent shakes the bush

Why is a volcano like a blacksmith ?

LITCHFIELD, (CONN.) FEBRUARY, 10 1848.

Forgive and Forget. BY T. S. ARTHUR.

From the Columbian Magazine.

Forgive and forget! why the world would be los The garden a wilderness left to deform,
If the flowers but remembered the chilling winds only
The fields gave no verdure for fear of the storm!"

"Forgive and forget, Herbert." " No, I will never forgive nor forget. The thing was done wantonly. I never pass by a direct in-

" Admit that it was done wantonly; but this I doubt. He is an old friend, long tried and long esteemed. He could not have been himself; he must have been carried away by some wrong impulse when he offended you."

"He acted from something in him, of course." " We all do so. Nothing external can touch ou volition, unless there be that within which corres ponds to the impelling agent."

"Very well. This conduct of Marston sh him to be internally unworthy of my regard; shows him to possess a trait of character that unfits him to be my friend. I have been mistaken in him He now stands revealed in his true light, a mean-spir-

"Don't use such language towards Marston, my roung friend."

"He has no principle. He wished to render m ridiculous and do me harm. A man who could act as he did cannot possess a spark of honorable feeling. Does a good fountain send forth bitter waters? Is not a tree known by its fruit? When a man seeks wantonly to insult and injure me, I discover that he wants principle, and wish to have no more to do with him "

"Perhaps," said the individual with whom Herbert Arnest was conversing, "it is your wounded self-love, more than your high regard for principle, that speaks so eloquently against Marston."

" Mr. Wellford P

" Nay, my young friend, do not be offended with me. Your years, twice told, would not make mine-I have lived long enough to get a cool head, and understand something of the springs of action that lie in the human heart. The best, at best, have little to be proud of, and much to lament over in the mater of high and honorable impulses. It is a far easier thing to do wrong than right; far easier to be led away by our evil passions than to compel ourselves always to regard justice and judgment in our dealings with others. Test yourself by this rule. Would your feelings towards-Marston be the same if he had only acted toward another as he had acted toward you? Do not say 'yes' from a hasty impulse. Reflect coolly about it. If not, then it is not so much your regard to principle, as your regard to yourself, that causes you to be so-bitterly

This plain language was not relished by the young man. It was touching the very thing in him that Marston had offended—his self-love. He replied, coluly-

"As for that, I am very well satisfied with my own reasons for being displeased with Marston; and am perfectly willing to be responsible for me on in the case. I will change very mu from my present mind, if I ever have any thing

"God give you a better mind, then," replied Mr. "It is the best wish I can express for Wellford.

The two young men who were now at variance with each other had been friends for many years. As they entered the world, the hereditary character of each came more fully into external manifestation and revealed traits not before seen, and not always the most agreeable to others. Edward Marston had his faults, and so had Herbert Arnest, the latter quite as many as the former. There was a mutual observation of these, and a mutual forbearance towards each other for a considerable time, although each thought more than was necessary about things in the other that ought to be corrected. A fault with Marston was quickness of temper, and a disposition to say unpleasant, cutting things without due reflection. But he had a forgiving disposition, and very many amiable and excellent qualities Arnest was also quick tempered. His leading defect of character was self-esteem, which made him exceedingly sensitive in regard to the conduct of others as affecting the general estimation of himself. He could not bear to have any freedom taken with him, in company, even by his best friend. He felt it to be humiliating, if not degrading. He. herefore, was a man of many dislikes, for one or another was every now and then doing or saying mething that hurt more or less severely his self-

Marston had none of this peculiar weakness of his friend. He rarely thought about the estimation in which he was held, and never let the mere opinions of others influence him. But he was careful not to do any thing that violated his own self-re-

The breach between the young men occurred hus. The two friends were in company with several others, and there was present a young lady whose eyes Arnest wished to appear in as fa vorable a light as possible. II. was relating an dventure, in which he was the principal hero, and n doing so, exaggerated his own action so far as to amuse Marston, who happened to know all about the circumstances, and provoke from him some remarks that placed the whole affair in rather a ridiculous light, and caused a laugh at Arnest's ex-

The young man's self-esteem was deeply wo ded. Even the lady, for whose ears the narrative had been more especially given, laughed heartedly,

disturbed, though at the time he managed to conceal | almost entirely what he felt.

both upon the company and upon the sensitive tures for a reconciliation. When Marston outramind of his friend; and he regretted having uttered them, and waited only until he should leave the expression of my sentiments in tegard to his company with Arnest, to express his sorrow for conduct. This gave him mortal offence. I do not what he had done. But his friend did not give from now remember what I wrote, but nothing, certainly, this opportunity, for he managed to retire alone, to have prevented his coming forward and pipologithus expressing to Marston the fact that he was see that the was see that the did not choose to do

Early on the next morning Marston called at the esidence of his friend, in order to make an earnest pology for having offended him, but he happened not to be at home. On arriving at his office, he found a note from Arnest, couched in the most of fensive terms. The language was such as to extinguish all desire or intention to apologize.

"Henceforth we are strangers!" he said, as he thrust the note aside.

An hour afterward they met on the street, look ed coldly into each other's face, and passed without even a nod. That act sealed the record of estrange-

Mr. Wellford was an old gentleman who was well acquainted with both of the young men, and esteemed them for the good qualities they possessed. When he heard of the occurrence just related, he was much grieved, and sought earnestly to heal the breach that had been made, but without success. Arnest's self-esteem had been sorely wounded, and he would not forgive what he considered a wanton outrage. Marston felt himself deeply insulted by the note he had received, and maintained that he would forfeit his self-respect were he to hold any intercourse whatever with the man who could, on so small a provocation, write such a scandalous letter. Thus the matter stood; wounded self-esteem on one side, and insulted self-respect on the other, not only maintaining the breach, but widening it every day. Mr. Wellford used his utmos influence with his young friends to bend them from their anger; but he argued the matter in vain. The voice of pride was stronger than the voice of rea-

to elapse, and still they were as strangers. Circumstances threw them constantly together. They met in places of business; they sat in full view of each other in church on the holy Sabbath; they mingled in the same social circles; the friends of one were the friends of the other; but they rarely looked into each other's face, and never spoke Did this make them happier?-far from it. Did it make them better ?- no. For, " If we forgive not men their trespasses, neither mill your heavenly Father forgive your trespasses." Did they feel indifferent toward each other?-not by any means. Arnest still thought of and magnified the provoca tion he had received, but thought that the expression of his indignation had not been of a character to give as great offence to Marston as it had done. And Marston, as time passed, thought more and more lightly of the few jesting words he had spoken, and considered them less and less provocat for the insulting note he had received, which he still had, and sometimes turned up and read.

The old friends were forced to think of each other often, for both were rising in the world, and rising into general esteem and respectability. The name of the one was often mentioned with approbation in ence of the other. And i pened that they were thrown together in such a way as to render their position toward each other really embarrassing; as, for instance, one was called to preside at a public meeting, and the other chosen secretary. Neither could refuse, and there had not been an official intercourse between them. It was cold and formal in the extreme; and neither could see, as he looked into the eyes of the other a glimmer of the old light of friendship.

Mr. Wellford, now many years older, was pre sent at this meeting, and marked the fact that the intercourse between Arnest and Marston was official only; that they did not unbend to each other in the least. He was grieved to see it, for he knew the good qualities of both, and had a high respect

"This must not be," he said to himself, as h walked thoughtfully homeward. "They are making themselves unhappy, and preventing a concert of useful efforts for good in society, and all for nothing. I will try again to reconcile them. Perhaps I may be more successful than before."

So, on the next day, the old gentleman made his business to call upon Arnest, who expressed great pleasure in meeting him.

"I noticed." said Mr. Welford after he had conversed some time, and finally introduced the meeting on the previous evening, "that your intercourse with the secretary of the meeting was exceedingly formal; in fact, hardly courteous."

"I don't like him, as you are very well aware," replied Arnest.

"In which feeling you stand nearly alone, frien Arnest. Mr. Marston is highly esteemed by ell

"All don't know him as I do."

Perhaps others know him better than you do There may lie the difference."

"If a man knocks me down, I know tho weigh of his arm much better than those who have never

"Still nursing your anger; sill harboring up kind thoughts. Forgive and forget, my friend; for give and forget. No longer let the sun go down

I can forgive, Mr. Wellford-I do forgive; for Heaven knows, I wish him no harm; but I cannot forget. That is asking too much."

"You do not forget, because you will not forgive replied the old gentleman. " Forgive, and you will and made one or two light remarks; or, rather, soon forget. I am sure you will both be happier in heavy ones for the ears of Arnest. He was deeply forgetting than you can in remembering the past."

But Arnest shook his head, remarking, as he did

Marston, however, saw that his thoughtless words would rather let things remain as they are.

had done more than he had intended them to do. At least, I cannot stoop to any humiliating overthis, and there the matter rests. I cannot recall the angry rebuke I gave him, for it was no doubt just."

"A man who writes a letter in a passion, and afterward forgets what he has written," said Mr. Wellford, "may be sure that he has said what his sober reason cannot approve. If you could have the letter you then sent before you now, I imagine that you would no longer wonder that Marston was offended "

"That is impossible. Without doubt he burned my note the moment he received it."

Mr. Wellford tried in vain to induce Arnest to consent to forget what was past. But he affirmed that this was impossible, and that he had no wish to renew an acquaintance with his old friend.

About the same time that this interview tool place Marston was alone, thinking with sad and softened feelings of the past. The letter of Arnest was before him. He had turned it over by accident.

'He could not have been himself when he wrote this," he thought. It was the first time he had permitted himself to think so. " My comments must have stung him severely, lightly as I made them, and with no intention to wound. This matter ought not to have gone on so long. Friends are not so plentiful that we may carelessly cast those we have tried and proved aside. He has many excellent

Pride came quickly, with many suggestions about self-respect, and what every man owed to himself. "He owes it to himself to be just to others," Marston truly thought. "Was I just in failing to apologize to my friend, notwithstanding this offensive letter? No. I was not; for his action in the matter did not exonorate me from the responsibili ty of mine. Ah, me! How passion blinds us!"

After musing for some time, Marston drew toward him a sheet of paper, and, taking up a pen,

"My DEAR SIR :- What I ought to have done years ago, I do now, and that is, offer you a sincere apology for light words thoughtlessly spoken, but which I ought not to have used, as they were calculated to wound, and, I am grieved to think, did wound. But for your note, which I inclose, I should have made this apology the moment I had an opportunity. But its peculiar tenor, I then felt, precluded me from doing so. I confess that I erred in letting my feelings blind my cooler judgment.

Your old friend. MARSTON. To Mr. HERBERT ARNEST."

Inclosing the note alluded to in this letter. Mars on sealed, and, ringing for an attendant, dispatched

"Better to do right late then never," he murmus ed, as he leaned pensively back in his chair. " Let what will come of it, I shall feel better, for I will gain my own self-respect and have an inward as-surance that I have done right, more than I have for a long time had, in regard to this matter at least."

Relieved in mind, Marston commenced looking over some papers in reference to matters of busiin them that the subject which had lately filled his thoughts faded entirely therefrom. Some one opened the door, and he turned to see who was entering In an instant he was on his feet. It was Arnest.

The face of the latter was pale and agitated, and his lips quivered. He came forward hurriedly, extending his hand, not to grasp that of his old friend but to hold up his own letter that had been just re-

"Marston," he said, huskily, "Did I send you

"You did," was the firm but mild answer. "Thus I cancel it!" And he tore it into shreds

nd scattered them on the floor. "Would that its contents could be as easily obliterated from your nemory!" he added, in a most earnest voice. hey are no longer there, my friend," return

Marston, with visible emotion, now grasping the hand of Arnest. "You have wiped them out." Arnest returned the pressure with both hands, his eyes fixed on those of Marston until they grew so dim that he could no longer read the old famil-

iar lines and forgiving look "Let us forgive and forget," said Marston, speal ing in a broken voice. "We have wronged each other and ourselves. We have let evil passion

rule instead of good affections."

"From my heart do I say 'Amen,' "replied Arnest. "Yes, let us forgive and forget. Would Arnest. "Yes, let us forgive and forget. Would that we had been as wise as we now are, years

Thus were they reconciled. And now the question is, What did either gain by his indignation against the other? Did Arnest rise higher in his self-esteem, or Marston gain additional self-re-spect We think not. Alas! how blinding is selfish passion! How it opens in our minds the door for the influx of multitudes of evil and false suggestions! How it hides the good in others, and magnifies weaknesses into

"Reconciled at lost," said old Mr. Wellford when he next saw Arnest and heard the fact from his lips. "Yes," replied the latter. I can now forget a

"Rather say you can forget, because you for-give. If you had forgiven truly, you would cease to think of what was wrong in your friends long

but it isn't sa; they do not forget, because they do not forgive."
"I believe you are right," said Arnest, "I think, now, as naturally of my friend's good quali-tica as I did before of what was evil. I forget the

ties as I did before of what was evil. I forget the
evil in thinking of the good,"

"Because you have forgiven him," returned Mr.
Welford. "Before you forgave him, your though
of evil, gave no room for the thought of good."

Mr. Welford, was right. After we have forgiven, we find it n hard matter to forget.

A Double Operation.

A few days since, a lady elegantly dressed, en tered one of the magnificent dry goods establishments in Chesnut street, and desired to be suited with a cashmere shawl; something worth looking at: none of your fiddle-de-dee trash or trumpery knick-knacks, but an article up to concert pitch and rearing to at least \$400. This was at last accomplished, when the lady, giving her name, and saying that she was then staying for a brief senson with her relative, the charming wife of a celebrated dentist, ordered it to be brought by one of the clerks to M. D.'s forthwith. In the meantime, the lady informed that enlightened operator that she had a dear brother who was sadly a martyr to the toothache-that he held the "forceps" in unutterable dread-that he invariably swooned at the bare intimation of ether, and that she had prevailed on the youth by means of a stratagem to come to his abode, at the same time requesting him to divest the youth's attention at first by alluding to busis ness and other topics of the day.

All this was punctually promised on the part of the dentist, and in due time a "ring" was heard, announcing the arrival of the "martyr." The lady, taking the hint, immediately started off, and meeting the shawl and the bearer in the hall laid hold of the former, at the same time telling the elerk to take the bill into her relative, who would settle it. The lady walked out, and the clerk walked in, when the dentist said: "Glad to see you, my dear sir-pray sit down-of course, the steamer's not yet in-how is business-sit downsit down I pray you sit down !"- The clerk wa delighted to find that aristocracy, like friendship was but a name and so he was in no hurry to be off. Here the shrewd dentist adroitly turned the conversation on teeth, and was pleased to find that his patient did not suspect his motives. " By the bye," laughed the clever operator, "I am not busy this morning; permit me to look at your teeth."-Without a moment's hesitation, the clerk seat d himself in the sufferer's chair,

" You have toothache now and then, I perceive, mused the doctor, edging over to the martyr with the forceps concealed in his hand.

" Sometimes-not often," was the answer of the

"Oh, yes; I see, that is the tooth, I think," ad ded 'the cunning dentist, looking into the open

" Yes, sir, that is the one that used to ache when was a child.

" Exactly-that one-allow me again-one mo ment-there !" It was the work of an instant-crack-crash

the tooth was out-and the agonized victim sprang madly out of the chair at the throat of the dentist. "Villain-murderer! what do you mean?" sputtered the unfortunate, with his mouth full of

" It's all over now." parleyed the dentist.

" Yes, sir," said the victim, "and you may thank our stars that it's all over with you. And, now, sir, (handing him the bill for the shawl,) with your rmission we'll come to a settlement.

Not a cent sir," expostulated the doctor. " have arranged it with your sister." -

" What sir ?"

A denouement followed, but the lady had got as s start, and her companions parted, not half so agreeable as they had met. Truly a double operation, and we reckon rather a severe one for both .- City Item.

Charity.

How little does it seem to be understood in th yorld. A man defrauds his honest creditors of thousands, and gives something to the poor-he nakes a hundred beggars, and feeds one. The world writes him down a charitable man ! and charity, it s said, covers a multitude of sins. Another use his superior shrewdness in a bargain, and gets his neighbor's estate." according to law" : but he spends a sixpence, in educating an orphan-and perhaps ends a dish of cold victuals to the family whose en tire substance he has appropriated to himself. A third screws the price of the poor man's labor to the last farthing-but gives a sixpence to the beggar he meets in the street; and he too, is charitable. This is the charity of the uneducated heart; the charity that is much abroad in the world; the charity that is much abroad in the world. Still, as in times of old, they pay "tithe, mint, annise and cumin, and neglect weightier matters. This is the charity of the world.

The French. The French are not the people they have been represented. We have been much in the habit of looking at them through Enand industrious, and they are a simple hearted and generous people. Like the Irish, they may be ea-aily provoked, but they are never implacable and revengeful like the Spaniards. On the contrary, they are kind and forgiving in their tempers. And it is certain that the energy and activity of cans would make them a much worse people that religious and moral principle here that there is in

True Poetry .- A singular wild and poets fancy was the form in which a French soldier, wounded at Waterloo, displayed his enthusiasm. He was undergoing with steadiness the operation of the extraction of a ball from his left side, when in the moment of his greatest suffering, he exclaimed inch deeper, and you'll find the emperor."

Inhabitants of the Moon.—In order to discern a person of ordinary size in the Moon, it would require a telescope with a magnifying power of 51,000; but, up to the present time, 3000 is the highest power which has been applied to that body with advantage. It is, therefore, utterly impossible for us ever to view the social objects in he Moon.

Chinese Towns, Streets, and Gardens.

NO. 33.

The general appearance of Chinese towns from a distance is very ordinary, presenting little not like to build their houses in straight row we do; they think it unlucky, and therefore build them irregularly, one in and one out, &c.

The streets of shops are much more lively th those which contain only dwelling houses. The rows of long red sign boards are the gayest of a Chinese street. The shops have no windows, nor do the Chinese make any disp goods in their windows. The counters project about 4 feet into the street, so that people, if the choose, can do their shopping without entering th store. In the outer end of every counter is a ni dedicated to the god of wealth; and to this god the boy who opens the store, offers incense every meing, that they may have a profitable trade du

The streets are very narrow, and without side walks, which indeed are not needed, as there are no carriages. The average width of the streets in Nankin is ten feet, in Canton, seven feet. The houses are never numbered, but each street is divi-ded at intervals by gates, each of which gives its name to a section of the street so that one uous street may have ten er a dozen different na

In every street at short distances are small tow-ers for watchmen, who give alarms of fire, and call the hours during the night. In some streets are seen what travellers have slways called triumphal arches; but without any reason, as they have no nection with any triumph, and are not in appearance like an arch; they have mostly been erected in honor of some individual

Great attention is paid by the Chinese to gardening, in which they exhibit considerable skill Mr. Williams gives a description of a beautiful garden belonging to a rich Chinese, who died some time since; noticing particularly an ingenious trivance to increase its apparent dimensions: At short distances along the winding paths, strange figures made of shells, and bearing some res plance to birds and other animals, were plan which naturally attracted the attention of the or, who would stop to examine them, and see what they were designed to represent; and these detentions and delays served to make the walk appear nuch longer than it really was. The empero garden is very extensive, being five to six miles in circuit; it may be said to be an epitome of nature, being adorned with artificial mour One of the Hong merchants built in his garden a house entirely of glass; no one, said Mr. W., could enter it without feeling the force of the co proverb, about those who live in glass houses

Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

1. When a farmer is seen marrying young, it shows that Providence helps these who help them-selves, and that in future he will have "helps" of nore kinds than one.

2. When lights are seen burning in his house before the break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on his " breaking" in

the winter of adversity. 3. When you see his barn larger than his hou it shows that he will have large profits and small

4. When you see him driving his work instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will nev er be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

5. When you see in his house more lamps for

burning lard or grease, than candlesticks for expensive purposes, it shows that economy is lighting his way to happiness, and with that light which should "enlighten every farmer in the

6. When you always see in his wood hor sufficiency for three days, if not more, it shows that he will be more than "ninety days wond farming operations, and that he is not sleeping in his house after a drunken frolic. 7. When he has a small house separate from the

main building, purposely for ashes, with an iron or tin vessel to trasport them, it shows that he built his dwelling to be a funeral pile for his family and perhaps for himself.

8. When his hog-pen is boarded inside and out, it shows that he is going the "whole hog" in keep-

ing plenty inside his house, and poverty out.

9. When his sled is housed in summer and his farming implements covered both winter and sur mer, it plainly shows that he will have a go house over his head in the summer of early life

and the winter of old age. 10. When his cattle are properly shielded and fed in winter, it evidences that he is acting ac ing to Scripture, which says that " a merciful

is merciful to his beasts." 11. When he is seen subscribing for a newsr per, it shows that he is speaking like a book specting the latest improvements in agriculture, and that he will never get his walking papers to the and of poverty.

Interesting to the Opera Prequenters.—The folteresting to economists in white kids. Fold a clean towel three or four times, and then spread the gloves brown soap; with this rub the gloves downwa hand. When the gloves, if they be white, look a dingy yellow, though cleaned, or if colored, when they look dark and spoiled, lay them to dry, and they will look almost equal to new. - Philad Saturday Evening Post.

Valentine's Day.

The Fourteenth of this month, is the old English festival day, in honor of St. Valentine, who was a presbyter of the Christian Church, and suffered martyrdom at Rome, under Claudius II., A. D. 271. The practice of "choosing a Valentine," by sending a letter to the object of choice, containing some token of love or friendship, in written words or pictures, now so prevalent in this country and in England, is of very ancient origin. In truth, its origin is not known. but it probably arose from the common opinion that on this day the birds choose their mates; whence probably came the custom of young people choosing Valentines or particular friends on the festival of Valentines. of Valentine. Thomas Miller, "the basket maker," of Lordon. in his "Beauties of the Country," has given us some delightful reminiscences of his experience on this point. We extract a single picture, "Well do I remember our stealing softly up the garden and looking for some crevice in the cottage door, depositing the messenger of low shutters. Others more during, would bree open the door, and hurl the love breathing document, in the centre of the floor. Then there were shouting of fathers, and hobbling of old mothers, to see who it was that had selected their rosy daughter for his Valentine. But the youth was generally too nimble; and ere they crossed the threshold, he was over the garcen, and away across the fields, hidden by the darkness. When the candle was snuffed, the blushing girl to whom it was addressed, after many entreaties from father and mother, drew it from her bosom, and allowed them to look at the picture.—
And although the female was hideously drawn, with a nose projecting like a buttress, and an eye horribly black with ink, and a patch of awful red, upon the cheek. still the mother declared that " it was the very moral of Mary." * * And if she is

fortunate enough to wed the youth who was the donor, she will have her Valentine framed after marrriage; and the callow Cupid, and the pointed tree, and the red hearts and two figures with blotches for legs and feet, will grin at each other for many a day."

Valentine's day, we believe is celebrated by some, from the 14th till the 21st of Febru-

Curiosities-Iron may be put into a vice and sawed with a saw end-wise. The saw, should have a thicker edge than back, and with uniform teeth, one-twelfth of an inch apart. The mechanic must have a vessel water beside him in which to dip his saw often. A bar of iron may be suudered if hot by brimstone

If strontia, is thrown into into the flame of a spirit lamp, a beautiful purple flame is

A copper plate perforated with holes if held over the flame of ether, will emit a beautiful green flame.

Camphor gives to flame a bluish color.

If a small peice of camphor be ignited in a candle and then placed in a basin of water. it will float and then burn, and move to and fro on the surface, emitting a fragrant smell. If a drop of oil be let fall on the water, the camphor, will suddenly stop.

Linnen Washing-A correspondent of a Dundee paper writes as follows :

"After many experiments made by myself and others, I find that a little pipe-clay gives the diriest linens the appearance of having been thoroughly bleached, and cleans them thoroughly with about half the labor.

We leave the Whigs, as a party, to seand a saving of full one-fourth the soap.—
The method adopted was to dissolve a little of the pipe-clay among the warm water in the wash tub, or to ruba little of it together with the soap on the articles to b washed. This process was repeated as often as required, until the articles to be washed were made thouroughly clean. The peculiar advantages of employing this article with the soap, , that it gives the hardest water almost the softness of rain-water.

Pedlar Law .- Vermont has decreed that if any pedlar carry and offer for sale any plate or gilded ware, jewelry, watches, or any patent medicines, the composition of which is kept secret from the public, he must pay \$60 for a yearly license.

Massachusetts has a law nearly akin to

this, subjecting all pedlars to pay a sum in amount to the number of counties the seller desires to occupy. Some contend that it is illegal and against the Constitution of the United Sertes.

Marble fire-places should never be washed with soap-suds, but a nice ciled cloth, and rubbed dry with a soft rag.

Furniture treat in the same way. A silk cloth is the best to finish with, and the result is a fine clear polish .- Scientific Amer-

A towel dipped in hot water, and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles, call-

Was it Ether or Coloroform ?-In Middleton's tragedy of "Women beware of Women," written in 1657, occurs the following passage :

" I'll imitate the pities of old surgeon To this lost limb, who, ere they show their art, Cast one asleep, then out the diseased part !

Newark, N.J. for the purpose of enforcing the laws against those who make drunkards contrary to law. A Vigilance Committee of fifty has been appointed in each ward.

How They contradict Themselves.

The "Washington Union" contains an admirable article on those members of Congress, who, having on the 13th May, 1846, said that "By act of Mexico, war exists between that country and the United States," turned, and, in the face of their oaths, voted ecently, that the same war was " unnecespresident of the United States. The Union says " Recorded in favor of this declaration of the 13th of May, 1847, are many of the same whig votes, which we now find recorded in favor of the declaration of the 3d of January. 1848, that the war did not exist by the act of Mexico, but was "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President of the United States." Which of their declarations, (both under Official oaths) are we to believe? Here are the witnesses.

On the 8d of January

Barringer, Cocke,

Crozier,

Gentry,

Stewart, St. John,

Hampton, J. W. Houston,

T. B. King, Marsh,

Rumsey, J. A. Rockwell, Schenck, Truman Smith,

Thibodeaux, Robert Toombs,

1846, the following genthemen, on the journal of the House of Representmen are on record, in the journal of the House, as atives, are on the record as voting for the warbill, soiemitly declaring that "by the act of the retionally and unnecessarily. To begun by the Presulent of the United States!" ublic of Mexico, war exists between that repub-

Crozier, Gentry, Hampton, J. W. Houston, T. B. King, Rumsey.
J. A. Rockmill, Schenck, Truman Smith, St. John. Thiboderux, Robert Toombs,

Nor is it all that these gentlemen thus olemnly declared, in the first instance, that the war existed by the act of Mexico"and in the second instance, that it was "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by he President of the United States. heir first declaration, they voted for the inrasion of Mexico. and placed at the disposal of the President, in the same war bill, the army and navy and militia of the U. S., & 50,000 volunteers, and ten millions of dollars beside, to prosecute this war of invasion " to a speedy and successful termination!" Thus they committed themselves broadly and irrevocably to the justice and expediency of a war of invasiou—and now we find the same names attached to a declaration (which must carry the shame of our country, wherever it finds credence) that the war did not exist by the act of Mexico, but was begun without necessity, and in violation of the constitution, by the President of the United States.

What is the meaning of this? Does each of these names stand for two men ?-Or does each name rather stand for two politicians? And of these two politicians (thus represented by each of these names) was one so reckless and iniquitous that he would, on the 13th of May, 1846, set his name for party purposes, to a declaration which he knew to be untrue, and then carry fire and sword into Mexico, on the strength of it? Or was the other so lost to a love of country, that he would, on the 3d of Jan. 1848. set his name, also, for party purposes to another declaration, which he knew to be untrue, and thus do his utmost to encourage

lect their-alternative.

Harrible if True.

A strange story is related in the Ter Towns' Messenger, and as yet we have seen no contradiction of it. According to the account, a man whose name is not given, had been committed to take his trial, at the Stafford Assizes, under the following circumstances :

" He for some time past had to contribute a certain sum towards the support of an illegitimate child. A few nights ago he met its mother, and promised that if she would destroy their offspring he would immediately marry her. She promised compliance, went home for the child, and re turned with it to the spot where the villain awaited her, and then hastened from him in the direction of a coal-pit, which he indicated as the one where the fatal act was to he consummated.

In a few minutes she returned to him without the child, and urged him to leave the country with her, and fulfil his promise of marriage. But he pleaded an immediate engagement; and promised if she would await his return a few minutes, he would rejoin her to fly the country with Her, and make her his wife. Half an hour having elapsed, the young woman left the spot hastening to the place where she had left her infant sleeping in safety; having only seemed to fall in with the views of the miscreant, in order to obtain the fulfilment of his promise. She then hastened home: and as she was making preparations for bed, was alarmed by a loud rapping at the door, and the appearance of two police of-ficers in company with her sai disant lov-er, who charged the young woman with the murder of her child. The latter was presented—the matter explained—and onfused and trembling miscreant, after re-eiving a good eastigation from his victim, res taken into custody."—English paper.

A New Railroad.—The Canal Railroad from New Haven to Plainville was opened two weeks ago, when a large number of the citizens of New Haven, and other places, passed over it in a special

The Republican.

LITCHFIELD: THERSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1848

Democratic State Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR. GEORGE S. CATLIN. FOR LIEUT, GOVERNOR, ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR ALONZO W. BIRGE. FOR SECRETARY. CHARLES W. BRADLEY. FOR COMPTROLLER,

FREDERICK CROSWELL.

L'emocratic Convention.



A Convention of Delegates, from the several Towns in Litchfield County will be field at Smith's United States Hotel, in Litchfield, on the 22d of February, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Sheriff, for said countries.

ty, at the coming Election.

The number of Delegates to double the Representatives in each town. ELISHA S. ABERNETHY, Committee.

Whig War Panics.

We all know very well, what great war panics the Whig journals have manufactured and set affeat, to scare little children and old grannies. Now we lament the evils of war, as deeply and sincerely as the Whige-with this difference, however, that we know to a moral certainty, that good often springs out of evil-and that the calamity is not one five hundredth part as great as those inveterate panic-makers have labored to make it to be. We believe that no war has ever been characterized by more enlarged principles of humanity, than the

Most of those very sensitive Whig Alarmists re undoubtedly well skilled in figures and we would simply request them to make out a list of he number of victims throughout the United States who have perished by falling, drowning, steam pont and rail road accidents, burning, accidental ischarges of fire-arms, blasting blowing up of nachinery, accidental poisoning, bite of venomous snakes and insects, shipwrecks, apoplexy, suicide, murder and intermerance, famine and freezing, for he past two years—and then compare the long and elancholy catalogue with the comparatively few American soldiers who have fallen in battle, during he same space of time-and they would have bundant reason to change the tone of their lugu brious wailing.
What possible motive they can have, for making

uch enormous misrepresentations about the war, we are utterly unable to imagine-but one thing is certain-it would be far better for them, if they would only be willing to leave such matters to the mpartial pen of the historian.

om our exchange papers, we cannot present our readers with any thing definite in regard to the rumored treaty of peace with Mexico. Such a and yet, there is possibility of its being defeated.

Some letter writers from Washington have gone so far as to say, that a treaty has been concluded by Gen. Scott, with the Mexican Congress at Quere ro-and that the Rio Grande up to the 32d deree, is to be the boundary between the two coun-

Dreadful Rail Road Accident .- We have been verbally informed, that a most terrible accident occurred on the Rai Road at West Cornwall, some ine last week. The conductor, (whose name we have not heard,) in stepping from one of the cars, lost his balance, and fell-his head lying across the track. He was instantly run over, by the carsand, (dreadful to relate !) his head was crushed to atoms. This is all we have been able to collect, of an accident so awful and melancholy.

The Water Cure .- A Rev. Gentlemen has out into our hands the 1st No. of Vol. I. of a remperance paper bearing the above title. It is published in Hartford monthly, and is edited by Dr. Charles Jewett, Agent for the Conn. State Temperance Society. It is a beautiful specimen of orrect and elegant typography, and though small in stature, is remarkably vigorous and energetic in spirit and in power. Price 25 cents per annum.

We have received from the Hon. Truma Smith, Representative in Congress, the Letter and Report of the Secretary of the Treasury-a very useful document of 175 octavo pages. The cusmary thanks are tendered.

Villainous Outrage !- The N. Y. Herald, Feb. th, states that a young girl of almost 16 years of age, of poor, but respectable connections, arrived in New York, from Bridgeporta few days since, with view to learn a trade-that she soon fell in company with a clerk in a store in Pearl st., who made professions of attachment to her first, and then lured ner to a house of ill-fame, and under the effects of chloroform, accomplished his fiendish purpose-

In something of a hurry.-The Springfield Reublican (whig) states that before the Telegraph had finished the message reporting the death of Hon John Davis, to the Legislature, " there were persons at work, electioneering for the vacant office and he was not dead after all !" Register.

Winter Charities.

By winter charity, I do not mean that charity which is colder than winter-"Be ye warmed and be ye clothed " but that this is the season which peruliarly calls for the practical exercise of that benevolence which is required by our holy religion. A was much impressed with this truth a few Sur

days ago, when it was innounced in one of our Churches, that the next monthly contribution would be appropriated to the poor of the parish.— Surely, thought I, here the Guspel is not only preached, but practised.

Now, if ever, the poor feel the evils of poverty. But we must not be satisfied with Sunday contributions. This is the time to call into more active exercise the benevolence of the female heart. The husband and the father never regard their wives and daughters with such pure and holy effection as when they see them engaged in feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

This, too, is especially the season, when ou hinisters and pastors should be remembered by their congregations. Fuel is one of the chief obfects of expenditure in the family of a country clergyman. His lean salary should not be subjected to the burthen. His people should come generously to his relief. Much of the most valuable services of an humble and devoted minister, are not noticed by others, or are too little appreciated to be thought worthy of reward. Their reward is truly only in Heaven. Such a minister, as is often supposed, is not chiefly employed in the comfortable seclusion of his study, in the preparation of sermons to please the ear and gratify the taste of the refined; which only

"Play round the head, but do not reach the heart." But he may be found, regardless of inclemencies of weather, in the remote parts of his parish, by the bed side of the sick and suffering. He is often seen leading the solemn funeral of the poor and destitute to their last resting place on earth. And while the cold winds pierce him, he stands by the grave side, committing " Earth to earth, ashes to ashes. dust to dust." Surely, he should not be forgotten or forsaken, in a season like this.

LAY PREACHER.

For the Republican. Mr. Editor:—Allow me to enquire through the columns of your paper, who are our County Comnittee ?-and whether we are, or are not to have a County Convention, for the nomination of Sheriff, at the approaching Election. The time has arrived for action on this subject, and on other subjects of this nature. Yours, &c. NEW MILFORD.

Our correspondent will find the Commit es' Notice in another column.—Ed. Republican.

I'r Hartford and Providence Rail Road .- A ubt no longer exists with regard to the comple nowder-mills, sufforation by charcoal, crushing by tion of this work. In the City of Hartford alone the sum of Six Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars has already been subscribed to its stock. A Committee has just been appointed to make contracts for forwarding this great work. A Donation Party and Wood Spell will be

eld at the Rev. Benjamin L. Swan's, in North-Street, this (Wednesday,) afternoon and evening. Read the able and eloquent communication of Lay Preacher, which admirably applies to this, as well as to all similar benevolent awakenings. Do not barely give it a cold perusal, but act upon the spur

A Dangerous Experiment.—A young man na-med Grimley is now confined in the Pennsylvania Hospital, by a blow received from a woman whom he was endeavoring to defend from the brutality of her husband.—N. Y. Sun.

We are reminded by this, of an anecdote related by Richard Morris, a shrewd Welshman, who formerty resided in this Town.

ing the cry of a female in distress, he entered the house whence the cry proceeded, and released the wife. While contending with the husband, he was felled by a blow from the wife, who at the same time, said, " Take that! we've a h-l of our own, and devils enough to tend it, without your help." He never receated the " experiment "

Pass Him Round .- A person calling himself Doct. Bradley, took quarters, some days since, at the City Hotel, in this city, and managed to obtain considerable attention, by telling of his marvellous exploits at Palo-Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista, and so on, as " Surgeon of the Army." After tarrying several days, he suddenly disappeared, about the time the passenger train started for Albany, and has not been since, seen in these " diggins."

In his hurry, he forgot [?] to pay his landlord's bill. From this fact, and some circumstances which have since transpired, it is believed Mr. Surgeon Bradley, is an impostor .- Bridgeport Farmer.

Louisiana Senator .- The Hon. Pierre Soule, a decided Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate, for the next six years. He was chosen by the Louisiana Legislature, without a

The Legislature of Rhode Island has vetoed the " Air Line" Rail Road Bill, by a vote of 40 to 20. She probably wants all the air and water she can muster to propel her spindles, without suffering it to be applied to the propulsion of Rail Road Cars. It takes Rhody to teach her large sisters lessons of thrift and economy.

Ordination.-On Sunday last, the Rev. Jo. seph Brewster, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Windam, was ordained Priest, by Bishop Brownell, in St. John's Church, Hartford.-The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. A. C. Coxe.

The Cause of War .- In his remarks, before a

company of gentlemon who called on him in Bo ton, a few days since. Gen. Fierce stated, that while in the city of Mexico he conversed daily, and Jy shows the war, with Mexicans of all profess. ions, and did not find one who attributed its comment on the part of Mexico, to any question of boundary. Their army was raised and sent, for ering the whole of Texas. Intelligent Mexicans laugh at the discussions in the whig papers about the boundary, although they furnished good naterial for proclamations, to be sent among the ignorant portions of the Mexican people,

Democratic NATIONAL CONVENTION

The notes of prepration have already been ounded. It will soon be known who are to be ou next Candidates for President and Vice President of

A large and highly repectable meeting of the National Democracy lately assembled in Washington City, and ananimously passed a resolution, That a National Convention be holden in Baltimore, on the Fourth Monday in May next, to nom-inate Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be voted for, at the approaching Presidential Canvass.

We trust, that the Washington resolution wi meet with a hearty response from the great Demo-ciatic Party throughout the Union. Let them be harnessed and ready to take the field. Let a spirit of firmness and unanimimity every where prevail. Let well tried and faithful Delegates be sent to the National Convention at Baltimore-and we shall again give our Country a President and Vice Pres-dent worthy of herself and her glorious institutions,

War Statistics.

Much that is absolutely false, has been ut ered to the world, through the medium of Whig Presses, to delude and deceive the reading public with the preposterous idea that an immense multiude, (even tens of thousands) of our fellow-coun rymen, have been s'aughtered in the present Mexcan War. What do they think of the War of he Revolution in this respect? Now, in order to do away all false impressions on this subject, we have carefully prepared two statistical tables, from the most accurate authorities—the first from Hisory-and the second from the able Report of the Secretary of War. From a condensed view of hese tables, we wish the contrast might be drawn and then let the public judge how much reliance an be placed upon the statements of Whig jour-

The following list comprises most of the battles bught during the Revolutionary war, with the av-

Page 18 Sept.	Br. Loss.	Amer. Los
Lexington, Apr. 19, 1775,	278	8
Bunker Hill, June 17, "	1054	4
Flatbush, Aug. 12, 1776,	400	20
White Plains, Aug. 26, 177	6, 400	40
Trenton, Dec. 25, "	1000	Die et Cana
Princeton, Jan. 5, 1777,	400	10
Hubbardstown, Aug. 7, 177	7, 180	80
Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777,	800	10
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777	, 500	120
Stillwater, Sept. 17, 1777,	600	35
Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777,	600	120
Saratoga, Oct. 17, 17, 1777,	5752 s	urrend.
Red Hook, Oct. 22, 1777,	500	3
Monmouth, June 25, 1778,	400	13
Rhode Island, Aug. 27, 1778	8, 260	• 21
Briar Creek, March 30, 177	79, 13	40
Stoney Point, July 15, 1778	, 600	10
Camden, Aug. 16, 1780,	375	61
King's Mountain, Oct. 1, 17	780, 950	9
Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781,	800	7
Guilford C. H., March 15, 1'	781,532	40
Hobkirk's Hill, April 25, 17		. 40
Eutaw Springs, Sept., 178		55
Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781,	7072 ap	rrend.
Total,	24,658	9,89

Report of the Secretary of War, shows the bas of of Regimental Camp Duty, the past year; Mexicans and Americans in the battles that have and Whereas, it was fully expected and bebeen fought during the present war:

	Mex. A	å
Rio Grande, Apr. 25, 1846,	unknown	
Point Isabel, Apr. 28,	unknown	
Fort Brown, May 4 to May 9,	unknown	ļ
Palo Alto May 8,	100	į
Resaca de la Palma, May 9,	200	
Monterey, Sept. 21, 22, 23,	700	
San Pasquil, Upper Calif. Dec.	6, unknown	
Brazito, New Mexico, Der. 25,	200	
Los Angelos, California, Jan. 8,	'47, 80	
La Canada, New Mexico, Jan	. 24, 36	
Mora, N. Mexico, Jan. 24,	0	
El Embudo, Jan. 29,	40	
Puebla de Taos, Feb. 4,	150	
Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 23,	1500	ļ
Sacramento, Feb. 28,	600	
Vera Cruz, March 11 to 20,	500	
Cerro Gordo, April 18,	1200	
Calaboso, California, July 12,	200	
Contreras, Aug. 19, 20, San Antonio, do. do. Churubusco, do. do.	4,000	
Major Lally's march, Aug. 10.	to 19, nnk.	
Molino del Rey, Sept. 8,	3000	į
Chapulteper, Sept. 11, 12, 13, u	nknown	į
Attack on Puebla, Sept. 13 to O		
Huamantla, Oct. 9,	161	
Atlisco, Oct. 19,	219	
Total,	12,866 1,	•

It is evident from the above tabular views that the whole loss of the Americans, during more than one year and a half; has not been so great as it was in one or two single battles of the Revolution.-Hence the falsehoods of the Whig papers, on this subject, appear absolutely ridiculous. Small as our loss has been, however, none more sincerely deplore the deaths of our brave fellow-freemen than the Democrats. But they are not disposed to make them a thousand times greater than they actually

The right talk .- The Morristown " Jerseyman," (whig) speaking of the War, and Gen. Scott, says, "Give him more troops-let him take persess grants to work them, and pay them fair wages, and give them food-take charge of the duies and taxes usually levied, and, ere many month our army will be ordered home, at the conclusion of peace. We have got into difficulties, and we must fight it out, or be dishonored in the eyes of other

The steam ferry boat Olive Branch, which rmerly plied bet ween Brooklyn and New York, has been converted into a Floating Episcopal Chapel, in which the Rev. Edward M'Gee officiates as Clergyman.

Highly Important from Mexico.

From Petersburg, Va., the Editor of the New York Herald has received important advices, under date of Feb. 4. The fol-

advices, under date of Feb. 4. The following comprises their substance:

The overland express has arrived from New Orleans, with papers to the 29th ult., through which we are placed in possession of highly important news from Mexico.

The steamship Edith from Vera Cruz, had arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates to the 20th ult.

to the 20th ult.

Rumors of peace and of an attempted nsurrection in the City of Mexico, were circulating at Vera Cruz. These peace rumors are founded upon the fact, that the Mexican Commissioners

had submitted a plan or treaty of peace, embracing the propositions offered by Mr. Trist at Tacubaya.

Mr. Trist's powers having been revoked, he forwarded the Mexican propositions to Washington, for the consideration of the President and Senate.

Col. Withers and his detatchment had

arrived safely at the Real del Monte. Col. Wynkoop and his detachment pur-sued the guerilla band, under Padre Jarau-

ta, for a considerable distance.

Col. W. overtook the rear of the band, and captured Balenict, one of the Padre's aids, together with Gen. Arista, on the 1st

Gen.'ls Valencia and Arista were releas-

ed on parole.

Gen. is Torrejon and Minon, with a guard, were captured at Amescua by the Mexican auxiliary force under Col. Domin-

Gen, Cadwallader was at Lerma. His

troops were all in fine spirits.

Maj. Talliferro had arrived in the Capital from Real del Monte, with \$150,000 in

silver, a part of the levies for Gen. Scott. Gen. Butler's regiment was suffering much from sickness. The General himself as quite unwell.

The World, published at Guadalaxara, says in its number of the 17th of January, that news had reached Mazatlan of 500 California rangers having attacked the American posts of Lapane and San Jose; and that they had defeated them, and burnt both places on the 2d ult.

Three American vessels were despatched from Mazatian to render all possible assistance to the Americans. The Edith brought forty sick and discharged soldiers, and a number of bodies of deceased officers. Two soldiers died on the passage.

From the Sentinel & Witness.

Military.—At a meeting of the Field and Commissioned Officers of the 6th Regiment 2d Brigade, held at Essex. 22d January for the nomination of Field Officers; Lieut. Col. Geo. R. Kelsey, of Middletown, was nominated for Col. Maj. JOHN E. H. BRAI-NARD, of Haddam, for Lieut. Colonel-and EDWIN AYER, of Saybrook, as Major of said

After which, the following resolutions relating to the present military system, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is currently reported, and by many believed, that there is no provision in the new Militia Law of this State, for the payment of the Mititia, for the performance lieved, by the persons so performing duty, that they were to receive compensation as aforesaid—Therefore,

Resolved, That (such being the case,) it

2 is the imperative duty of the next Legisla-4 ture to provide ways and means for the speedy payment of dues to all persons who per-formed duty according to law.

Resolved, That the new Militia Law of

the State, as a whole, meets our cordial approbation; but in some of the details, it may e amended with advantage to the service. Resolved. That the compensation of the several grades in the service ought to be equalized as near as possible to their varied

Resolved. That the making the pay of all who perform duty, the same, operates unequally; inasmuch as the expenses of those in the higher grades are proportionally greater than those in lower grades.

Resolved, That we approve of the pro-posed Military Convention and Parade, to be held at New Haven on the 3d and 4th. days of May next-and recommend to the Commandants of Companies of this Regiment, to appear at said time and place, with their respective commands in uniform, if practicable.

Resolved, That the Editors of papers in Middletown, New Haven, and all other editors of papers in this State, friendly to the Militia, be requested to publish the above.

GEO. KELSEY, Chairman.

D. SAGE, Secretary. The Ninth Regiment.-Gen. Pierce, speaking

of the cool valor of the New England Regiment, in the battles of Mexico, says: " Our officers lead they don't say go on,

come on boys !" And there is pride, State pride, and believe me, sir, at the moment of fiercest charnember where you are from, boys ! These words prought up home, and they fought cheerfully and pravely. That brave man, the pride of the Regiment, beloved of the whole army, who serior in skill or bravery, the gallant Col. Ransom, fell at the head of his troops, encouraging them on

A being covered with rags, and dressed with five jackets, all of which tailed to conceal his rag gedness, bolted into a store, a few days since with

" Worse than I look by thunder! Well, I have let myself for \$14 a month, and find myself !"

" To do what ?" asked the first principal

Thirtieth Congress 1st. Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1848. me.-The Vice President co a report from the Department of State, showing the number of American seamen registered during the year ending the 30th of Sept., 1847-also, one from the War Department, containing a report of the contingent expenses for the military establishment, for the year 1837.

Mr. Benton presented a number of private memorials and petitions, which were referred to aporiate Committees.

Mr. Underwood presented a memorial from the Board of Managers of Indian Missions, for the improvement of various Indian tribes. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Yulee, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to relieve the widows and orphans of the officers, &c. of the brig of war Somers. Read the first time.

Mr. Bagby, after some preliminary remarks ted a resolution, That neither the people not the Legislature of a Territory have any constitunal power to exclude slavery from such Territo-

Some debate arose upon the Public Printing. Mr. Benton submitted a series of resolutions re ative to the best mode of conducting trials by Courts Martial. Referred to Committee on Mili-

tary Affairs. The Senate then resumed the consideration the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Phelps commenced a speech on the subject. In the House .- The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

· Mr. Boydon made a personal explanation Mr. Rockwell reported bills for the relief of va

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the President's Annual Mes sage. This gave rise to a long debate, in which Messrs. Thompson, of Indiana, McLane, Grin nell. Rhett and Goggin participated.

Several private petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Evans, Goggin, Chapman

Mr. Rose presented the memorial of the profes sors and students of Geneva College, N. Y., on the potato disease—and the House adjourned.

JAN. 28, 1848. In Senate.-Mr. Green presented a resolution from the Legislature of Rhode Island against lay

ing a tax upon tea and coffee.- Laid on the table. Mr. Westcott offered a petition from citizens of Florida, praying that the United States would purchase Mt. Vernon .- Laid on the table. Reports were then read from Mr. Sturgeon, o

Post Office, &c .- from Mr. Pearce on the Library, Mr. Rusk then introduced a bill authorizing the

President of the United States to increase the Naval Establishment.-Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Resolutions were presented-by Mr. Johnson of La, for a light house on Racoon Point-by Mr. Miller, to enquire whether the President ha cause d any taxes to be levied on goods and mer chandise belonging to citizens of the United States and by Mr. Hannegan, for the appointment of a ittee of Five, to see to the erection of mont ments to the memory of deceased Senators. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Vice President, to constitute said Committee :

Messrs. Hannegan, Mangum, Hunter, Crittenden"avil Douglas

Several bills for the relief of private individuals were passed-and among them, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of La, that making further provision for the serviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers. The Senate then resumed the consideration of

the Ten Regiment Bill.

which he expressed a wish that the debates on this subject might be brought to a speedy close. Mr. Phelps then resumed the floor, and cor

ded his long and able speech on the subject. Mr. Downs followed-but before he had time to conclude, the Senate went into an Executive Ses-

sion, and soon after adjourned. In the House. The Journal of yesterday wa

read and approved. The Private Calendar was then consulted, and

an immense number of bills for the relief of indi-Mr. Duer introduced a bill to alter terms of the U. S. Circuit Court .- Referred to the Committee on

Mr. McClernard presented a bill to establish national armory at Fort Massac in Illinois .- Re-

ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House two Execu nications one from the Secretary of State, on the collection of Customs-and another from the Secretary of War, on the expenditures for

the military establishment, during the year 1847 .-On motion of Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, the House proceeded to consider the bill from the Senate to to regulate the Supreme Court. After two amend-

ments by Messrs. Hall and Thompson, the bill Mr. Henly moved that the House go into an examination of the President's Message relative to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, and the instructions to Mr. Slidell, &c. Before the motion

was disposed of, the House adjourned.

The Senate held no session to-day. In the House. - Some discussion took place on Definite Appropriations for the Indian Department —and for Governmental Expenses for the coming fiscal year, in which Messrs. Vinton, Ashmun, Boyd, McKay and Conger took part.

The House proceeded to dispose of a multitude of private bills and petitions, and then adjourned.

In Senate.-The Vice President laid before the nate an answer from the President to the ques tions of the War Department ? &c.-Answered in the negative.on from the Secretary of War, in ansolution calling for Gen. Taylor's cor-

Mr. Niles presented a petition from citizens of ring the trial!"

Windham, praying for a reduction on postage, &c.

Mr. Dix presented a petition from Priscilla Twiggs, widow of the late Maj. Levi Twiggs who was slain in the battle at the National Bridge. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

After reading reports from several Com the Ten Regiment Bill was again debated.

Mr. Downs made a long and eloquent speech o the subject-interrupted occasionally by Mr. Mangum. After Mr. Downs had concluded the mair part of his argument in favor of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House .- Mr. Vinton reported a bill king appropriations for the repairing and constructing of forts-and one for the support of the Army. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Kaufman presented resolutions from the Legislature of Texas, praying for compensation to the Texas Volunteers .- Referred.

After some further unimportant business, the House adjourned.

In Senate.-Mr. Mangum presented a petition

for withdrawing the troops from Mexico. Mr. Benton presented a memorial from Col.

Freemont, requesting the examination of certain evidence in his case. - Accepted. Mr. Breese reported a bill to repeal part of the

act relative to pre-emption rights. Bill to satisfy claims for bounty lands-Passed.

Mr. Miller's resolution calling on the Presider for information whether he had ordered duties to be collected on goods and merchandise owned by American citizens in Mexico, was carried.

Bill for additional clerks in the Patent Office

The Vice President announced that he should be bsent for some time, and requested the appointment of a Vice President pro tem.

The Ten Regiment Bill was again called up. Mr. Douglas rose, and made a powerful speech n favor of the bill. He endeavored, from historical details, to prove that the Rio Grande was the true boundary, and that the war was justifiable. On motion of Mr. Bell, the Senate adjourned,

In the House,-The Committee of the whole of the State of the Union, Mr. Stevens in the chair, took up the President's Annual Message.

A long debate followed, in which Messrs. ton, Wilmot, and Brodhead took part. Mr. Collamer delivered an address before the

House, in which he went into the origin, the history and the progress of the war. Mr. Cobh, of Georgia, succeeded; but before he had time to make many remarks, the House ad-

FER. 2. 1848. In Senate.-12 o'clock.-Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

On motion of Mr. Benton, seconded by Mr. Mangum, Mr. Atchinson was appointed President of the Senate pro tem. On motion of Mr. Mangum, seconded by Mr.

Hunter, \$2,000 were voted for lighting the capitol and the public grounds with gas. Mr. Niles presented a petition that Congre

ssume the private claims against Mexico. Mr. Johnson of La., presented resolutions fro the Legislature of Louisiana, relative to granting lands to volunteers, and for common school purpo-

Mr. Benton introduced a resolution calling upo he President for information relative to cadets. Mr. J. Davis reported a bill, extending the pe sion law to enlisted artillerymen.-Passed

Mr. Bell addressed the Senate in opposition he Ten Regiment Bill.-Adjourned.

In the House .- Mr. Rhett, of S. C., made a per onal explanation

He was called to order by Mr. King and others The question of referring the President's Annual Message to appropriate Committees was taken up. A debate ensued on the part of Messrs, Cobb. Feb. 3, 1848.

In the Senate.- A multitude of private bills pas

The Ten. Regiment Bill was largely discuss by Messrs. Bell, and J. Davis.

Mr. Sewier then obtained the floor-but befor he came to a conclusion, the Senate adjourned. In the House .- The President's Message formed

he principal topic of debate.

Mr. Smith spoke at length against the Adminis

Mr. Vinton followed, and closed the debate, by alling for the previous question.—Agreed to,
After some further unimportant business, the House adjourned.

The long mild weather has at length receded and given place to Winter, who seems to have com menced his reign in earnest. February comme ced with a severe snow-storm, which raged for several days, with unabated fury. Huge drifts of snow are heaped up in all directions; and yet, the sleighing for the most part is very good.

In a late Newburgh paper appears an advertisement offering at private -sale, " cheap," the celebrated and valuable property known as Washington's Head-quarters.

"The lot contains about three acres, and is of the handsomest lawns in the village, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to Dana Kamer. On this lot is the "Old Stone House" occupied in 1782 & 3, by Washington. As a location for a boarding house or summer retreat, it is said that the spot cannot be surpassed."

A Divine Pun .- An eminent D. D., residing no a hundred miles from New York, and famous for the originality of his phraseology, was asleep the other evening in his chamber, while his wife was mending a rent in one of his garments. He awoke and asked the lady if she knew why she was like the Devil.

" I do not," was the answer.

" Do you give it up ?" "I do," certainly !"

" Because," said the Doctor, while the man slept,

A Jury, in one of the southern counties of Ohio, who had been sitting on a trial for stealing a jug of whiskey, rendered the following verdict:

"We the Jury, find the defendant, not guilty and recommend him to mercy; the attorneys to pay the costs, and the Judge to fill the Jug, which the de-fendant stole, and which the Jury have emptied du-

Gen. Pierce's Closing Remarks.

We have all along said, that the treasonable and nflammatory speeches and writings of certain whig eaders, have had a tendency to protract the Wan and to exasperate the minds of the Mexicans, so as to prevent them from listening to any terms of peace. and we have repeatedly been charged by whigs of the same stamp, with asserting that which is absoutely false, and been challenged to produce the proof. What will not wilful blindness and bigotry lend men to assert, when they know, that they are in the wrong? Had we time, we could heap up proof upon proof, mountain high, in corroboration of what we have written upon this subject. We would simply ask those false reasoners, whether the testimony of eye-witnesses is to be taken on this subject, or whether their own shallow assertions to the contrary, are to be received ? It is well known that Gen. Pierce, of New Hampshire, was the gallant leader of the New England troops, during the three hard-fought battles which resulted in the taking of the city of Mexico. He is probably full as well if not better acquainted with Mexican affairs than the gentleman whigs who profess to understand all about them. Well, it is a fact, that the Gener al was received in triumph, after his return from the fields of his hard-earned fame, by his fellow-citizens in Concord; but we do not ask the Whigs to believe it-they may deny it, if they chose. It is furthermore a fact, that he delivered a speech on the occasion; but they need not believe this, unless they choose. We, however, consider it a very good speech, and full of honest and frank hearted truth. We do not ask them even to blush for sham at the following concluding remarks of the brave old General; but we believe them to be true to the very letter :-

"In conclusion, he said he was not here to discuss any matters in controversy, but to meet his friends. Yet the subject of the war was necessarily presented to their consideration by the occasion. Before engaging in it, it was his belief that the War had ing in it, it was his belief that the War had been irresistably pressed upon us. If he had doubted before, conversation he has had with the most intelligent Mexicans, would have confirmed him in the opinion that the war is unavoidable on our part. Four of and east on Samuel Seeley's land, south on Philo the Mexican commisioners were in favor of the propositions submitted by Mr. Trist but they were overawed by threats and dem onstrations of the mob in Mexico, stimulated by opponents to the then existing goveinment. Even now the puros will go to the last extremity against a peace. They say it is the first time within the past twenty years that they have been under any protection. They are in favor of merging the nationality of Mexico'in that of the U. S. They say they care nothing for a na-tionality which has afforded them no protection in either civil or political rights. Their rights are protected by the American

"Again, the course a very large number of public presses in the United States, has pursued, has created obstacles to peace.—
Mexican papers are filled with articles and speeches from the United States, denounce ing the war on our part, and justifying our enemies. The Mexican editors publish them with the remark that nothing remains to be added by them, to make out the jus tice of their course towards the U.S. the same day that he saw in a Jalappa paper a whole page of extracts from American pa pers, he saw stuck up on the trees, the proclamation of Gen. Salas to the guerillas -ending with the watchword-'DEATH TO THE YANKEES; WITHOUT MERCY! Thus was furnished from our own country, the food which fed the feroci- ed last dwelt, and in one other public place. ty that pursued the army at every turn, and caused the butchering of every soldier who fell into their hands. In the office of the secretary in Mexico, extracts from American papers were found filed away in the pi-

geon holes. They had been used in framing their proclamations! Americans standing together on the question of the war, peace would follow, almost instantaneously! An opportunity is now presented to make peace, by strengthening the hands of President Herrera, and the peace party, who have obtained a majority in the Congress."

For the Republican. Mr. Editor :- Last week, you gave two Conundrums-suppose you add the following to the list: Why is an Editor like a Barber ?

Because he makes his Scissors, do head-work

Why is a Printing Office a vile place? Because it has a H-l of its own, and keeps

LEX.

Power of Eloquence.-The eloquence of the ustly celebrated Whitfield, was at times irresistable The accomplished sceptic, Chesterfield, was present when this popular preacher was presenting the votary of sin, under the figure of a blind beggar, led by a little dog. The dog had broken his string .-The blind cripple, with his staff between both hands groped his way unconsciously to the brink of an awful precipice. As he felt along with his staff, it dropped down the descent, too deep to send back an echo. He thought it on the ground, and bending forward took one careful step to recover it. But he rod on vacancy, poised for a moment, and as he fell headlong, Chesterfield sprung from his seat, exclaiming, "By Heaven, he's gone !"

The wedding ring is put on the fourth finge of the woman's hand, because in the original formu lary of marriages, it was placed on the top of the thumb, with the words, "in the name of the Father" —then on the next finger, with the words, "and of the Son"—on the middle finger, with "and of the Holy Ghost"—and finally on the fourth, with the "Amen."

One boy in a shop is as good as a man. Two boys, however, are worse than the deuce. If there be only one youth in the room, he is the most sedate customer in the party. Introduce another however, and grand, lofty tumbling, and somersetts over the stove, will be the order of the day from sun-rise till dark. redate custo

Wood Spell.—The friends of Dr. Fulle will give him a Wood Spell, Thursday, (to-morrow,) the 10th inst.

The intuitive knowledge of the native tribes of this country, is a better guarantee of efficiency in

the medicinal art, than if all the collegiate science in the world were concentrated on the same subject. In the Indian Remedies of Brant, we have a greater Panacea for Consumptive and Scrofulous Diseases, than all the most profound results of science have effected. Please observe the advertise ment for further notice.

The following letter addressed to the Editors of the Christian Advocate, from the Rev. Theodo sius Clark of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is one of the best recommendations this celebrated remedy can have.

Sing Sing, Jenuary 25, 1845. Gentlemen :- Having used Hunt's Liniment in my family, and having seen its effects on some of my neighbors, I have no hesitancy in testifying to its m rits, as a curative agent, in the several dis eases for which it is recommended by its inventor and I think the interests of the public would be greatly subserved by your making its virtues known through the medium of your excellent Jour nal. I am persuaded that much suffering would be relieved, and many obstinate cases cured, if its uses were known; and I cannot but hope that its use may become general in the community. Respectfully,

THEODOSIUS CLARK.

DEALBIRE HID. In this village, on Weunesday, the 26th ult., by ne Rev. Mr. Henson, Mr. HENRY B. CHAPIN, of Sheffield, Mass., and Miss MARGARET H., daughter of Capt. L. Pendleton, of Litchfield.

The earliest institution given
Was Marriage; first ordained by Heaven And may on earth, the happy pair, Through life, a blissful Eden share!

Probate Court, Cornwall District, January 31st, 1848.

N the Petition of Frederick Kellogg, of Cornwall, Guardian to the persons and estate of Silas G. Patterson, Burton C. Patterson, and Henry S. Patterson, minors of said District; showing that said minors are the owners of certain real estate Seeley's land, and west on the Perkins lot, (so called,) containing Fifteen acres; and that said real estate cannot be occupied and improved to advan-tage and for the interest and benefit of said minors; and that, in his opinion, it will be for the interest of said minors to have said real estate sold; and the praying for liberty to sell the same; as per petition on file, dated the 31st day of January, 1848.

Ordered, That said petition be heard on the 29th day of March, 1848, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Probate Office, in this District; and that said Guardian give notice of the pendency of said petition has a described by the probability of the pendency of said petition has a described by the pendency of said petition has a described by the pendency of said petition by the pendency of said pen tion, by advertising this order in a newspaper pub-lished in Litchfield, three week's successively, at least six weeks before the time of hearing the same Certified by PHILO KELLOGG, Judge. 32-3w

At a Court of Probate holden at New-Milford, within and for the District of New Milford, on the first day of February A. D. 1848 :

Present, David C. Sanford, Esq. Judge ON motion of Julius B. Harrison, Esq., Administrator on the estate of James Harper, late of New Milford, within said district, deceased : This Court deth decree, that six months from this date be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Administrator; and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Litchfield, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign post in said town of New Milford, nearest the place where the deceas-

Certified from Record, .. DAVID C. SANFORD, Judge ALL persons indebted to said Estate, are reques ted to make immediate payment to 33 JULIUS B. HARRISON, Administrator...

New Haven & Northampton Co.



Railroad Arrangements, Commencing January 26th, 1848.

ON and after Wednesday, January 26th. Trains will run daily, (Sundays except-

ed) as follows: Leave New Haven for Plainville at 8,45

A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Plainville for New Haven at 8,30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4,40 P. M.

The 8,30 A. M. Train from Plain ville, and the 4 P. M. Train from New Ha ven, will-be Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached.



At CHESHIRE, Stages from Waterbury direct, connect with the up and down Morning Trains at 9.25 A. M. Returning from the up and down Evening Trains at 5 10 P. M.

Also, from Litchfield, Wolcottville, and Waterbury, with the Down Train, at 11.25 A. M. Returning upon the arrival of the Up Train at 1.30 P. M.

At PLAINVILLE, Stages from Plymouth, Bristol, and Farmington, connect with the Morning Train for New Haven, at 8.30 A. M. Returning at about 6 P. M. Also, from Litchfield, Winstead, New-Hartford, Collinsville, and Unionville, to connect with the 11 A. M. Train to New

HENRY FARNAM, Superintendent. New Haven, Jan. 26, 1848. tf 33

Wanted.

DY the Subscriber, 6 or 8 Wood-Chop D pers! 2 miles south-west of Canada-OSCAR F. BECKWITH. Goshen, Conn., Jan. 12, 1847.

D. J. WARRER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

M. Gooker, किल्लाकिक दिवा वा LITCHFIELD.

E. W. BLAKE. BEHLIB. May be consulted of all hours at his resi-

dence, in South Street. Litchfield, Nov. 18, 1847.

BR. P. C. CUMMINGS. Dental Surgeon. OULD inform the people of Cornwall and vicinity, that he has located him-

self in West Cornwall, where he invites all, wishing Dental Operations to favor him with a call. Rooms at C. Pratt's house, until further

West Cornwall, Jan. Cth. 1848.

Colloring.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Litchfield, and vicinity, that he is prepared to color, and clean cloths and garments at short notice, at his house, one half a mile west of the Court-House.

GEORGE CARTER. Litchfield, Conn. Feb. 3d, 1848.

Company A.

THE Members of Company A., of the 4th Regiment, are notified that the winter drills will commence at their Armory on Weanesday evening, Feb. 8th, at 7 o'clock.

They are requested to be punctual in their attendance; and to bring with them any arms or equipments in their posses-

sion, belonging to said Company. All persons who contemplate enlisting, are requested to be present at the above time and place, to commence their drills

with the Company.

Per order of the Commandant.

JOHN W. LANE, Ord. Serg't.

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment.

A CUTE PAINS—Use the OINTMENT on the soles of the feet, warming it in at the fire; and also on the parts affected, with the IRONING PROCESS.

Amenorrhæa or Suppressed Menses.—Apply the SALVE on the soles of the feet every night on going to bed, after bathing them in the weak ley, or ALKALINE BATH; and apply also the Ountment to the lower part of the abdomen at the same time. This course, with an occasional dose of the SOLAR TINCTURE, will be sure to give relief

Apoplex.—The SALVE should be applied regularly every morning and evening to the feet. Strict temperance in all the habits must be observed, and the SOLAR TINCTURE taken twice a day also use the ALKALINE BATH daily, till the symptoms subside

Ague in the Face—To be treated as for TOOTH-ACHE. See Toothache.

Ague in the Breast-See Swelled or Broke Breasts, where the treatment is described. Ague Cakes, or Enlarged Spleen-This diseas s quite common in those districts where intermit tent Ferers prevail; but it is soon subdued by the OINTMENT and TINCTURE. In bad cases, a plaster of the salve should be worn over the spleen on the left side, and the SOLAR TINCTURE

Barber's Itch—Apply the Salve to the face or sent of the disease, and to the feet, and take the SOLAR TINCTURE twice or three times a week.

-Take the Sola Tincture every hour or two, till it operates freely.— Put the Ointment on the Abdomen, and use IRON-ING PROCESS. Bathe the feet with the Alkaline Bath, as warm as can be borne, and apply the Salve to the soles of the feet. These will give spec-

Bronchitis—Wear the Salve on the thront, ches and feet, and use the Alkaline Bath over the whole body three times a week. This will prove effica-

Boils.—See treatment of SCROFULA.
Broken Breasts.—See SWELLED or BRO KEN BREASTS.

Bruises.—Apply the OINTMENT freely to the part affected, and if there is much inflamma-tion and pain take the SOLAR TINCTURE. Burns and Scalds .- In no cases has the Oint Burns and Scalas.—In no cases has the Char-ment been more effectual, than in curing these in-juries, and those of the worst character. If the burn or seald is of long standing—use the Oint-ment undiluted. If it makes it smart or swell, it will be but for a short time: these will soon subside. After the fungus flesh and cold are removed add to the ointment one third the quanity of swee oil, or beeswax. Do the same in all cases of fresh burns and scalds. But, in all cases of frozen feet

flammation, give occasionally a dose of Solar Tinc-Cancers .- Use the Ointment on the Tumor of Sore, and take the SOLAR TINCTURE every day; and if any thing can purge out the cancerous taint, this will be the surest way to effect it.—
This course must be faithfully persevered in, to

or other parts which may be frost-bitten, use the Ointment undiluted. If there is much fever or in-

bring about a cure.

Catarrh in the Head—Apply the OINTMENT up the nose; soften it, and snuff it up as far as pos-sible: also apply it to the feet, and bathe the head in cold water, from the middle of the back bone of the head, to the tip of the nose every morning, hold-ing it in the water about a minute. This course has cured cases of many years' standin

E. M. BENHAM, General Agent for the State of Connecticut, Depot, 53 York st. New Haven. For Sale at the Sign of "DRUGS & MEDICINE, south street, and by the following agents through

out the county.

Noble S Bennett, New Milford; E B Goodsell, Bull's Bridge; Moses Smith, Kent; C. L. Prindle, Sharon; C. F. Peck, Ellsworth; M. Harrison, Snaron; C. F. Feck, Elisworn; M. Harrison, Cornwall Bridge; Fred'k Kellogg, Cornwall; Pratt & Foster, West Cornwall; Canfield & Robbins, Falls Village; Holley & Merwin, Lakeville; R. Ball, Salisbury; G. Humphrey, Canaan; E. G. Lawrence, & Co., Norfolk; Lucius Clark, Winsted; W. M. Hungerford, Wolcotiville; H. P. Welch, Milton; B. Gilbert, Warren; G. B. Waller, New Prester, B. T. Teolisson, New Prester, B. C. Hum. Haven. Returning upon the arrival of the Train at about 2 P. M. Milton; B Gilbert, Warren; G B Waller, New Preston, D Tomlinson, New Preston; B S Hunt, Northville; C H Sanford, & co., Bridgewater; B S Preston, Roxbury; P H Skidmore, Bethlem; W L Smedley, South Farms; Alvord & Brothers, New Hartford; Warren & Newton, and E Curtis, Watertown; Seth Thomas & son, Plymouth Hollow; Humiston, Camp, & co., Terra, Porter, & co., Plymouth.

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store NEW FIRM

MEAFOY & TROWBRIDGE AVE opened a Store in Litchfield, at the old stand of L. O. MEAFOY, one door east o the Court House, for the purpose of conducting the diviness, in all its branches. They have now in store, a complete assortment of every thing in their line, appropriate for the season.

INDIA RUBBERS of every size, SOLE and UPPER LEATHER CALF, MOROCCO LININGS, and BINDING

LEATHER.
One friends, together with the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and examine our goods for themselves.
L. O. MEAFOY,
H. P. TROWBRIDGE.

All those indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and settle the same: And all those who have claims against me, are invited to call and take the CASH.

L. O. MEAFOY.

Litchfield, September 6th, 1847.

CAP MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber has opened a shop over

Lyman J. Smith's store, in west street, for the purpose of manufacturing

of all descriptions. LADIES GAPS.

great variety on hand, and made to order

Men's and Boys' Fur. Cloth. & Oil Silk Caps of all descriptions. at reasonable prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices. FANNY M. BEACH.

Litchfield, Sept. 28th, 1847. 14

For Sale or to Let.

GRIST and SAW-MILL in good re-A pair. The Gaist-Mill, contains two runs of stones, situated on the west branch of the Shepaug river, in the town of Warren, containing good water privileges, in the neighborhood of M. & J. Peters' Iron Works. And So A good dwelling House, Barn and fixtures, and 1 26 acres of good land. I The above will be sold at a great bargain, as the proprietor intends leaving

LAURIN CHAPMAN. Woodville, Jan. 11, 1848.

Book Binding. HE Subscriber will make to order Record, and Blank Boooks of all descrip tions. Also Book Binding in good style

one mile north of this village.

Orders left at the "Variety Store." shall receive attention. A. A. LORD.

Litchfield, Ct., Jan. 24th, 1848. 31

Leonard Stone RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the

JOINER & CARPENTER, And solicits a share of public patronage Also offers for sale, a quantity of Pine Dumber

on reasonable terms, at the first door north of the Bank.

Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 26th, 1848. 31 Bring on your Logs.

THE Subscriber having taken, and thor-Saw Mill, one mile south of this village, is prepared to saw as much lumber, and as well as at any other mill in these parts .-Terms reasonable.

WM. SCOVILLE, Litchfield, Jan. 24th, 1843.

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber will sell —CHEAP— or I sell —CHEAP— or exchange for village (except L property in any town (except Litchfield.)
the farm known as the Phiness Lord farm. said farm contains about one hundred and fifty acres, and is suitably divided into meadow, pasture, plough and wood-land.—
There is a comfortable two story dwellings

house, and good barns on the premises. W. F. BALDWIN, Litchfield, Conn., Feb, 2d, 1848.

A Farm For Sale. A FARM containing One Hundred acres of Land; with a two-story house, a barn and out-buildings in very good repair, with a never-failing well of water enclosed.

-ALSO-The said farm is well proportioned into meadow, pasture, plow, and wood-land.— The said Farm is pleasantly situated on Chestnut Hill, one mile east on the roads eading to Plymouth and Harwinton. Enquire of the subscriber, on the

JOHN PHELPS, 2d, Litchfield, 1848. hbi3w 2toi32 tf

Notice.

FORBID all persons harboring or trust-I ing my Wife, Betsey on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting efter date.

IRWIN G. FENN. Plymouth, Jan. 10th, 1848. 29#3

> Valentines. Large quantity of "VALENTINES"

just received at the Variety Store. Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 27th, 1848. Connecticut Register.

BRADLEY'S Connecticut Register, for 184 for sale by W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN.
Litchfield, Dec. 22, 1847.

G. B. ZEIBER, & Co., will com with the ensuing year (Jan. 1st, 1848) the issue of a new publication, entitled,

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE! Edited by Albert G. Emerick, Professor of Music. Illustrated with Numerous Engravings, from Original Designs, by W. Croome, & co.

PROSPECTUS.

Encouraged by the liberal, and continued patronage bestowed by an enlightened public, on the excellent, and scientific work entitled Information for the People, the published lishers have determined to issue in a truly slegant and liberal style. a work which shall resent their countrymen, specimens of the FINE ARTS, POETRY, PAINTING AND MUSIC.

ed in one harmonious whole, so as to delight the eye, the ear and the imagination, at once, and at the same time, that it shall gratify and enlighten taste, awake na-tional and patriotic associations, and convey useful information, respecting our

NATIONAL MUSIC, AND POETRY. our republic, although it has hardly attracted the attention of those who have described the American national character, that while the people have a lively sensibility to the beauties of melody, in all its forms and

NATIONAL MUSIC,

Breathing the spirit of liberty, as everything American should, and gushing forth, like the wild torrents and mountain rivulets of our boundless continent, from sources often unknown, but marked with a character as distinct and peculiar as that of the music heard in the Highlands of Scotland, the sunny plains of France and Italy, the mountain homes of Switzerland, or the music-loving cities, of Germany. Specimens of this American music are heard in the Boatsongs of the Mississippi, with those strange and uncouth words, suited to their origin; but full of a wild melody peculiarly their own, and distinctly national. Other specimens present themselves in those wild effusions styled 'Negro Songs,' which with their whimsical words, and broken English, have still a natural melody which has been found capable of delighting the refined mu-sical circles of Paris and London, because the very soul of music is in them. Then we have our national and patriotic Lyries, as old as the republic itself, with their noble and enthusiastic words, consecrated in the nation's memory by their association with the battles of the Revolution. We with the battles of the Revolution.

have, besides, the Songs of the War of 1812, in which the battles on the sea and all kinds of grain, produce and flour.

ARMOND OLMSTED.

Litchfield, June 23d, 1847.

no.1.,hblo4 are celebrated by national poets—songs which have cheered our countrymen, and kept alive their national enthusiasm in every clime and on every ocean where the white sails of America have gleamed, or the "Star Spangled Banner" has spread its glorious folds to the breeze.

The present war has produced its poets and its songs, breathing the true heroic feeling, and sending their thrilling spirit into the cottages and farm-houses of New-England and Pennsylvania, as well as the rich cities and plantations of the South, and the glittering camps of American vol-unteers on the table lands and wild sierras

But the publication will by no means be onducted in an exclusive spirit. While it will be regarded as the peculiar duty of the editor to collect and preserve the truly Na-tional Songs, it will also form a part of his editorial care to select from the

MUSIC OF ALL NATIONS,

The most beautiful, simple and popular airs, which are calculated to improve and cultivate the national taste, and to accustom the ear to all that is delightful in hermony. The music of every song, as well as the words, will be given complete, adapted for singing in the family circle, and oc-casionally, but not always, with an instru-mental accompaniment, it being an object to give as large a number of Songs as pos-sible in each number of the work, so as to render the Songs FOR THE PEOPLE the

CHEAPEST MUSICAL PUBLICA-TION IN THE WORLD.

Each song will be splendidly embellished with engravings from designs drawn by Mr. Croome or other distinguished artists, and by notes, historical, critical, and biograpical, relating to the origin and history of the songs, the lives and characters of

of the songs, the lives and characters of composers, poets and artists concerned in their production and introduction to the the public.

The embellishments will comprise Battle-Pieces, Sea Engagements, Hunting Scenes, Boat Scenes, Rural Scenes, Interiors, Fancy Subjects, Portraits of Poets, Song Writers and calabrated Composers and Sings. ters, and celebrated Composers and Singers, with other artistical embellishments, suited to the nature and spirit of the work. Each number will contain

FORTY-EIGHT PAGES OF SONGS. Comprising words, music and engravings; and will be afforded at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER NUM-

Each number will be complete in itself; every song which is begun in a number, will be finished in the same number. Six numbers will form a volume complete in it-self, which, with the introductory matter, will at Three Hundred Royal Octavo Pa-

Songs for the People. year, or half year; i. e. for a volume or two volumes, at \$1 50 per volume of Three Hundred Pages, or \$3 00 per annum, including two volumes of Three Hundred

Pages each.
The numbers will be sent punctually. on the publication, to subscribers in every part of of the subscription money. Address, post age paid,

G. B. ZIEBER & CO. Postmasters, Agents, &c. throughout the United Stales, are respectfully requested to interest themselves in the circuation of this work. They will be allowed a commission of 33 1-3 per cent. Jan. 24. 1848.

Map Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage in the sale of his maps, a number of young and middle aged men of moral and business habits, as ravelling agents. Having completed new, and greatly improved editions of his Universal Atlas, 73 Maps; large map of the World, Reference and Distance Map of the United States, National Map of the U. S. —also, a variety of other Maps, including several Maps of Mexico, the subscriber is It is a truth, which is felt by millions in prepared to furnish agents, for cash, at the owest possible prices.

> S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, Northeast corner of Market and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia.

variety, they possess a rich, and strongly KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS—That the Soap Factory. is now opened, at No. 2., South Chestnut is now opened, at No. 2., South Chestnut Hill. If the public feel disposed to wait upon themselves, in preference to being waited the public feel disposed to wait upon themselves, in preference to being waited the public feel disposed to wait upon they will much oblige their has been used, it is always kept as a necessary family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad: upon, they will much oblige their humble HIRAM WALLACE,

Nota Bene.-Also a few hundred bashels of potatoes for sale at the " Potatoe Depot !" Send along your teams! H. W.

Flour Mill.

THE subscriber has just completed a thorough River, about half-a-mile East of the village of Litch field, at which place he is now prepared to ente

B EDVIIII

And he hopes to do it in such a manner, as fully to satisfy the public. There are in the mill, three runs of stones, in complete order !- and he is willing to engage that the work shall be done as well, if not better than at any other mill in the county.—

Please call and try, and if it is not done as well as at any other mill, all charges will be paid.

An improved smut machine, has been added and warranted to clean grain better than any other machine in use.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale no.1.,hblo4w

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

WOULD inform his customers and the public in general, that he has received the latest fashions from New York, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the

Tailoring Line, two doors South of the MANSION HOUSE. All orders promptly at-

tended to.
Terms—CASH. T
Litchfield, June 26, 1847.

Dyeing Establishment.

These songs it is the object of the present publication to collect, embellish and preserve in a permanent and popular form. They are emphatically

THE SONGS FOR THE AMERICAN

PEOPLE.

HIRAM JACKSON,

TAKES this opportunity to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he has removed his DYEING-ESTABLISHMENT, to the East side of North Street, seven doors from the content, where he will be prepared to color and clean all kinds of Clothing, and Dresses of all colors.

The ALSO cleaning and dressing of HATS.

BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscriber, having hired the Black-Smith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Carring-ton in North Street, Litchfield, has commenced the BLACK-SMITHING Business, and solicits the patronage of the Public in general—feeling confident that he shall be able to do work as cheap and as well as any one in this region of Country HUGH DUNN.

Litchfield, Augus' 6th, 1847.

PAINTS. At the Sign of ' Dugs and Medi-cines,' South Street.

MAY be found a large assortment of Paints, consisting in part of White and Red Lead, Spanish White, Paris White, Venetian Red, Spruce Yellow, Brunswick Mineral, Emerald Chrome, and other Greens, Verdigris, Chrome Yellow, Lamp black, Pure Linseed Oil at the man-

COLLECTOR'S NOTIES.

BLANKS, Notices of Military Enrollment, &c.

Just Received.

PIE : E 9.4 FLANNEL, all mool—a nice article for sheets, wrappers, &c.
Cotton Batting.
W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN.

Nov. 9.

Varnishs.

NOACH, Furniture, Mastic, and Japan Varnish es of superior qualities and low prices, may be found at the Sign of "Drugs and Medicines" South

Dry Groceries.

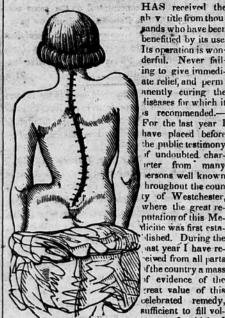


House, MEAFOY & TROWBRIDGE. Litchfield, Oct. 6th, 1847. tf 15

Job Printing

N all its branches and in every style, executed with neatness, accuracy, and despatch, at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Litchfield, Conn.— Subscriptions will be received by the Su

THE GREATEST MEDICINE OF THE AGE. STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, HUNT'S LINIMENT



ate relief, and perm mently curing liseases for which it s recommended.— For the last year I of undoubted char ersons well know hroughout the coun where the great re-putation of this Me-dicine was first estalished. During the reived from all parts fthe country a mass

of evidence of the reat value of this celebrated remedy, sufficient to fill volhave selected a few certificates. For the following diseases, Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe, and speedy cure. Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weak ness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quincy issues, ulcers, ague in the breast and face, tooth ache, sprains, bruises, salt rheum, burns, croup, frosted feet, bunions, corns, and all diseases of the Nerves. As a strengthener of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only necessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all

The above engraving is a curviture of the Spine which is often occasioned by neglect of that com-mon complaint—a Stich in the Back. Hunt's Liniment will cure the one and prevent the other.

Is of potatoes for sale at the "Potatoe Debet!" Send along your teams! H. W.

P. S.—The potatoes warranted not of Frot. In Litchfield, Conn. Dec. 1st, 1847.

Litchfield, Conn. Dec. 1st, 1847.

Intent will cure the one and prevent the other.

Price, 25 Cents per bottle.

For Sale by the following Agents:

T A Welton, New Milford, D Giddings, Gaylords Bridge, E B Goodsell, Bulls Bridge, G Hopson, and Barker, Kent Plains, M Harrison, & Iron Company, Cornwall Bridge, Pratt & Foster, and James Scoville, West Cornwall, J W Beers & Co. North Cornwall, C F Peck, Ellsworth, D Gould, & C F White, Sharon, Barnum Richardson & Co, Lime Rock, Brewster & Paige, Canfield & Rob-bins, H Ames, Falls Village, C & E P Hunt, J G Caulkins, South Cannan, E T Humphrey, Lake-ville, R Bull, Salisbury, Landon & Co, Chapinville, G Humphrey, Canaan Depot, E G Lawrence, Norfolk, R Rockwell & Co, Colebrook, S & L Hurlburt, Winchester, M & C S Camp, H Perkins, Winstead, Doolittle & Co, Hitchcocksville, W B & S Alvord, New Hartford, Crow & Jewett, A Below Physics of the Control of the Contr A Baker, Bakersville, N Smith, Torrington, W N Hungerford, James Gardiner, Wolcottville, A Miles & Son, Goshen, H P Welch, Milton, D Tomlinson, New Peston, F Boardman, S E Bostwick, New Milford, C Hanford & Co, Bridgewater, G New Millord, C Hanlord & Co, Bridgewater, G W Smith, Roxbui y, Thos, Brinsmade, Washington, W C Bristol, Woodbury, Warren & Newton, E Curtiss, Watertown, S Thompson & Son, Plymouth Hollow, Humaston, Camp & Co. Plymouth, C N Case, P W Noble, Harwinton, W F & G H Baldwin, Litchfield, Geo. E Stanton & Co. Sing Sing; F L. Allen & Co., Bethlem.

3m6

Nov. 9, 1847.

Extraordinary Discovery.



DEAFNESS CURED!

Since the introduction of this article to the public as a remedy for deafness, the testimonials in regard to its efficacy, have been so numerous, so emphatic and unqualified in its favor, that the Proprietor feels warranted in assuming for it the distinction of an Infallible Remedy, in all cases of deafness and other complaints of the Ear, when that organ is perfect in its formation.

Persons afflicted with deafness, no matter of

how long standing (if not born so,) who have tried every other remedy in vain—are requested to call upon the Agents and procure a printed sheet containing Certificates and other evidences of its efficacy, which it is hoped will induce every person afflicted with deafness to make a trial of this truly value able Medicine.

able Medicine.

To For sale in this place only at the sign of Drugs and Medicines, South-Street.

Litchfield, Sept. 17,1846.

Trusses and Abdominal Supporters. At the Sign of "Drugs and Medicines,"

in South Street.

MAY be found a large assortment of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters of the most approved patterns, and best adapted to the relief and radical cure of herita. Attention will be paid to fitting and adjusting the above instrument for the ease and comfort of the patient, and in all cases satisfaction will be given.

TAXES.

A LL Persons who have not paid their TAXES on Lists of 1844 and 1845, are notified that they will be called on next week, and all who hand in their Taxes this week or before being called on, will save travel fees.
WM. F. BALDWIN, Collector.
Litchfield, Aug. 11, 1847.

GROCERIES.

TRESH TEAS, Fresh GroundCoffee, Old Java and Maracaibo, Raisins, Crushed, Pulverized and Brown Sugars, Sal Eratus, Starch, &c., &c. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN. Litchfield, Sept. 14, 1847.

LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cas. A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cas-simeres—among which are some very fine French Black Cloths; Doe Skin, Ribbed, Striped, Plaid and Plain Cassimeres; Tweeds, &c. Satin and other, Vestings. Black Silk, 32 inches wide; Oil Silk, Linens, Ginghams, Mouslin de Laines, Calicoes, &c. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN.

Glass.

FLOUR MILL.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! WASHINGTON AND CHEPAUG MILLS Gentlemen and Ladies, Now is the time to save

Your Sixpences.

A S I, the subscriber, have just completed a thorough repair of the well known Grist Mill on Shepaug River, about half a mile west of the Village of Washington, at which place, I am now prepared to enter upon the business of Milling, and I hope to do it in such a manner as fully to runs of stones, in complete order; and I am willing to engage that the work shall be done as well, if not better, than at any other Mill in the County. Please call and give me a fair trial; and if it is not done as well as at any other Mill, all charges will be paid, as I have got one of the first hands in the Milling business, as he comes with the best recommendation from the Messrs. J. I. & I. Stetsons, New Milford, who are considered No. 1 in Milling—likewise, from the upright Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics and Laborers, with whom he

was acquainted.

N. B. Now the gates stand ready on a pivot, for hoisting. It is hard to keep them shut; for the Mill is in such good repair for grinding. Now, Gentlemen and Ladies, all you have got to do, is to drive up before the Mill door, and you will find Miller ready, at all times, on short and reasonable notice, to do up your grinding in the best man-ner.—Corn and Cobbs cracked and ground togeth-

N. B. Now for the nimble sixpences.

TERMS FOR GRINDING.—Fifteen bushels of Rye ground for one bushel—Seven do. for one half bushel.—Wheat, Buckwheat, and Corn, all ground after the same rate.-Corn taken on the ear, and shelled, riddled and fanned, if called for, at the same rate as above. Provender any where will be ground at the rate of twenty bushels for one ten for one half, and five for one quarter bushel.— This you may depend on finding agreeable to the terms as above specified, by weighing or otherwise, if you please. If not found so, call on me, and not peddle it to the public, and all damages will be paid. Do it as soon as possible, and not delay over four weeks-shorter if possible. Plaster will be ground for one dollar per ton, if not of the hard

I wish to return thanks to the public for past faors, hoping for a continuance of the same.

SAWING will be done at the Sawmill for 20 cents per hundred, for cash, or barter at cash prices, or for due bills, taken for the amount—and all to be satisfied with the measurement of the stuff, when taken from the Mill—and not to lay over 30 days after it has been sawed, without settling up the saw bill. Sound timber sawed for one quarter on shares. If not settled in 30 days, interest will be required

from date of sawing.

I have just added to my Machinery an improved Smut Mill to clean Grain, and a Scouring Mill for hulling Buckwheat, and a Sieve to sift the hull out of the bran.

ARMAND OLMSTEAD.

Washington, Nov. 13, 1847.

tf 21.

Wines &c.,

At the Sign of " Drugs and Medicines," South Street.

MAY be found constantly on hand a large assortment of pure Wines, Old Maderia, Old Port, Sicily and other kinds. Old Cogniac, and pale Champaign, Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, Pure Spirits, Cider Brandy, Alcohol, and all other kinds of Spirits, for medicinal and mechanical purposes only. purposes only.

PARK HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE. THE Subscriber has taken this long and well known Public House, (recently occupied by Ichabod Taylor,) and having refitted and refurnished it, is now ready to accommodate the traveling public in a style inferior to no other establishment of the kind in Connecticut, and informs his friends that he will be happy to serve them to the best o his ability. The Park Honse is situated in the centre of the city, and, in this respect, has no supe-rior. BOARDERS, by the week, month, or year,

rior. BOAKIDEAN, will be accommodated.

The best of STABLING, and good Ostlers, always

SAMUEL WIRE. New Haven, June 25th, 1847.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Oil Silk Caps Cloth Caps, Smeking Caps and Percussion Caps. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN.

ON hand, full and half bound Ledgers and Journals, Quartos, Memorandums, &c., and wil supply any order for Record Books of any description.

W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN.

Cravats, Scasfs, & Stcks. SILK, Gingham, Bombazine, Alpacca Scarfi and Handkerchiefs at W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN'S.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. The most Extraordinary Medicine in the World!

THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of

the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medi-cine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of these were considered incurable. More than

3,000 cases of chronic rheumatism.

2,000 cases of dyspepsia.
4,000 cases of general debility and want of energy.
7,000 cases of the different female complaints. 2,000 cases of scrofula. 2,000 cases of liver complaints.
2,500 cases of disease of the kidneys and dropsy

8,000 cases of consumption.

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Together with pumerous cases of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal affections, &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible; but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informed me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York which we will refer to with leasure, and to men of character. It is the best mefor the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

illa. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and I would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLean.

SCROFULA CURED.

A T the Sign of "Drugs and Medicines," South Street, may be found.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sar-saparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend : Dear Sir-I have the pleasure Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula, by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores: have taken some four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.

New York, March I, 1847.

Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1847.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES. This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that, critical period, "The turn of life," should neglect it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which fen subject at this time of life. This period may be de-layed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching wo-manhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system.

Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all of the delcate diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and dis-

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and peedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, eucorrhœa or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system-no matter whether the result of inheren cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness, or

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigor ating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence

the time the time that the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been

blest with a healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effect-ed great cures; and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your extract of Sarsaparrilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure n thus acknowledging it, and recommend it to the public.

M. D. Moore,

Corner of Grand and Lydius sts.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1847.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS. OFINIONS OF PHISTORIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparrilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations.

of the Sausaparrilla in the market.

H. P. Puting, M. D., J. Wilson, M. D.,
R. B. Briggs, M. D., P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable

ohysicians on Long Island :-Greenport, July 10, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfact Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D. RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes

Extract

is the Chiof's Great Purifye and never has failed to Chronic are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes

Month River Registration

give temporary relief; this entirely eradicates it-from the system, even when the limbs and bones

from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

Ther Mr. Seth Terry, one the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend: I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago in a public stage. Please send two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and recommended your Sarsaparilla.

Hartford, March 12, 1845.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is not less successful in curing this distressing complaint, than for diseases of the blood, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and nervous debility. Read the following:

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past, I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, during which I have 'suffered all the tortures of that complaint, and had despaired of ever finding relief, except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you "there is yet a balm in Gilead." I have used two bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and feel no remains of my old complaint. I send you this for publication, and any person you may refer to me, I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands.

Yours, truly, JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton st.

July 5, 1846.

CAUTION.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and copied our certificates and advertisements claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to de-ceive the public. Some use fictitions names, a few use their own; some of these unprincipled men pub-lish counterfeit certificates others have induced their brothers and other interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One makes medicine and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, published them as cured Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends shoes, digs wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livilhood. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men to dispose of their trash.

The public should be on their guard, and look out

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Capt. G. W. McLean, of the United States Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Capt. G. W. McLean, of the United States Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 2, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsapar.

W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN.



A T the Sign of "Drugs and Medicines," South Street, may be found
an extensive assortmentof fresh and
genuine Medicines, obtained from the
importers on the most favorable terms,
and will be sold at a small advance from cost, con-

importers on the most favorable terms, and will be sold at a small advance from cost, consisting in part of—
Alcohol, Muriate, Carbonate, Aqua and Alcohol Ammonia. All the preparations of Antimony, Anatto, Balsams of every description, Brimstone, Flowers of Sulphur, Bronzes of different shades and varieties, British Lustre, Mexican Jet Lead, Cochineal, Chalk, Coperas, Cobalt, Cocoa, Chloride of Lime and Soda, Diamond Cement, Emery, Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Conium, Dandalion, Jalap, Licorice, Gentian, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, Colocynth, Spruce, Vamilla, &c., &c. Gum Shellac, Aloes, Myrrh, Opium, Guaiscum, and Arabic o different qualities, Glue a large assortment, Russian and American Isinglass, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potass, Ipecac, Lozenges, Morphine, Mustard, Nutmegs, Cloves, and all kinds of Spices, Nursing Bottles and Tubes Opidildoc, Pumice and Rotten Stone, Pills of various kinds, Quinine, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, Sarsaparilla and other roots, Rosin, Salts of Lemon, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Sal Eratus and Syrups of various kinds, Sponges, Ferres's Cream, Military, Castile and a great variety of Shaving and Toilet Soaps, Self-adjusting and other Syringes, Butler's, English and American Seidlitz. Powders, Tamarinds, Ointments of all kinds, Bleached and unbleached Winter Sperm, Neats Foot and Whale Oils, Prepared Oil for Painting, Spirits-Turpentine, Camphine, Olive and Castor Oil, Bristle Brick, and a large assortment of all other articles usually kept in a city Drug Store: all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

J. G. BECK WITH.

Litchfield, June 26, 1847.

J. G. BECKWITH.



THE EXISTANCE OF THE INNUMERABLE DIS EASES which afflict the human race, appear to be WHOLLY- CONCENTRATED,

MALIGNITY, PAIN & DISTRESS. to a comparatively few in number. For instance, CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA, are either of them particularly horrifying to the feelings of even a careless observer; and to the patient them-selves, they are the very realization of a DEATH STRUGGLE.

No HUMAN SCIENCE has heretofore been enabled to extirpate these fearful complaints, and it was only by returning to the simple Resources of the Natural Kingdom, that success has been afforded. BRANTS INDIAN REMEDIES never have failed to help and cure the suffering, as is

CONTINUALLY ATTESTED by a succession of witnesses and reference of the highest respectability in character

The INCIDENTAL ITEMS in relation o the peculiar action of these remedies, in II LUNG, PULMONARY, and ERUP-TIVE COMPLAINTS, are to be found in a free pamphlet to be had of the Agents.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam is prepared expressly for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Colds Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, and

Liver Complaint; and Brant's Indian Purifying Extract is the Chiof's Great Purifyer of the Blood,

Scrotula, Erysipelas, Ulcerated and Nursing Sore Mouth Biles, Ulcers, Scald Head, Rheuma-tism, Solt Rheum, and all ERUPTIVE AND SKIN DISEASES,

and by its extraordinary power in regulating and equalizing the circulation.

DYSPEPSIA, PILES & COSTIVENESS.

M. T. WALLACE, Proprietor.

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