

The Republican.

LITCHFIELD: THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1848.

Democratic State Ticket.

- FOR GOVERNOR. GEORGE S. CATLIN. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR. ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR. FOR TREASURER. ALONZO W. BIRGE. FOR SECRETARY. CHARLES W. BRADLEY. FOR COMPTROLLER. FREDERICK CROWELL. FOR SHERIFFS. Hartford County—JEFREY O. PHELPS. New Haven County—AUGUSTUS SMITH. Middlesex County—CHAS. STEVENS. New London County—A. LATHAM. Litchfield County—WM F. BALDWIN. Fairfield County—JAS. SANFORD. FOR STATE SENATORS. Districts. 3—T. PETTIBONE, of New Haven. 4—A. L. KIDSTON, of New Haven. 5—E. PIERCE, of Southbury. 6—CALVIN COE, of Meriden. 14—J. D. RICHMOND, of Ashford. 17—S. W. GOLD, of Cornwall. 21—J. W. CRAWFORD, of Union.

Address to the Democratic Electors of Litchfield County.

Fellow Citizens:—If the preservation of the glorious principles of Civil and Religious Liberty—and the maintenance of sound government—and the inculcation of patriotic virtues, were matters of small consequence, it would be useless to address you, on this, or any other occasion. You are well aware, that great interests are at stake—that the aspect of the times is lowering—that a crisis has arrived in the affairs both of the State and Nation, which demands your utmost exertion and vigilance.

What are the principles that you are imperative, from a conscientious sense of duty, called upon to maintain? They are such as have stood the test of long years of conflict—such as plain, simple and practical—and such as form the basis of political integrity. When War has reared his blood-stained crest, and sounded his trumpet, and clashed his braying armor, threatening to sweep away every vestige of the march of Freedom, and shake the pillars of her temple, to its downfall; these principles have gathered strength, and impelled the heroic bands of our countrymen to rally around the Eagle Standard of Liberty, and to roll back the tide of War, and triumph over every obstacle against an immense superiority of haughty, and vindictive foe.

Fellow Citizens:—To my mind, there is a grandeur, and moral sublimity, in such great and patriotic exertions, which may be felt, but not described. True, they do not make the sun stand still, nor the moon; but they make tyrants quake, and despots tremble. If rightly appreciated, they would even give indomitable courage to cowards, and make traitors turn pale. Wherever they prevail, they impart to man a sense of moral dignity and worth; and however humble his sphere, or exalted his station, they raise him higher and higher in the scale of being; by teaching him, that his Creator has designed him for a glorious, and important destiny.

Pure and unadulterated Democracy, has accomplished much—very much, to ameliorate the condition of man. By teaching him, that merit, and individual exertion are sufficient to raise him to the highest stations in the gift of an enlightened people—by removing all caste, within the sphere of its influence—by throwing down the barriers of exclusive and artificial distinction, it has thrown up a broad highway to honors and preferments, and given to hundreds of thousands, an opportunity to enter the lists, and strive, on an equal footing, for eminence and distinction. Can the same be said of any other system of Government? Surely not.—The first that Federalism or modern Whigism, can claim for itself—is, that it is an Aristocracy, in which the wishes of the great mass of the people are seldom consulted, and political favoritism is the order of the day. Hence its favorite measures have been Bank monopoly, High Tariff monopoly and Anti-Government monopoly. Ever changing and inconsistent, it has claimed more for itself, than it ever realized. It would have no nice scruples of conscience in arraying itself against its country, and giving aid and sympathy to her enemies, providing by such unworthy means, it could carry its favorite candidates into office, and forward its own ruinous, and destructive measures. That such has actually been the case, let their past conduct bear evidence. They have been continually engaged in condemning their own country, and upholding Mexico.—Notwithstanding the reiterated murders in cold blood, of defenceless American prisoners, by Santa Anna, they are unmoved—and, by their cold contempt of American suffering, and approval of Mexican outrage, have proved themselves unworthy of the support of the true, and well tried friends of their country.

Fellow Citizens:—The time for action, is fast approaching. Your State Candidates are men, such as you cannot but approve. Firm, consistent, decided and honest, they will maintain to their utmost abilities, the principles which you nobly cherish, and which you ought, in duty to your state, your country, and your posterity, to adhere, with increasing attachment, and inflexible integrity. Can you hesitate for a moment, what course to pursue? Let there be one simultaneous impulse—one mighty gathering of the untainted Democracy to the polls, on the First Monday, in April next, and the state of Connecticut, will again be politically redeemed from all aristocratic domination; and what is worse than that—free from treason.

Leap Year Ball.

The Ladies of Hartford have really come out, of late, and asserted their rights, in earnest, for the present Leap Year. Although we are no advocate for balls, yet we see no harm in taking notice of the novelties of the day. Well, then, the ladies of Hartford have actual issued their cards in the names of their lady managers, inviting the gentlemen to a ball, to be held at Gilman's Saloon, on the evening of Tuesday next. They are to wait upon their male partners, and belle them to the ball room. They are to lead them out into the ball room, and conduct them to their seats again. They are to cut and carve at the dinner table, pass over the well-filled plates, and pour out, and pass around the liquors. They are to pay for their whiskered partners' dinners, as well as their own. They are to enlark up with the landlord for the use of his ball-room, and pay the fiddler. And finally, they are to gallant their Adonises out of the ball-room, help them into their carriages, drive them home, and see them safe to their lodgings: There is no getting off for the poor fellows—and they might as well conclude to submit at once, or steer for Texas.

Whig Insincerity.

Will some one who knows, tell what the Whig leaders at Washington want? Innumerable speeches have been made in Congress, and Whig newspapers have been out, in long windy articles, for the last eighteen months in favor of peace, even at the cost of our national honor, and without any indemnity; and recommending that our troops should be withdrawn immediately, and every thing given up that we had gained by the blood of those brave soldiers who fell fighting for their country. And now, when Mexico sends us a treaty of peace, offering to give us a million of square miles of territory, the Whigs in the Senate, in a body, reject it. Perhaps it is right that they should do so. We think there are provisions in that treaty, which the American people cannot swallow. Yet the Whigs, who said, Let us have peace on any terms, show how sincere they were in what they said, by its rejection now.

Fatal Experiment with Chloroform.—A young lady, daughter of Mr. McDonald, a baker in Catharine street, in this city, recently met her death in the most awful manner, from the use of this now fashionable, but most dangerous preparation. About three weeks ago, she was employed to allay the toothache; but subsequently, the sufferer was supposed to die, from what cause, does not appear. The apparent death, however, was only a trance, or protracted swoon; for, on opening the coffin a day or two ago, the unfortunate girl had turned round upon her face, and in her agony and desperation, had actually destroyed two of his fingers, on recovering from her temporary death by ether. The coroner's investigation should elicit the fact, as to who prescribed a remedy, which produced this most frightful result.—N. Y. True Sun.

The frequent abuses of Chloroform, call loudly for prevention. Every one ought to know that its use should be rare; and in no instance, except under the direction of a practical and judicious physician and surgeon—one who can be depended upon—and as people have been reiteratingly cautioned upon this point, they are their own worst enemies, not to heed such friendly warning.

To Err is Human—To Forgive Divine.—A Mexican, named Jose de la Luz Vega, sentenced to be shot, for enticing American soldiers to desert, was respited by Gen. Scott for a few days, in answer to the following petition:

To His Excellency, Major General Winfield Scott.

Sir:—A mother begs you for the life of her loved son; the little children, in tears without protection in the world, request your clemency to pardon their father, Jose de la Luz Vega, who has been condemned to be shot. You are a father, sir; and we pray you by the sacred name of father, and by the love that you have for your children, that you will be merciful with this unhappy man. If your heart is moved by our tears, and the clemency will save the life of Jose de la Luz Vega, you will receive the reward of Heaven, by the hand of God.—we are, sir, with respect, your obedient servants, Jose de la Luz Vega's Family.

Extracts of a letter from a Whig to a friend at Washington:

"I have read the speeches of — and —. The views of the latter are in the main correct.—He has done nothing more than justice to our President. This I say as a Whig. And I further say, I feel ashamed and humiliated at the course my party has taken, in saying that the President brought on the war. It is false, and they are cutting their own throats. I can but feel a sickly disgust at —'s tirade at the President's table in his message, that his country must have indemnity."

"The course the President has pursued in this Mexican war will be sustained by the country; and my party will one day feel ashamed of the vote they gave in the House, saying the President brought on the war. I see by the papers that it is supposed a peace has been concluded, or consented to, by Mexico. If it is such a peace as stated, I hope the President will ratify it, and give his consent to it. If the President should be so fortunate as to conclude a peace before his term expires, he will go out of office with more glory than any President since Washington's day; and will have done more to elevate the character of our nation, than any man who ever occupied the executive chair."

"O, Ruin, Ruin!"

In the village of Bridgewater, (town of New Milford.) Hats are manufactured on a large scale, averaging one hat per minute, or seven hundred and twenty per day, or four thousand three hundred and twenty per week, and the business still on the increase.

The business is mostly carried on by Glover Sanford, Esq., and three of his sons; who are upright, worthy, intelligent, gentlemanly men, and what is good, they are thorough going Democrats of the right stamp.

In a review of 160,000 troops lately in Russia, the Emperor said: "This is not mere theory, for in two years I will lead these troops to glorious conquest; I am not pleased with my neighbors."

Opinion of An Impartial Spectator.

The following communication addressed to the Editor of the Washington Union, was written by "a Canadian," at Montreal. His opinions are perfectly disinterested, cool and candid; and are, therefore, entitled to some consideration, for the plain and simple reason, that impartial opinions have generally more of truth in them, than those which are the offspring of party prejudice. Ed. Republican.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15, 1848.

To the Editor of the Union: SIR: The people of Canada cannot look with indifference on any great national movement of the United States. They feel a great interest in all matters connected with the prosperity of your country, as, independent of the similar origin of its people, its language, laws, and institutions, we feel that the general business and prosperity of this province, are materially influenced by the condition of things in the United States.

The Mexican war, therefore, has attracted much solicitude and attention, from its origin to the present time. We see in its protracted continuance the danger of its producing a money crisis, which must reach this country, and embarrass its general business. As an inhabitant of Canada, and interested in the matter to the extent above set forth, I will take the liberty of making a few remarks upon this all-important subject, and, if you think they are deserving of consideration, you are at liberty to publish them. As a party remote from the scene of contention between those in the United States who approve, and those who condemn the war, I will endeavor to give my views, uninfluenced by any local or party prejudice, but in a manner consistent with what I believe, are the real opinions of all, or a large majority of those who live out of the United States, and who understand the subject either in America or Europe. I have read with great care all the principal speeches made by distinguished Americans in and out of Congress, and have many of the noticeable articles on the subject, published in the leading newspapers on both sides of the question. From these I am impressed with a decided belief, that the continuance of the war, for the last twelve months, at least, may be attributed to the course pursued by the party in the United States opposed to it. That the Mexicans would long since have made peace, had the people of the United States been united in the prosecution of the war, is to me almost self-evident. This being my opinion, I shall proceed to discuss the justice of the war, and the chief reasons urged against it.

Sincerely as I deprecate war, yet there may be reasons which leave a nation no alternative. Such, I think, was the case with the United States, at the commencement of the war with Mexico. I will not discuss the unsatisfied claims of American citizens on Mexico for indemnity, nor the maltreatment of others by the Mexicans, but come at once to the immediate alleged cause of the war—namely, the annexation of Texas.

Texas had achieved her independence from Mexico, and this was acknowledged by the United States, England and France. She was an independent of Mexico, as the latter was of Spain.—Mexico had, therefore, no shadow of right to dictate what she should do, in her policy with the United States; nor had she any right to find fault with either country, if they chose, by their own spontaneous act, to unite. Neither Mexico, nor any other people on the face of the earth, had any right to interfere.

Mexico, however, did complain, and declared the annexation a cause of war. She suspended her diplomatic relations with the United States for a resumption of friendly relations; openly avowed her determination to rescue Texas by military force; assembled her army at Matamoros with the declared intention of invading Texas, or more properly speaking, the United States, so soon as that army should be placed in condition to make the attempt. In my opinion, this was war in fact—open, undisguised war; and the common sentiment of self preservation rendered it the duty of the United States, to crush the war in its infancy, before the enemy had assumed a formidable aspect. General Taylor was ordered to the Rio Grande, not to attack the Mexicans, but to prevent inroad: The Mexicans attacked him, and the first American blood was shed by the aggression of Mexico. A state of war had previously existed; but this was the first actual conflict of arms. The President of the United States would have been guilty of a most heinous want of duty, had he not at least sent an army of observation to the Rio Grande to watch the hostile movements of the Mexicans; and, in my view, the march of General Taylor's army was only with this intent. But I go further, and say, that the President would have been justifiable in ordering General Taylor to cross the river, and disperse the Army of Arista, and to have followed up that act with all movements which it might have rendered necessary.

I will not follow up the investigation of the origin of the war, as I think I have shown that Mexico commenced it; but I will now discuss the merits of the objections made to it, by so many eminent Americans; and I approach this point of my subject with great diffidence, as I find myself in opposition to some of the greatest men now on the political arena in the United States—men for whose former public services, and whose reputation for patriotism, I have felt a great reverence. The war is denounced as unjust, unnecessary, expensive, unchristian—the President's war, and a war made for the extension of slavery. I think I have shown that it was not unjust or unnecessary, President's war. It is the war of Mexico against the United States. That it is expensive, cannot be denied, and much more so, by the generous conduct of Americans in Mexico. This, however, I do not find it objected to, as it is favorable to Mexico.

That it was made—or rather that the army was ordered to the Rio Grande—for the purpose of extending slavery, I cannot believe. There is nothing to sustain so extraordinary a conclusion. I have shown that the conduct of the President was justifiable; and if war flowed from it, the great sin rests upon the Mexicans. But war previously existed, and that was surely the fault of Mexico.

Judge McLean, in his letter of the 7th of January, says, that the war was unnecessary and unconstitutionally commenced by marching the army into the disputed territory. I think I have shown that this is not the case. The mode he recommends for bringing about a peace may be constitutional; but of this I will not undertake to judge, nor is it within the scope of my present intention. But, while on the subject, I cannot forbear making some remarks on the (to me) extraordinary conduct of some of your leading men.

Mr. Clay denounces the war, and, as far as my

reading goes, is in favor of the Mexicans. Mexico is right, the United States is wrong in all things. One would think his sympathies were all with Mexico, and against his own country. How soon has he forgotten that his own beloved son was, with many other wounded and defenceless Americans, brutally murdered by the Mexicans at Buena Vista! How can he think one moment of that fearful and atrocious murder, and lend his sympathies to the base and cowardly foe? Santa Anna reported to his government, that all the prisoners were dead! This would have been the fate of all Taylor's gallant army, had they been conquered; and yet, this man and these people find an apologist in Mr. Clay! Gen. Waddy Thompson, also, in a letter published some time since, taking the same or similar ground with Mr. Clay, speaks highly of Santa Anna. He asks, "Who ever knew Santa Anna refuse a favor to an American?" and commends his whole nature and his gentle manners. I have read of his taking four hundred men of Colonel Fannin's army in Texas, mostly Americans, on the pledge of treating them as prisoners of war, and a few days after marching these four hundred men to a convenient spot, unarméd and pinioned, for the purpose of putting them to death. It took two long hours to finish the work of shooting, mangling, and killing these unfortunate men. But one escaped to tell the sad tale. But he at one time did a graceful act, and this efficacy the memory of this most horrid act of butchery in the mind of Gen. Thompson. He gives the order to kill all at Buena Vista, in the confident expectation that he would overwhelm General Taylor's army. "All the prisoners are dead," says Santa Anna. "He is a noble-minded man, who never refused a favor to an American," says General Thompson! And General Thompson and Mr. Clay are responded to by a great political party in the United States! I do not understand this. No man out of the United States can understand it. No atrocious act of Mexico but, finds an apologist in the United States. No act however just and necessary, of the American government, can be attempted in relation to the Mexican war, but it is instantly denounced by American as unjust, and unnecessary and unchristian. How is this? The enemies of American institutions—those who would rejoice at seeing the Mexicans overcome the United States, say that the whigs are right—that the whigs secretly pine after monarchical institutions, and would gladly undermine their own. I do not believe this; and yet their course is calculated to bring their country into the contempt of all foreigners.

Had the people of the United States acted as any other people would have done, when actually engaged in war, and brought to bear their colossal power on Mexico at the commencement of hostilities, the war would have been ended long ago, much blood and treasure would have been saved, and peace and prosperity would have pervaded the land.

Judge McLean says, in his letter already quoted from, that the people nobly sustained the late war with England, both in the field and by payment of taxes. He is mistaken, there was then a party who did no such thing. They acted to a remarkable degree similar to what a party is now doing with regard to the Mexican war. They opposed it with all their might, and even threatened separation. Is it that republican institutions make men tired of too much liberty? Or can a great party begin by attempting to deceive others, and end by deceiving themselves? There is something about it, which amazes and confounds me.

I remain, your obedient servant, A CANADIAN.

"A GUERRILLA.—We are told that the Litchfield Republican has attacked the Fountain, but, with a cowardly discretion, refrains from sending us a copy of the paper. That's right, friend, stick to the Chapparral, and blaze away. By so doing, you will ensure your own safety, at least, even if you fail to injure your enemy."

Our paper was done up, directed and mailed, and the very article in question marked, Mr. Fountain; and if you did not receive it, it is no fault of ours.—As for the epithet, "cowardly discretion"—the coat which you attempt to fit to our back, is so good a fit for yourself, that we think it would be wrong for us to take it away from you. You published a scurrilous article, (calculated to injure the feelings of the parties,) about a lawful and honorable transaction, which took place out of your own county, and where few, if any of your papers are taken—supposing, (probably,) that the article would never be seen by them, or that they knew you so well, that no notice would be taken of it. Why do you not make it your business to attack respectable wedding parties in your own City? Why do you not shoot out your venomous porcupine quills, at every young bride and bridegroom in your vicinity, for doing that which was sanctioned in Cain of Galilee? Because you dare not do it. A Son of Temperance, we have only to say that a muddy Fountain cannot sent forth pure waters—and if the cause of Temperance cannot be promoted by any other means than low blackguardism, it had better be abandoned at once. This is not the first time that the Fountain has been the mouth-piece of some malicious Correspondent, and of the Editor himself, to wound the feelings and injure the reputation of some of our respectable citizens, whom we feel ourselves, in honour, bound to defend against his unprovoked and ungenerous attacks. The best advice that we can give him, is, that he be disposed in future, to manage the affairs of his own County, and let our citizens alone.

Congressional Globe and Appendix.—A circular has been put into our hands, from Messrs. Blair & Rives, of Washington City, by which we are authorized to state, that copies to any amount, of the above useful and voluminous work, will be furnished to subscribers by the Publishers, from the commencement of the present session of Congress, up to the 1st of April, for \$2 each; and that after that period, "the price will be enhanced to \$3 each. In all cases, payment must be made in advance.

Our readers will perceive, that we have been unable to give our usual quantum of Miscellany this week, on account of the Programme of the Litchfield County Agricultural Society, which occupies the first page of this paper. Our object is, to give to farmers, and those interested in the agricultural and manufacturing prosperity of Litchfield County, timely notice of the arrangements made, and the premiums offered by the Society; so that they may be enabled to get a good start in the race of competition.

The Constitution of the United States has been in operation from the 3d of March, 1789, being a period of 59 years, in the course of which, we have had eleven Presidents. Of these, eight have sunk into the tomb; and only one of them leaves a son behind him; and only one a daughter.

Congress.—The debate on the Peace Treaty still continues to occupy the attention of the Senate in secret session. Of course, we can give no account of the result, until it shall be openly declared.

The "Union Magazine" for March, 1848.

This number is fully equal, if not rather superior to those which have preceded it. So far as regards the beauty of its engravings, and its refined and elegant literature, it holds a station in the front ranks of periodicals of this description. The first engraving, represents a Winter Scene, is entitled "Steps to Ruin—(The Last)." If any moral picture can convey an awful warning to the Drunkard, we should think that this would have a most powerful effect, in doing so. It represents a wretched Inebriate, stretched out in death on a snow drift, in a gloomy winter's night, even within a few paces of his cottage, while the figure of a dog seems in the attitude of howling over his frozen body. The Moon, half obscured in clouds, throws an apparent sickly lustre over the gloomy scene. The second, which is equally graphic, pictures forth a prison scene. The next, is a beautiful Fashion Plate for the present month, for Mothers, with an infant in the Cradle. The artists are T. Doney, M. Osborne, and W. S. Barnard. The work is adorned with beautiful wood cuts.—Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, Edith.—Israel Post, Publisher, 140, Nassau st., N. Y.—Price, \$3 per annum.

Navotuck Rail Road.—This work is now in a fair way of being commenced. On Wednesday evening last, a large meeting was held at the City Hall in Bridgeport, and a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions for the residue of the stock—\$40,000 having been declared sufficient. Nearly the whole of this amount has already been subscribed. There can now be no doubt of the construction of the rail-road, which will terminate at Bridgeport.

The contractor, Alfred Bishop, Esq. of Bridgeport, has made arrangements for immediately commencing operations on the work, which will soon be completed as far as Waterbury. Mr. Bishop is decidedly of the opinion, that the whole track can be finished by the close of the present year—so that cars can be put upon it for travelling, on the 1st of January, 1848.

We tender our warmest acknowledgements to the Hon. ALBERT G. BROWN, M. C. from Mississippi, for valuable public documents, &c.

Suspended Banks.—A slip from Thompson's Bank Note Register says:

"The Cayuga Lake Bank, has resumed payment—it is one per cent discount." The same paper, (of March 1st), says:

"The notes of the suspended free banks of this State are improving: such as are secured by New York State Stocks, we are buying at 6 @ 10 p. c. discount. They will very soon resume, or the controller will sell their securities, which will pay 97, or 98 cents on the dollar. We cannot speak so encouragingly, however, of the Atlas, and James' banks, the notes of which are secured partly by mortgages, and Michigan stocks. The Susquehanna County Bank has redeemed every dollar which has been offered at its counter; we therefore quote it as formerly, at 2 per cent discount.

Fire.—A fire occurred near Mount Tom, about two weeks since. The school house in that vicinity, was burned to ashes. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The frequency of such occurrences, renders it necessary, that the strictest vigilance be exercised, in regard to such perpetuations, as well as in regard to accidental fires. We can hardly conceive of more deep rooted depravity; than that which instigates an individual to set fire either to public or private buildings. One would naturally think, that a school house, the place where the first rudiments of instruction are obtained, would naturally be spared; and the individual who would set fire to one, would desecrate his mother's sepulchre.

The latest accounts from Mexico, state that two American soldiers were murdered by a party of Mexicans, near Molino del Rey. Eleven Mexicans were arrested, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder.

Santa Anna is reported to have asked for passports, from Gen. Scott, to enable him to go to a foreign country. It is said, that Gen. Scott has granted his request, and that he is about to embark at Vera Cruz, for Havana, or Europe.

The City of Cordova, in Mexico, was taken possession of by the Americans, on the 15th of Feb., without opposition!

In Yucatan, the Indians are committing the most horrible massacres on the whites, not sparing age or sex; and destroying whole villages; they are represented as 40,000 strong. They are fully armed; it is said that the savages procured arms and ammunition from Belize.

The whites solicit aid from our government, in the shape of arms, and ammunition, and also that a portion of the Home Squadron, to preserve them from extermination; which will probably be granted.

The Treaty with Mexico.—Several despatches, dated March 6th, have been received from Washington, and published in the New York Herald, relative to the disposal of the Treaty with Mexico, by the Senate. They are of so contradictory a nature, that no reliance can be placed upon them. One of them, says: "It is now reduced to an almost perfect certainty, that the treaty will be ratified." Another one, in the very next breath, says: "It was doubtful this evening, whether the treaty would pass." &c. We think it will never pass the Senate without modification.

In Mexico, this same treaty has made a great deal of talk. The leading journals there hold forth the opinion, that it is unconstitutional—that it has not the sanction of the Mexican Republic, and would be utterly disregarded. Hence, amid such a contrariety of views and opinions, it is impossible to come to any correct conclusion on the subject.

General Scott coming Home.—We have the best reasons (says the N. Y. Herald,) for believing that Gen. Scott will soon be in the United States. The opinion is beginning to prevail that General Worth was the most in fault, and that the Court of Inquiry on Gen. Scott, was very harsh.

We have just received the able address of the Hon. Geo. S. Catlin, delivered at the late democratic convention, in New Haven. We shall notice it more fully next week.

17th Senatorial District Convention.

The Convention assembled according to Notice, at the Hotel of J. E. Ensign, Canaan, on Monday, the 6th inst., and was called to order by John Ryan, Esq., District Committee.

Hon. WM. M. BURRELL, of Canaan was chosen President, and N. B. STEVENS, of Norfolk, Secretary.

On motion, The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee, to draft resolutions:—Theodore Gold, John Ryan, Roger Averill, and Howell Wetherell.—Adjourned until afternoon.

The Convention re-assembled in the afternoon; and after an informal ballot for a candidate for Senator, they proceeded to take a formal ballot, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Dr. SAMUEL W. GOLD, of Cornwall; and he was declared duly nominated.

On motion, The following gentlemen were appointed District Committee for the ensuing year:—E. P. Goodsell, S. L. Binn, and John Ryan.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we have high authority for saying, that the "War with Mexico exists by the acts of Mexico;" and while we deplore its existence, we will give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, by denouncing the President for faithfully discharging the important and responsible duties committed to his care, and in preserving unshaken, the honor and glory of the nation.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of the Administration of the General Government, in carrying out the great and fundamental principles upon which it came into power; and especially do we accord to it our cordial approbation for vindicating national and individual rights.

Resolved, That the brilliant victories of our armies in Mexico, add a new lustre to the name and character of the American soldier, which will operate throughout the whole world, as a terror to enemies of American freedom and liberty, and teach a salutary lesson to the old rotten despots of Europe.

Resolved, That we will support the Candidate for President, recommended by the Democratic National Convention, but while we thus pledge ourselves to the decision of that body, we would give a most enthusiastic response to a Candidate selected from the old Democratic State of Pennsylvania; and from the exalted talents, and long and faithful services of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, we consider him best entitled to that distinction.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Dr. SAMUEL W. GOLD, as the Democratic Candidate for Senator of the 17th District, we present to the Electors thereof a man of great firmness, of acknowledged talents, and of unwavering Democratic principles, and we bespeak for him the united and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of this District.

Resolved, That we do approve, and will cordially sustain at the polls, on the 1st Monday of April next, the Democratic nomination for State officers, and for Sheriff of the County of Litchfield.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Litchfield Republican, Hartford Times, and Bridgeport Farmer.

W. M. BURRELL, President. N. B. STEVENS, Secretary.

Capt. Tobin, who is now at San Miguel, thus notices the last moments of a dying gambler, a desperado from Tennessee. "He was in the last stage of galloping consumption, and his latest breath was expended in blaspheming his Maker, boasting of having committed five murders, and regretting that he could not carry his money to 'H—l and cheat the devil at poker!" He died that night, and left \$2000 in gold behind him.

Old Printers.—There are now in our office the two oldest working printers, we believe, in the United States. One of them learned the Art in Drogheda, Ireland, in the year 1792, still "sets," a very correct proof, and is able to work by candle-light—having worked at the business fifty-six years. "The other 'graduated' at No. thumberland, Pa., in 1799, forty-nine years since. Where is there another office that has two so old patriarchs of the craft?—Galena Jeffersonian.

They are mere boys to old "Daddy Klopfer!" He was put to the case when he was 7 or 8 years old, by his father, who was a printer and publisher, somewhere in Germany. When he arrived at major ty, he came to America, and worked first in New York, where he subsequently carried on a large business. But failing in business he went to the case again. In 1838, he worked in the Democratic Review office at Washington. He was then nearly 80 years of age; having followed the business for some 70 years. He was a hale, hearty old chap—could do a full day's work, and set as good a proof as any man in the office. He worked late at night, and never complained of his eyes. He never worked on Monday; for he always got "smashed" as soon as he was paid off, and did not get over it till Tuesday morning. It was said of him that he had been earned every Monday for half a century. He was still living the last we heard of him (three or four years ago,) and we presume he is living yet; and that he will continue to live permanently.—Democratic Exponent, Marshall, Calhoun Co., Michigan.

A fire recently occurred in Columbus, Ohio, by which the Neil Block was wholly destroyed.

We would call the attention of our readers to a report of the Convention of the 17th Senatorial District, held in Canaan, on Monday last.—The candidate, Dr. S. W. Gold, of Cornwall, cannot fail to suit every DEMOCRAT, in the District, and of course, will be elected.

A Great Work in Prospect.—The Philadelphia News states that for many years, perhaps during his whole period of public service, Mr. Adams kept a journal, in which the events of the day, with his own comments and reflection thereupon, were recorded with steady regularity. This record of a long life amounts now to many volumes which will no doubt be given to the world.

Somebody, who writes more truthfully than poetically says: "An angel without money, is not thought so much of now-a-days, as a devil, with a bag full of guineas."

A proposition to invite Mr. Clay to visit the city of New Haven, was under discussion at a city meeting, held in that city, on Saturday last.

The Governor of Massachusetts has assigned the 3d of April next, for the choice of a member of Congress, vice J. Q. Adams, deceased.

Requiem for Adams.

BY DUGANNE.

"This is the end of earth."

There is a shadow on the soul of men— There is a sound as of a nation's sob, And a wild heaving sorrow, like the throbs Of a giant's mighty heart.

Adams is dead!

"This is the end of earth!"

O'er plain and glen

These words are wandering like a troubled bird, And the deep waters of all hearts are stirred;

He hath no longer part

In the rude warfare of the troublous world.

He who hath borne God's armor in the fight— He who hath struck brave blows for human right, And wrestled with the fiercest wrongs, and hurled His thunders at the brazen front of might—

Adams is dead!

He hath writ his glorious memory on the page Of a great people's history, and the blaze Of his all radiant life shall be enshrined—

A lofty beacon light,

A pillar of fire amid his country's night— A flame upon the altar of mankind, Fanned by the breath of patriots, whoso'er Riseth a freeman's prayer!

Adams is dead!

He hath ruled o'er generous natures, and sunk down

Gloriously diademed with the reverend crown

Of pure and spotless age,

Brighter and larger, as the dying sun Sinks in the ocean wave, His golden grave.

Meet was it that he died

Within those walls that heard his clarion tones

Echoing of yore

From Freedom's council-floor, And startling Europe's despots on their thrones—

Meet was it that he died

Grasping the helm, which none might better guide.

Raise ye a monument!

Ye pile not stones, nor build ye walls of brass, For "the old man eloquent!"

But gather chains by his stern thunders broken—

Rear ye the crumpled idols that he crushed—

Grave on those ruins the warnings he hath spoken, And crown the mass

With the lofty hopes that from his bosom gushed.

Then shall his parting words be given

In blessings from his glorious heaven—

"I am content!"

Movements of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

On the 4th of March inst., the Democrats of Pennsylvania met in full Convention at Harrisburg, and choose R. H. KERR, of Allegheny, President, and E. A. PENNIMAN and A. GILMORE, Secretaries.

The morning was occupied in examining credentials. The whole forenoon was passed in fierce disputes between the friends of Dallas and Buchanan.

In the afternoon, Mr. CHARLES TRAILERS, of Schuylkill, was appointed President, and Mr. FRASER, of Lancaster, and a multitude of others, Vice Presidents. On being inducted into the Chair, the President delivered a neat and pertinent speech, which had a wonderful effect in calming the agitated minds of the assembly.

On motion of Mr. STAMBOUGH, of Lancaster, it was agreed, to vote, viva voce, for a Candidate for the Presidency.

On taking the vote, it was found to stand as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. James Buchanan, 84 votes; George M. Dallas, 34 do; Lewis Cass, 10 do; Martin Van Buren, 5 do.

Whereupon, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, was declared to be the choice of that State, for the Presidency.

Well, our Pennsylvania brethren certainly have a right to their preference; but the most we apprehend is, that so many Candidates will be proposed for the Presidency, that discord and confusion will spring up in our ranks. However, the great National Convention that is to assemble at Baltimore in May next, will speedily adjust all difficulties of that nature.

Mr. PENNIMAN, of Philadelphia, moved that the delegates from each congressional district, be empowered to appoint one individual to represent each particular district, in the National Convention, and also, one to represent the same on the electoral ticket.

Mr. KERR, of Allegheny district, offered a substitute, that the delegates of each district select one to the National Convention, and two on the electoral ticket; and that a Committee of twenty-four be appointed, who shall select one of each two persons nominated for the delegation and the electoral ticket; and that they should pledge themselves in writing, to sustain the cause of Mr. Buchanan.

Here, a violent storm arose—the Dallas men, and a larger portion of the Buchanan men declaring that such a substitute was Anti-Democratic, and looked too much like arbitrary dictation. The storm grew more and more furious—the debate waxed louder and louder—so that they were compelled to adjourn, without coming to any agreement. Such wranglings are wrong, and greatly injure the cause of the Democratic party. The proper course is, quietly to choose delegates to the National Convention, and let them vote for whatever Democratic Candidate they may deem best, with the full and fair understanding, that they go to Baltimore to represent the wishes of the great National phalanx, and not the predilections of any one State in particular.

Mr. CLEY.—We learn that in the event of Mr. Crittenden's election to be Governor of Kentucky, of which there is no doubt, Mr. Cley has consented at the earnest request of his friends, to re-enter public life, and to resume his place in the United States Senate, the Legislature consenting.—Washington National Whig, March 4th.

Anniversary of the 'One Pine Division'.

We attended one of the most heart-cheering celebrations of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, that we ever before witnessed in Litchfield County. This event took place in the beautiful, flourishing, and hospitable village of Plymouth, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 2d of March inst. It was the Anniversary of the prosperous and energetic "One Pine Division."

The Mattatuck Division from Waterbury, with their splendid banner, borne by that veteran Son of Temperance, Br. Garrit Hotchkiss, accompanied by the fair Daughters of Howard Union, No. 3; the Watertown, the Bristol, and the Bantam Divisions, by particular invitation, were all strongly represented, on this glorious occasion. The whole number of the Members of the Order who were present, could not, we think, have fallen much short of 500—added to whom, were at least 1000 spectators and invited guests.

The ceremonies of the day were commenced by the dedication of the new Hall of the "One Pine Division," in which solemnities, the Worthy Patriarch of that Division, Mr. Lucius Bradley, officiated as Master and Director; and the Reverend H. B. Elliot, Recording-Scribe of the Mattatuck Division, offered up a fervent and impressive dedicatory prayer to the Throne of Divine Grace.—This ceremony, conducted according to the strict rules of the Order, though short, was peculiarly solemn and imposing. And here it may not be improper to speak of this most elegant Hall. It is located a few rods north of the Congregational Church. The building is large, neat and spacious and looks as if it were designed for a High Academy, being surmounted with a cupola in good architectural taste. The room would not probably vary much from 30 by 40 feet. It is decorated with curtains of ingenious semi-transparent paintings, representing rural landscapes, in which the favorite Pine shines most conspicuously—beautifully figured carpets—and all the furniture correspondingly tasteful and appropriate.

After the dedication, a procession was soon formed, consisting of the officers, brethren and daughters of the several Divisions, in complete regalia, and under the direction of Br. Henry B. Graves, Esq., Chief Marshal of the day, proceeded to the Congregational Church, where a large assembly of auditors were already convened. The exercises in the Church commenced a few minutes past 3 o'clock.

The Choir led by Br. John Mansfield, sang a Temperance Ode, composed by the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Rev. A. L. Stone, of Middletown. This was a masterly and an animated performance.—Then followed a heart-touching petition to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. H. D. Ketchell.—Again the Choir sang a selected Temperance melody, in their usual high-wrought style of symphony. And now came the Address by Rev. Brother H. J. Fox. We shall not attempt to portray the peculiar merits of this Address—for we do not feel that we are adequate to the task. It is above all praise and censure. The Rev. Orator, after a most striking allusion to the case of Cain, took his words—"Am I my brother's keeper?" as the foundation of his discourse. He went on to show the nature of man's moral accountability to his Maker, so far as he is bound to use every faculty that God had given him, for meliorating the condition of his fellow-men, and rescuing them from destruction. In this view of the subject he clearly and conclusively proved, that ever man is his "brother's keeper." And especially so, in regard to striking back the fearfully destructive ravages of Intemperance, the siders and sitters of which, as well as those who stand aloof from the great Temperance Reformation, would have an awful account to render up, in the day of judgment.

He proceeded to show, that whatever vice tended to sap the foundations of society, mar its purity, and destroy its happiness, was a flagrant transgression of God's moral law, and that He would visit upon the head of every transgressor, the most fearful woe, and terrible retribution, unless he repented and reformed.

He concluded with a most graceful compliment, which was well merited, to the Daughters of Howard Union—and the most glowing words of encouragement to the Sons of the One Pine Division, and to the members of other Divisions, to persevere in their humane and benevolent undertaking.

The exercises in the Church were concluded by a closing ode from the accomplished choir, and the Benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Elliot.

The Members of the Order, together with a large number of invited guests, adjourned to the basement of the Church, where a queenly banquet was prepared, under the direction of the truly amiable ladies of Plymouth. The tables literally groaned with their sumptuous burdens. All manner of the richest and most delicious cakes, pies, cheese, smoked and dried meats, and choicest fruit, were passed around the delighted assembly, in repeated succession, with an ease, urbanity and rapidity, that held the guests in admiration. So that they "did all eat, and were filled," and none went "empty away." Then came around, with the same order and facility, glasses of pure and sparkling water. The usual toasts and speeches at the table were dispensed with, on account of the threatening storm; and at an early hour, the guests departed, absolutely enraptured with their princely entertainment. And well they might be. For such scenes of festive hilarity, leave no sting of regret behind, because they are innocent and rational, and must, therefore, have a healthful moral influence. They are blessed alike to those who give, and to those who receive. Long will they be remembered, as the brightest spots in life's dreary desert. They bind strongly together the links of Friendship's golden chain, which nought but the hand of death can sever. Long may the "One Pine" flourish, and spread its evergreen branches abroad, in sunshine and shadow, in summer calm and wintry storm; and may thousands of the redeemed be gathered from year to year, under its balmy and wide spread shade, and enjoy its refreshing fragrance, and drink of the pure and sparkling fountain that bubbles up near its roots; and then go on their way rejoicing. And long may the delightful village which it adorns, increase in prosperity, in enterprise, in intelligence, and in

moral exaltation—which is not to be outdone by any other village in the land, in her enduring virtues of friendly feeling, benevolence and hospitality, which impart such an indescribable charm to the joys of social intercourse!

English News.

The intelligence from Ireland is distressing. No doubt starvation and famine, in that country are just as great as they were last year, when there was such a noise made about it. Ireland is truly in a lamentable condition—almost on the eve of a revolution—a revolt, blood, murder, and everything monstrous. The British Government have procured a rescript from the Pope, which has been read in all the Catholic churches of Ireland, and which is calculated to put down political agitation. This is a very singular fact in the present day. Henry the Second, King of England, in the year 1154 (see Maturin's new novel, "Eve,") obtained from Pope Adrian the Fourth, a bull authorizing him to conquer Ireland; and now the British government are adopting the same old method of interference to procure some kind of a government for that devoted country. It is strange to see the Protestant country of England asking Rome for help to govern Ireland.

Another point of interest in the news, is the probable success of the bill enfranchising the Jews by the British Parliament. It has been read a second time in the House of Commons. It will pass there and will, no doubt, pass the Lords. The Jewish capitalists of London have too much influence in the money market for the bankrupt lords and peers of England to present any opposition calculated to defeat the wishes of the Hebrews.—Herald.

British Designs on Cuba.—A singular development was made in the British House of Commons on the 3d ult. Lord George Bentinck made a long speech on the West Indies, by way of a preface for asking for a committee on the subject of West Indian interests generally. In this speech he made a positive declaration that the British government had a right to seize the Island of Cuba for the debts owing to England by the Spanish bond-holders. He avowed the purpose, also, of liberating all the slaves there, soon after the seizure should be made by the British government.—A committee was granted on the subject, to make inquiry into West India affairs, the seizure of Cuba included.

What will the inhabitants of Cuba say to such a purpose, now openly avowed in the British Parliament, and a committee appointed to deliberate on the matter?

Naval.—The U. S. ship Columbus, 74, Captain Wynnan, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Biddle, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Thursday from the Pacific, and from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 4th. Hon. William Crump, Lieut. C. K. Poindexter, U. S. N. came passengers in the Columbus.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

March 6, 1848. Cattle Market.—At market, 1000 Beef Cattle, (550 Southern), the remainder eastern—and New York State, 80 Cows and Calves, and 700 Sheep and Lambs. Beef Cattle.—The market was rather dull to-day but prices nevertheless, are well maintained, as they have been during the week, at \$7 a \$9 per cwt. as in quality. 200 left over. Cows and Calves.—The supplies were about equal in number to those offered the week previous. We quote at from \$22 to \$35 a \$50. Sheep and Lambs.—Are scarcer just now than they have been for nearly a twelvemonth. Prices are very high. Sales at from \$3 25 to \$4 a \$7. Extra fat as high as \$11.—All sold. Hays.—Good Timothy and clover-seed are selling at 62 1/2 a 75¢ per cwt. Wheat, oat and rye straw's worth \$2 37 1/2 a \$2 56 the 100 bundles.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

At market, 320 Beef Cattle, 25 calves Working Oxen, 150 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep and Lambs, and 425 Swine. Beef Cattle.—\$4.75, \$5, \$5.75, \$6, \$6.35, and \$6.50. Working Oxen.—Sales at \$65, 70, 78, 80, 90 and \$110. Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$22, 25, 28, 33, 35 and \$37 1/2. Sheep.—Sales at \$2.33, 2.75, 3.50, 4, 4.50 and \$5. Swine.—At wholesale, 4¢ for Sows and 5¢ for Barrows. At retail, from 6 to 6 1/2¢.—Post.

NEW-YORK MARKET, March 6.

FLOUR. Genesee at \$6 37 1/2, and best quality at \$6 62 1/2; Michigan at \$6 27 1/2; Petersburg at \$6 37 1/2.—New Orleans and Ohio brands were held at the same prices. Corn, 50 60 Lard, 8 @ 8 1/2; Rye, 90 Butter, 14 @ 15c; Oats, 45 Cheese, 6 1/2 @ 7c; Pork, Mess, 10 87 St. Crk. Sug. 8 @ 8 1/2; Beef, 13 00 P. R. Sugar, 6 @ 6 1/2; Shad, No. 1, 7 00 White Havana, 7 @ 8c; Codfish, per 100 lbs. 3 62 Rice, 8 @ 8c.

Hunt's Liniment.—As a striking instance of the power of this EXTERNAL REMEDY, among many other wonderful cures, we have ourselves seen, and from actual inspection, that a small lad in this village, who had been for years suffering under a spinal affection, and had become distorted, or hump-backed in a distressing manner, has been entirely relieved by the application of Hunt's Liniment alone, and he now stands erect as other lads of his age, and bids fair to be a healthy and useful man. With these facts before us, we consider the discovery of this remedy of incalculable importance to mankind; and the Proprietor who provides it for the constantly recurring wants of human life, to relieve suffering, while it excites to health and activity, as said before, is a benefactor of the human race, and peculiarly deserving the public patronage.

CALICOES AT REDUCED PRICES. BEING desirous of cleaning out our stock of PRINTS before making Spring purchases, we will sell at COST for a month. We have on hand some of very good quality and pretty style, at 10 cents per yard. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, Feb. 16, 1848.

Notice

IS hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. NORMAN PARKER, JASON PARKER, Woodbury, Feb. 23, 1848. 35—3wp

True Happiness consists in enjoying good health, entirely free from any ailment. The climate being so dangerous an enemy to the development of true health, it is absolutely necessary to provide some sanative means to assist Nature in the restoration of her strength. The Indian Remedies of Capt. Brant are the protective strength of those who employ them, either to guard against, or cure those inveterate complaints of a consumptive and eruptive character, so continued or augmented by this variable climate. 35

If men of doubtful responsibility, know how often their creditors perused the Tax Collector's books for the purpose of ascertaining who had paid promptly their Taxes, that they might know who are worthy of further credit and whom not; we apprehend that fewer names would be found standing unpaid on old tax lists than there now are.

15th Senatorial Convention.

THE Democrats of the 15th Senatorial District are hereby notified that a convention will be held at Fyler's Hotel in Winsted, on the 15th of March, at 10 o'clock; A M for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the next General Assembly of this State. Each town is entitled to send four delegates. By order of the District Committee.

Town and State Tax.

FOR the accommodation of those persons who have forgotten that there are TAXES standing against them, which were laid on Lists of 1844 and 1845, I propose to publish a list of delinquent Tax payers, with the amount of each man's tax. WM. F. BALDWIN, Collector. Litchfield, March 7th, 1848. 37

For sale.

THE Office in the village of Litchfield, lately occupied by the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, deceased. Also the valuable building lot, on which said office stands, containing about two acres. Enquire of O. S. SEYMOUR. Litchfield, Conn, March 1st, 1848. 36

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until he receives his supply of New Spring Goods—his remaining stock of calicoes, cotton Goods, Muslin de lains, alpaca, Shawls, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Dress trimmings and many other articles at first cost, for Cash. Also Broadcloths & Cassimers, at about first cost—a good chance for those who wish to purchase. CHARLES L. WEBB, 36 3/4 March 1st, 1848.

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment.

CONSTIPATION, or Costiveness—This may be generally obviated by the Ointment alone; but in severe cases, when the bowels require to be freed of their contents without delay, the Solar tincture may be used with decided advantage, for unlike the drastic Purgatives generally used for this purpose, it does not exhaust, but rather strengthens the patient. Apply the Solar Tincture to the stomach and bowels, morning and evening, at the same time using a suitable diet and the Alkali Bath.



Corns on the feet—Apply the Solve every evening on going to bed. Bathing the feet in weak ley, before using the solve, will facilitate the cure. Cramp—Apply the Solve liberally to the throat, breast, and feet. Use the Solar Tincture as directed for CHILDREN, or give Onion Syrup, i. e. the Juice of Onions, sweetened with sugar. If the case is a severe one, put the Child in a warm weak ley bath for a short time, till the whole surface is warm. Bear in mind, that the disease is not always cured, when the difficulty of breathing ceases or is diminished. The child should be closely attended to, day and night, for some time, until its health is fully restored.

Convulsions or Cramps—Apply the Ointment to the chest and feet, after bathing in the Weak ley bath.

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 throughout 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, 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, Wolcottville; H. P. Welch, 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; Alford & Brothers, New Hartford; Warren & Newton, and E. Curtis, Watertown; Seth Thomas & son, Plymouth Hollow; Humiston, Camp, & co., Terry, Porter, & co. Plymouth. 32

CYLINDER CHURNS.

THE Subscribers are manufacturing, and have on hand, a new article of Cylinder Churns, with a revolving dasher. These Churns are superior to any found in the market. The Butter is made, and the milk worked out, and the butter fitted for the table, without taking it from the churn. Farmers and others who are in want of such an article, will do well to call at the 'Mill,' one mile south of this village, and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

MORRIS & PERRY. Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 24th, 1848. 35

DR. P. C. CUMMINGS, Dental Surgeon. WOULD inform the people of Cornwall and vicinity, that he has located himself in West Cornwall, where he invites all wishing Dental Operations to favor him with a call. Rooms at C. Pratt's house, until further notice. Chloroform administered if requested. West Cornwall, Jan. 6th, 1848. 42-28

New Haven & Northampton Co.

Railroad Arrangements, Commencing January 26th, 1848. On and after Wednesday, January 26th. Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted) 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 Plainville, and the 4 P. M. Train from New Haven, 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, Winsted, New-Hartford, Collinsville, and Unionville, to connect with the 11 A. M. Train to New Haven. Returning upon the arrival of the Train at about 2 P. M. HENRY FARNAM, Superintendent. New Haven, Jan. 26, 1848. 43-33.

Company A, 4th Regiment.

Attention Company! THE Drills of the above Company, will be continued hereafter, on each succeeding MONDAY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. By order of the Commandant. JOHN W. LANE, Ord. Serg't.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. J. LOCKWOOD, J. ZANE, W. J. KNAPP.

N. B.—The business heretofore transacted by the above firm, will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, at the same place, under the name and firm of KNAPP & BURRITT.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. W. J. KNAPP, O. W. BURRITT. New Milford, Feb. 9th, 1848. 35—3wp

SPLENDID PREMIUM PLATES! FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, for 1848 edited by John Inman, and Robert A. West.—A repository of the choicest American literature, entirely original, and of the most costly original embellishments. The Columbian Magazine enters upon a new year with prospects increasingly bright and promising. It has attained a proud position in the public estimation. The press universally, and with a generous kindness which the proprietor gratefully acknowledges, has borne testimony to the superiority of its literature, and elegance of its embellishments; while its immense and constantly increasing circulation, shows that the press, has but uttered the general sentiment, and affords such agreeable evidence that it has met the expectation of all, that it seems to the publisher almost unnecessary to speak of the future.

It cannot be necessary to say much of the literary department of the Columbian. The gentlemen who have so long and satisfactorily discharged that duty, continue their official services, and the publisher is happy to announce, that he has made arrangements with several of the most distinguished writers in this country, whose regular contributions will enrich the Magazine; while, as heretofore, the merit of an article, quite as much as the fame of its writer, will be the passport to its pages. Elevated sentiment, and pure morality, will distinguish all the literature of the Columbian Magazine.

The paper on which the Columbian will hereafter be printed, is manufactured expressly for the purpose, by one of the largest and most highly esteemed makers in the Union, and the typography will be of proportionate neatness and elegance. The publisher respectfully solicits from authors, artists, subscribers and agents, a continuance of the confidence hitherto so generously awarded the Magazine. As an earnest of the liberality with which he intends to conduct that department of the work, he has prepared at a large outlay, a magnificent full length Portrait of Washington, in mezzotint and mezzotint, which will be presented, GRATIS, free of postage to every yearly subscriber to the Columbian Magazine, who will send to the Publisher \$3 in advance, postage paid. It is an engraving of such superior merit, and the subject is of such profound and abiding interest, that he cannot doubt that the gift, will gratify the receiver, and largely swell the list of subscribers. He annexes, also the unusually liberal terms of publication, it being understood that the subscriptions are in cash.

For \$3—the Magazine and Engraving of Washington. For \$5—two copies of the Magazine, and the Engraving with each.

The great National Picture of the Declaration of Independence, just published. This picture which was painted by Col. Trumbull for the Rotunda at Washington, and originally engraved on copper by A. B. Durand, has been re-engraved on steel, and is the result of two years labor. It contains portraits of all the signers and should be the Republican Emblem in the home of every American citizen. The size of the engraving is 21 by 31 in. Price, \$3.

Every person who will send to the publisher of the Columbian \$4 post paid, shall receive a copy of this Engraving and a copy of the Magazine for a year. The Engraving, free of postage! For \$5; the Magazine—Engraving of Washington—and Declaration of Independence. JOHN S. TAYLOR, Publisher. 151 Nassau-st. New York.

D. J. WARREN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Salisbury, Conn.

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store. NEW FIRM.

MEAFY & TROWBRIDGE, HAVE opened a Store in Litchfield, at the old stand of E. O. MEAFY, one door east of the Court House, for the purpose of conducting the above business, 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. Our friends, together with the public generally, are most respectfully invited to call and examine our goods for themselves. L. O. MEAFY, 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. MEAFY. Litchfield, September 6th, 1847. 47-13

CAP MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber has opened a shop over Lyman J. Smith's store, in west street, for the purpose of manufacturing

GAPS of all descriptions. LADIES' CAPS, a 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

Book Binding.

THE Subscriber will make to order Record, and Blank Books of all descriptions. 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

Bring on your Logs.

THE Subscriber having taken, and thoroughly repaired the Clock Factory 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, 1848. 31

C. M. Hooker, DENTIST.

MAY be consulted as heretofore, in Litchfield, Goshen and Woodbury. Extracted without pain, by the use of Chloroform, if requested. — ALSO — Fine Orris Tooth Powder, For Sale. February 17th, 1848. 34

E. W. BLAKE, DENTIST.

May be consulted at all hours at his residence, in South Street. Litchfield, Nov. 18, 1847. 31

HARTFORD ADVERTISEMENT.

Opening of Spring Trade! Tremendous falling off in the price of DRY-GOODS!—Extraordinary purchases at Auction, and from first hands, by the entire, and in the original packages!—Great inducements offered to the trade, and to the public, at the large

LONG BRICK STORE.

MANY are undoubtedly aware that a more diligent and judicious pecuniary management never pervaded the Manufacturing and Wholesale trade, than is at this moment witnessed both here and abroad. The natural and unavoidable consequence is, large failures have taken place, and many that are now even worth their thousands, have been obliged to suspend operations for a season, throwing their entire effort into the Auction Rooms, and tens of thousands of dependent and helpless beings out of employ. And why? Because the usual amount of Bank accommodations, &c., was not, and could not, in the present state of the financial state of the country, be granted to manufacturers. The result is, that large numbers have been obliged to stop, and send their effects to the Auction Rooms, for the purpose of raising the cash—or its equivalent, negotiable paper. Thus, we behold ruin staring us in our faces.

For one already have witnessed the ruinous sacrifices of a neighboring manufacturing establishment, the effects of which were disposed of at Auction last Wednesday, at the House of "Emergency, Drexler, & Jones, consisting of TWELVE HUNDRED CASES OF PRINTED CALICOES, from the celebrated Print Works of Andrew,

OUR OLIO.



Fashion.—Ma'ma, your shawl's dragging in the mud.

'I'll take the sense of the meeting' as the man said, when he passed round the hat.

'I never judge from manners; for I once had my pockets picked by the civillest gentleman I ever saw,' said Lord Byron.

Pretty Keen.—The Albany Patriot says—One of our Methodist clergymen, lately said in a sermon, that if all the world believed the Second Advent was to take place on the 23d of March, 1848, at three o'clock P. M., two-thirds of them, would delay all preparation for it, till half-past three!

Are those Whig dogs? asked a democratic politician of a little boy, who felt rich in the possession of a number of young pups, but a few days old.

Yes, sir, was the reply.

'Then I won't buy them; I don't want any but democratic ones,' said the gentleman.

Well, sir, said the boy, 'they are whig dogs now, because they haven't got their eyes open. They'll be democratic, fast enough, one of these days.'—Dem.

Hard of Hearing.

'I have a small bill against you,' said a pertentious looking collector, as he entered the store of one who had acquired the character of a hard customer.

Yes, sir, a very fine day indeed, was the reply.

'It would be better if we had a little rain.'

'D— the rain,' continued the collector—and, raising his voice, he bawled, 'have you any money on your bill?'

'Beg your pardon, sir; I'm a little hard of hearing. I have made it a rule not to loan my funds to strangers—and I really don't recognize you.'

'I'm collector for the Philadelphia Daily Extinguisher, sir, and have a bill against you,' persisted the collector, at the top of his voice, producing the bill, and thrusting it into the face of the debtor.

'I've determined to endorse for no one, you may put the note back into your pocket book—I really cannot endorse it.'

'Confound your endorsement—will you pay it?'

'You'll pay it! No doubt sir, but there is always some risk about those matters, so I must decline it sir.'

'The money must be mine to-day!'

'Oh, yes—ninety days, but I would not endorse for a week for you, so clear out of my store, sir—it's seldom I am pressed upon for an endorsement even by friends—on the part of a stranger, sir, your conduct is inexplicable. Do not force me to put you out, leave the premises.'

And the bill was returned to the 'Extinguisher' office, endorsed—so infernal deaf he couldn't hear.

'Which are the hyenas and which are the monkeys?' inquired a child of the showman, 'whichever you please, my dear; you're paid for admission, and have a right to choose.'

A short man became attached to a very tall woman, and somebody said that he had fallen in love with her.

'Do you call that falling in love?' said an old bachelor. 'It is more like climbing up to it.'

The Best Yr.—A great many anecdotes have been told of Gen. Taylor's coolness, and sagacity in the hour of danger, but the following goes ahead of anything we have lately seen:

'The General is in the habit of riding with very short stirrups. Well, in the heat of the fight at Buena Vista, the old veteran saw a cannon ball making towards him from one of the Mexican batteries, with terrific speed. Rough and Ready eyed it for a moment, with great interest, during which, he ascertained with mathematical precision, the exact spot where it would hit him if he remained still. But at the same time, he satisfied himself that with a little finesse he could avoid the danger. So, waiting with great patience until the shot was about striking him, he deliberately raised himself in his stirrups, and the ball passed between him and his saddle, leaving him quite unharmed! This the Doctor saw with his own eyes, and therefore there can be no doubt of its truth.'

The grandfather of John Quincy Adams had four paralytic attacks, but survived them all, and died at last of old age.

'Tread gently over the ashes of the dead, but avoid the utterance of any sentiments in their favor, which may mislead the inds of the living.'

Twenty-five cent pieces, so admirably counterfeited that the eye cannot detect them, are in circulation. The ring is false, and the practiced ear may detect the counterfeit readily by the sound.

The number of deaths, in Philadelphia, week before last, was 135!

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 travelling 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 prepared to furnish agents, for cash, at the lowest possible prices.

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

Flour Mill.

THE subscriber has just completed a thorough repair of the well known grist-mill on Boutan River, about half-a-mile East of the village of Litchfield, at which place he is now prepared to enter upon the business of

Grinding?

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.

ARMOND OLMSTED, Litchfield, June 23d, 1847.

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 attended to.

At a Court of Probate holden at Kent, within and for the District of Kent, on the 7th day of February, 1848.

Present—JOHNSON C. HATCH, Judge.

THE Administratrix of the Estate of Clark Beardsley, late of said District, deceased, represents the same to be insolvent; and prays the appointment of Commissioners, thereon. Whereupon, it is Ordered, that Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors of said Estate, be appointed at the Probate Office, in said District, on the 21st day of February, 1848, at 9 o'clock, forenoon.

JOHNSON C. HATCH, Judge.

At a Court of Probate holden at Salisbury, within and for the District of Salisbury, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1848.

Present—JOHN G. MITCHELL, Judge.

ON motion of William M. Barrall, and Elisha H. London, Executors of the last will and testament of Rufus London, late of said Salisbury, deceased—This Court doth decree that six months from this date be allowed and limited for the creditors of the Estate of said deceased, to exhibit their claims against the same to the Executors aforesaid, and doth also direct 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 Salisbury, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

JOHN G. MITCHELL, Judge.

Probate Court, Cornwall District, ss. February 14th, 1848.

ON the petition of Jeremiah Dean, of Cornwall Guardian to the persons and estate of Jeremiah D. Egleson, and William D. Egleson, minors of this District, showing that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in Cornwall within said District, bounded as follows, to wit: East on Truon's Dibble's land, West on Samuel Jaffer's land, and South on John Miles's land, containing about twenty-eight acres—the estimated value of which being about three hundred dollars.

And that said real estate cannot be occupied and improved to advantage, 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 avails thereof disposed of as the law directs; and praying for liberty to sell the same as per petition on file, dated the 14th day of February, 1848.

Ordered, That said petition be heard at the Probate Office in said District on the 13th day of April 1848, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, and that said Guardian give notice of the pending of said petition, by advertising this Order in a newspaper printed in Litchfield, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the time of hearing the same.

Certified by PHILLO KELLOGG, Judge.

Glass.

ENGLISH, French, and American, Glass of all sizes and varieties at the City prices, kept constantly on hand and subject to order at the Sign of "Drugs and Medicines," South Street.

PURE CHLOROFORM

FOR Surgical and Dental purposes. For sale at New York prices at the sign of "Drugs and Medicines," South-street, Litchfield, Feb. 16, 1848.

For Sale or to Let.

AGRIST and SAW-MILL in good repair. The GRIST-MILL, contains two runs of stones, situated on the west branch of the Shepung river, in the town of Warren, containing good water privileges, in the neighborhood of M. & J. Peters' Iron Works. ALSO—A good dwelling house, Barn and fixtures, and 26 acres of good land. The above will be sold at a great bargain, as the proprietor intends leaving.

LAURIN CHAPMAN, Woodville, Jan. 11, 1848.

BIBLE REPOSITORY. A VARIETY of BIBLES at the same prices that the American Bible Society sell for, from six cents upwards.

One door south of the "Drug Store." W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN.

THE GREATEST MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT

HAS received the abv. title from thousands who have been benefited by its use.

Its operation is wonderful. Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended.

For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of unnumbered characters from many persons well known throughout the county of Westchester, where the great reputation of this Medicine was first established.

During the last year I have received from all parts of the country a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy, sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates.

For the following diseases, Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe, and speedy cure. Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quincy issues, ulcers, ague in the breast and face, tooth aches, sprains, bruises, salt rheum, burns, croup, frost-bite, 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 that the proprietor professes.

Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used, it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad:

The above engraving is a caricature of the Spine, which is often occasioned by neglect of that common complaint—a Stic in the Back. Hunt's Liniment 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, G. F. Peck, Ellsworth, D. Gould, & G. F. White, Sharon, Barnum Richardson & Co., Lime Rock, Brewster & Paize, Canfield & Robins, H. Ames, Falls Village, G. & P. Hunt, J. G. Caultkins, South Canaan, E. T. Humphrey, Lakeville, R. Bull, Salisbury, Landon & Co., Chapinville, G. Humphrey, Canaan Depot, E. G. Lawrence, Norfolk, R. Rockwell, & Co., Colebrook, S. L. Hunt, Winchester, M. & C. S. Camp, H. Perkins, Winsted, Brodette & Gray, Hitchcockville, W. B. & S. Alfred, New Hartford, Crow & Jewett, A. Baker, Barkersville, N. Smith, Torrington, W. N. Hangerford, James Gardner, Wolcottville, A. Miles & Son, Goshen, H. P. Welch, Milton, D. Tomlinson, New Preston, F. Barnman, S. E. Bostwick, New Milford, G. Hanford & Co., Bridgeport, W. G. Smith, Roxbury, Thos. Brinsmade, Washington, W. C. Bristol, Woodbury, Warren & Newton, E. Curtis, Watertown, S. Thompson & Son, Plymouth Hollow, Humston, Camp & Co. Plymouth, C. N. Case, P. W. Noble, Harwinton, W. F. & G. H. Baldwin, Litchfield, Geo. E. Stanton & Co. Sing Sing; L. L. Allen & Co., Bethlem, 3mf6 Nov. 9, 1847. 20

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 Unfailing 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 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 valuable Medicine.

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 hernia. 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.

ALL 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.

FRESH TEAS, Fresh Ground Coffee, Old Java and Maracibo, Raisins, Crushed, Pulverized and Brown Sugars, Sal. Eratus, Starch, &c. &c. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, Litchfield, Sept. 14, 1847. 12

Dry Goods.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres—among which are some very fine French Black Goods, Dip Skin, Ribbed, Striped, Plaid and Plain Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. and other Vestings. Black Silk, 32 inches wide; Oil Silk, Linens, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, Calicoes, &c. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, Litchfield, Sept. 14, 1847. 12

Wanted.

BY the Subscriber, 6 or 8, Wood-Chop-Per's 2 miles southwest of Canada-Village. OSCAR F. BECKWITH, Goshen, Conn., Jan. 12, 1847. 29

FLOUR MILL.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

WASHINGTON and CHEPAUG MILLS. Gentlemen and Ladies, Now is the time to save your Siverences.

AS I, the subscriber, have just completed a thorough repair of the well known Grist Mill on Shepung 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 satisfy the public.

There are in the Mill, four 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. Stanton, New Milford, who are considered No. 1 in Milling—like-wise, 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 a Miller ready, at all times, on show and reasonable notice, to do up your grinding in the best manner.—Corn and Cobbs cracked and ground together, at any time.

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 to the ear, and shelled, riddled and fanned, if called for, at the same rate as above. Proveder any where nearly equally mixed, as to different kinds. Grain 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, nor all damages will be paid. Do it as soon as possible, and not delay over two weeks—shorter if possible. Plaster will be ground for one dollar per ton, if not of the hard kind.

I wish to return thanks to the public for past favors, 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 Saut Mill to clean Grain, and a Scouring Mill for hulling Buckwheat, and a Sieve to sift the hull out of the bran. ARMOND OLMSTED, Washington, Nov. 13, 1847. if 21.

PARK HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

THE Subscriber has taken this long and well known Public House, (recently occupied by Lehalob 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 of his ability. The Park House is situated in the centre of the city, and, in this respect, has no superior. BOARDERS, by the week, month, or year, will be accommodated.

The best of STABLES, and good Osters, always at attendance. SAMUEL WIRE, New Haven, June 25th, 1847. 1

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell—CHEAP—or exchange for village property in any town (except Litchfield) the farm known as the Phineas 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 dwelling-house, and good barns on the premises.

W. F. BALDWIN, Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 2d, 1848. if

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 leading to Plymouth and Harwinton.

Enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN PHELPS, 2d, Litchfield, 1848. hbi3w 2to32 if

Coloring.

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. 1

Wines &c.

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

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

W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, Litchfield, Sept. 14, 1847. 12

Caps.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Oil Silk Caps, Cloth Caps, Smoking Caps and Percussion Caps. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, Litchfield, Sept. 14, 1847. 12

Blank Work.

ON hand, full and half bound Ledgers and Journals, Quartos, Memorandums, &c., and will supply any order for Record Books of any description. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, Litchfield, Sept. 14, 1847. 12

Cravats, Scarfs, & Stocks.

W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, Litchfield, Sept. 14, 1847. 12

DALLEY'S

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The Wonder and Blessing of the Age. THIS medicine has more power and influence over disease than any other yet known. It entirely conquers.

Pain, Fire, Scar, Inflammation, and Mortification.

Fame, with her million tongues, says—'Next to the Bible let it be prized.'

No humane physician or parent should be without it at a moment. The pains of the worst burns are stopped instantly by it, and healed without a scar. It is also a sovereign remedy for the following diseases:

Piles, both blind and bleeding, Bronchitis Scald-Head, Rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, Sore Eyes, Salt-Rheum, Spinal Weakness, Fever Sores, Wounds, Swellings, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Strains.

Constipation and Inflammation of the Bowels, Felons, Barbers' Itch, Ague in the Face, Sore Throat, Tic Doloroux, Chapped hands.

And any thing that is sore and painful. The unparalleled popularity of this medicine has excited the cupidity of certain worthless persons, who are now endeavoring to palm off a counterfeit or imitation article upon the public; therefore observe that every box of the genuine has the written signature of H. Dalley, the proprietor, upon its wrapper. All others are spurious and should be avoided.

Only depot for the United States, No. 208, Broadway, New York, where all orders must be addressed, post paid, to H. Dalley.

For sale by H. Dalley, sole proprietor, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y., and by Milo A. Holcomb, Tariffville, Hartford county, Conn., the only travelling agent for the New England States; and Wholesale and Retail, by the following agents to wit: J. G. Beckwith, Litchfield; Terry Porter & Co., Plymouth; Seth Thomas, Plymouth Hollow; David R. Gould, Sharon; M. L. Graham & Co., Norfolk; Wadsworth & Crow, New Hartford; Daniel Dowolf, Colebrook River; A. A. Gridley, Watertown; Pratt & Foster, Cornwall; A. Miles & Son, Goshen; Nathaniel Smith Torrington; P. W. Noble, Harwinton; Lathrop & Bradford, Wolcottville; Welch & Kilbourn, Milton; Keney & Parkhurst, Bantam Falls; F. Chittenden, Woodville, D. H. Mufford & Co., New Preston, D. Tomlinson, Washington; R. S. Hunt Northville; Frederick Boardman, New Milford; S. & O. Williams, Pleasant Valley; Merlin Merrills, Barkhamsted; E. S. Woodford, Winsted, and Henderson & Co., New-Hartford Centre.

Dry Groceries.

A FRESH assortment of TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE—SPICES, &c., may be found one Door East of the Court House.

MEAFY & TROWBRIDGE, Litchfield, Oct. 6th, 1847. if 15

COLLECTOR'S NOTICES.

PLANKS, Notices of Military Enrollment, &c. For sale at this Office. Oct. 27. 13

Just Received,

PIE & 4 FLANNEL, all wool—a nice article for sheets, wrappers, &c. Cotton Bating. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, Nov. 9. 20

Varnishes.

COACH, Furniture, Mastie, and Japan Varnishes of superior qualities and low prices, may be found at the Sign of "Drugs and Medicines," South Street.

PAINTS.

At the Sign of "Drugs and Medicines," 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 manufacturers prices.

BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscriber, having hired the Black-Smith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Carrington 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, August 6th, 1847. if 7

Dyeing Establishment.

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 corner, where he will be prepared to color and clean all kinds of Clothing and Dresses of all colors. Also cleaning and dressing of HATS. Litchfield, Dec. 1st, 1847. 25

Leonard Stone

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the inhabitants of Litchfield and vicinity, as JOINER & CARPENTER, and solicits a share of public patronage. Also offers for sale, a quantity of Pine Lumber on reasonable terms, at the first door north of the Bank.

Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 26th, 1848. 31

Job Printing

IN all its branches and in every style, executed with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch, at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Litchfield, Conn.—Terms as reasonable as at any other office in the State.

Drugs, Medicines, I. Ints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, &c.

At the Sign of "Drugs and Medicines," South Street, may be found an extensive assortment of fresh and genuine Medicines, obtained from the 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, Goparas, Cobalt, Cocca, Chloride of Lime and Soda, Diamond Cement, Elixer, Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Conium, Dandelion, Jalap, Licorice, Gentian, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Colocynth, Spargel, Vanilla, &c. &c. Gum Shellac, Aloes, Myrrh, Opium, Guaiacum, and Arabic of different qualities, Glue a large assortment, Russian and American Isinglass, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, I