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Poetry.



From the Union Magazine for October. God Loves Him Still.

Remember ye, who, in your pride, A guilty brother cast aside, All human hearts to love will thrill, And tho' he sin—God loves him still!

God loves him still—and loves the more, Because to all he knew before, A heavier weight of woe and pain, Is added by your cold disdain.

Ah! once, in dimpled childhood's hour, As pure, as guileless as the flower That in his little hand he pressed, He smiled—by all around caressed!

Ye ne'er can know, how, ray by ray, And tint by tint, in Life's affray, His soul—a light, faded flower, Has lost the wilt of childhood's hour.

Ye ne'er can know what mighty grief Perchance in madness sought relief, Or how, by Error led astray, At last the wanderer lost his way!

Ye ne'er can know what wrong or strife Has blurred for him the leaf of life; But he who reads it—good or ill— With pitying eyes—he loves him still!

Ah! to no heart, tho' dark and drear From Heaven it stray, can sin be dear! And they, who most the syren know, Must loathe the most her haunts of woe.

Beware, lest, while that eager heart, By suffering learns "the better part," Your own, secure in pride, be steered, And meet the judgment unannear!

And thou, poor sinner, who dost know, Of guilt, the theme, the wrong, the woe; Who feel't too well that sin can claim The only sorrow worth the name;

Turn thou from those who turn from thee, From him who should thy brother be, And while thou weep'st, with grateful thrill, Look up to Heaven—God loves thee still!

From the Columbian Magazine for October. October Sonnets.

I love thy generous winds and clear blue skies, Thy standard-bearer of the old Frost King; Flung thy banner of fair Tyrian dyes O'er hill and forest—thus a welcoming October, unto this, my muse would sing, Thy month of pleasant gales, and bright-hued showers;

Bringing new strength with the cool autumn hours. Unto the sick man's frame—far scattering The hoar frost over meadow, field, and lea, Like silver net-work, while the laughing streams, With voices merrier in their minstrelsy;

Go flashing on their way in diamond gleams; And all my boyhood days of mirth and glee, October, come again, with thy winds rushing free.

I am again where forest shadows play In cheerless light upon the wood-paths old, When as a venturesome so free and bold, I climbed the nut-tree boughs, as lithe as they. Kind Memory, bear me back. I stand once more Within my childhood's home—my brothers' twin

Come with gay laughter to my side again; And we go forth the old haunts to explore, Where the shy squirrel hides; the autumn breeze Sweeps gaily by, and from the rustling trees, An ever-welcome shower, the brown nuts fall, While ringing out on the delicious air, Are laughter wild, and shout, and merry call, Telling of happy hearts, as yet untouched by care.

I have a tender memory of thy skies Long, long ago. I was a stripling then, Yet felt myself a man to herd with men, And I had learned to love two gentle eyes Of purest, holiest blue, which met my own Day after day; and a sweet mouth, whose smile Was lovely as the starlight—and the tone Of her kind voice, it ever might beguile The student from his dreams. October's sun Shone brightly, and the forest had put on Its robe of wondrous beauty, but the eyes Of gentle Marian with disease were dim, And ere October passed, on clearer skies She gazed with angel friends, and joined their heavenly hymn.

Now see how the spirited, manly, true-hearted, clear-tongued boy will do, after error; he resolutely determines to acknowledge it, without being afraid of any body's anger—to tell it just as it was. I never in my life knew any one injured by telling the truth in this way, but I have seen many a boy, and man too, who was looked upon with contempt, and thought poorly of, because he would tell sneaking lies, or half lies, or quarter lies.

The worst of untruths—those which are deliberately made up—stories about people—or little stories magnified into big ones—prove the teller of them to be a most worthless, impure, and mean person. The liar is indeed despicable both to God and good men. On the other hand, nothing is more beautiful than a strictly truth-telling young person; one who never varies from the truth—who is open, candid, and above deceit. To become so, a boy should strive hard—determine to become so—and he will become so. Besides, it is always so easy to speak the truth, and so very hard to arrange even an plausible falsehood, which even then will in all probability be found out, nineteen times out of twenty.

The Wesleyan and the Actress. [From the Life of Mrs. Jordan.]

During Mrs. Jordan's short stay at Chester, where she had been performing her washwoman, a widow with three small children, was by a merciless creditor, thrown into prison. A small debt, of about forty shillings, had been increased in a short time, by law expenses, to eight pounds. As soon as Mrs. Jordan heard of the circumstances, she sent for the attorney, paid him the demand, and observed, with as much severity as her good-natured countenance could assume:

"You lawyers are certainly infernal spirits, allowed on earth to make poor mortals miserable."

The attorney, however, pocketed the affront, and with a low bow made his exit.

On the afternoon of the same day, the poor woman was liberated. As Mrs. Jordan was taking her usual walk with her servant, the widow with children following her, and just as she had taken shelter from a shower of rain, in a kind of porch, drop-

An Honest Boy.

That "honesty is the best policy," was illustrated some years since, under the following circumstances, described by the Rochester Democrat:

A lad was proceeding to an uncle's to petition him for aid for a sick sister and her children, when he found a wallet containing fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and the distressed family were pinched for want. The boy revealed the fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed the good resolution—the pocket book was advertised, and the owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon hearing the history of the family, he presented the fifty dollars to the sick mother, and took the boy into his service, and he is now one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty always brings its reward—to the mind, if not to the pocket.

Take Care of your Habits.—Character is the substance—reputation the shadow only—sometimes longer and sometimes shorter. How important then, is care in the growth and formation of habits, since character is but a "bundle of habits," that years have been picking up and combining; and when combined, you may annihilate the composition, but you cannot alter it. It is no easy matter to drop habits, even those that hang most loosely upon the outside. We have an attachment to them, or they have an attachment to us, which is not readily separated. They are like an old pair of shoes, which, though there are no advantages attending them, still they are easy, and we are loth to "cast them off." They are like an old hat, which, though it has become unsightly, still sits comfortable to our head, and we dread the breaking of a new one.

Two Jerseymen are entitled to the credit of having constructed the first steam engine that ever propelled a vessel across the Atlantic; Stephen Vail of Morristown, and the late Daniel Dod, the brother of Stephen Dod, Esq., of Newark, and the father of the lamented Professor Dod, of Princeton. Our attention has been just now attracted to the subject, by the following interesting narrative of the first steam voyage across the ocean, which we copy from the Washington Union, as an act of justice to the skill, enterprise, and indomitable daring of the American mechanic, and Sailor. It is compiled from the "log book" of Stephen Rogers of New London, Conn., (now living) who was the sailing master of the vessel—called the Savannah, and which was commanded by Captain Moses Rogers, also of Connecticut. This valuable book appears to have been preserved by Capt. Rogers—J. W. Rogers, now master of the steamer Augusta, on the Potomac:—

The first Atlantic steamship (Savannah) was built in New York, in the year 1818, by Fichtel & Crockett, under the direction of Moses Rogers—subsequently her commander.

The engine was built by Daniel Dod, of Elizabethtown, and Stephen Vail of Morristown. The engine being put on board at Elizabethtown, and all things being in readiness, the ship sailed round to New York.

On the 29th of March, 1819, sailed from New York for Savannah, Geo., (where she was owned.) After a short stay at the latter place, she proceeded to Charleston, S. C., to take the President, James Monroe, to Savannah—(after these successful experiments) she sailed on May 25th, same year, direct for Liverpool—a full rigged ship of about 350 tons burden, with a low-pressure engine of 80 or 90 horse-power. She proved a fast sailer, and by the power of her engine alone she would make 8 knots per hour. She was commanded by Capt. Moses Rogers of New London, Conn., and Capt. Stephen Rogers of the same place was sailing master.

After a most successful voyage of 22 days, 14 of which her steam was used, she arrived at Liverpool. Before crossing the bar, however, an amusing incident took place, which may be worthy of narration here.

The ship was first discovered from the telegraphic station at "Cape Clear," (the southern part of Ireland,) and reported as a "ship on fire." The admiral who lay at the cove of Cork, despatched one of the King's "cutters" to her relief; but great was their wonder at their total inability, with all sail, in a fast vessel, to come with ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter, the engine was stopped; and the surprise of the crew at their mistake, as well as their curiosity to see the singular "Yankee craft" can readily be imagined. They at once asked permission to come on board, and were much gratified by a close inspection of this novel novelty. On approaching Liverpool, hundreds of people came off in boats to meet her. She was compelled however, to remain outside, until the tide should serve for her to go over the bar.

During this time, the steamer had all her colors flying; when a boat from a British sloop-of-war came alongside and hailed—

First Ocean Steam Voyage.

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Political.

From the Ohio Statesman. The Still-house Slander against General Cass, nailed to the Counter by one who knows.—The base and false charge against Gen. Cass, that he had erected the first distillery in Detroit, and that he sold Whiskey to Indians at an exorbitant price, was caught up by the Journal of this city and it was rung from one end of the State to the other. We then branded it as false—a base lie, manufactured for base purposes. The Journal reiterated the charge, and added falsehood to its infamy.

We now brand the charge again as false, and to sustain our assertion, we offer the proof contained in the following letter.—It comes from one of the best men in Michigan—from one whose name is not unknown in the West—from one who has held a seat in both branches of the National Congress—was the first Senator elected from this State to the United States Senate, and is now the popular and efficient United States Surveyor General, and whose word in a matter of fact, no man will dare dispute, for the name of Lucius Lyon, of Michigan, was never coupled with a dishonorable action.

The letter was not written for publication and we have to apologize to Mr. Lyon for its use—but in other manner could we mail the false hood more effectually than by giving his name as an endorsement of the assertion of the falsity of the charge against Gen. Cass:

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 3d inst., informing me that the charge that "General Cass erected the first distillery in Michigan and sold whiskey to the Indians," is producing some effect in Ohio, and in reply to your request to be furnished with a statement of facts in the case, I have to say that the whole charge is a silly falsehood, without one word of truth from beginning to end.

The first distillery in Michigan, and the

Extract from the Speech of Col. Francis M. Wyncoop, delivered at the Democratic Meeting, in Easton, O., Aug. 21.

As I said before, we were for months shut up in Mexico, as it were, and never got a paper from home. We often thought, often spoke of home, and were anxious to hear or see something that came from home. After waiting patiently for weeks, at last, there is seen in the distance, a long train, it comes. The soldiers gather around, and anxious inquiries are made. They open the newspapers, they read the Whig speeches that were made in and out of congress. Their eyes that were so brightened with hope a few moments before, fall to the ground, with downcast looks, and they go to their tents. Yes fellow-citizens, for several weeks, we tried in vain to sleep off the effect of whig policy, and the course of the inconsistent whig party in the United States—to smother, and keep down the effects produced by these oily-faced men, who were sitting at home in their cushioned chairs, doing all they could to disparage us. We saw that at home there was a Mexican party, who were doing all they could to encourage the Mexicans, and to discourage us. Their influence was felt, I can assure you across the gulf, and in the city of Mexico itself. I had men in my ranks, who had made great sacrifices. I had five prosecuting Attorneys with me, and many of the best Mechanics of our country, who for 37 months had formed themselves into a bulwark of bristling steel, between their country and her enemies. Had they not reason to complain—to feel angry with their countrymen who behaved in this way.

When the army entered the city of Mexico, they took possession of the archives of the nation, and found in the Hall of the Montezumas an immense number of speeches made by the leading whigs in the United States, done up in pamphlet form, for distribution, and directed to every nook and corner of Mexico.

I can't see the difference between a Tory of '76, and a Tory of '48. When the regular constituted authorities of our government are involved in a war, and the invader's foot is upon our soil, our country is our mother, and the majority should rule. Every good citizen should stand between his country and the invader, and the man that refuses to do this, encourages the enemy—as he who sold beef and flour to the British, in the Revolution.

My relatives are whigs, and my father was a Federalist; but notwithstanding, he in the last war of 1812, shouldered his musket, and fought for his country, and, as Com. Perry said, he was for his country "RIGHT OR WRONG."

A Friend of Regular Nominations. In one of the mining districts of Pennsylvania, immediately after the reception of the nominations of Cass & Butler, the following colloquy took place between a broken-down whig proprietor, and an honest-hearted Irish operative:

"Well, Murphy, the news is come."

"'Tis Sir."

"Cass & Butler."

"True, an mighty good news it is, shure!"

"But they'll be beaten."

"May be not sir."

"Yes, indeed they will, Murphy. The boys won't come up again—after the vote of Dallas on the tariff."

"How's that sir?"

"Didn't Dallas settle the question?"

"Shure he did that same."

"And didn't the foundry stop?"

"The foundry stopped, sir."

"You surely won't vote again for men who throw you out of employment?"

"It's the democratic ticket, you say?"

"Yes Murphy."

"I think I will, sir."

"You're a fool, Murphy. Will you submit to treatment like this from your own friends?"

"I'm thinkin'—murther!"

"Thinking of what?"

"I'm jes thinkin' sir, if it's our friends, as you say, that trate us so badly, what the Devil our innimies 'ud do if they could git a chance?"

The first printed book upon record is the book of Psalms, printed by J. Faust, and Peter Schoeffer, published on the 14th of August, 1457.—Printer's Guide.

STEREOTYPING EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER.

AGENTS WANTED, to solicit subscriptions for our valuable publications.

The Republican.

LITCHFIELD:

THURSDAY, October 12, 1848.

IF WE ARE NOT STRUCK WITH JUDICIAL BLINDNESS, WE SHALL CLING TO THIS CONSTITUTION AS THE MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM.—Lewis Cass.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, LEWIS CASS, of Michigan. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND, THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, LOREN P. WALDO, CHARLES A. INGERSOLL, STEPHEN FITCH, CHARLES B. PHELPS.

Political Action of our Church Members and Clergy.—A Cause of our Present Religious Declension.—This is the title of an elegant octavo pamphlet of 48 pages, beautifully printed by John R. McGowan, 106 Fulton-street, New York, 1848.

The author is evidently a gentleman of profound research; a close reasoner; and one who has thoroughly investigated the subject upon which he treats. His object seems to be a good one; that is, to show by a most conclusive chain of reasoning, that the present lamentable declension in piety, is attributable to the eagerness with which the church members and clergy of the present day rush into political discussions blindfoldedly, until they forget the paramount claims of religion itself.

After introducing the subject by pointing out the arduous duties of clergymen, and the important relation in which they stand to community, the writer goes on to say:

For the greater part of the last thirty years, this great Christian nation has been divided, distracted, confounded, and, in one instance, nearly rent asunder, by the agitation of one, or at the most, of two political questions; and these, not the great questions of political existence, or of national independence, as in the time of Napoleon, nor yet of a National reformation of Religion, (would that the latter had been a question!) as in the days of Luther—but questions simply touching a matter of dollars and cents, namely, the Tariff and Bank questions—the first especially.

In 1832, a Sovereign State of this Union arrogated or "nullified" the then existing law of Congress, for reasons which appeared to her abundantly sufficient to justify such an act. The excitement at the North was intense—any interference to those who did not witness it: I heard a Minister of the Gospel declare, at the time, that "South Carolina had better be left to her own slaves!" And a respectable religious weekly paper, published in New York, having a large circulation, and no doubt circulating at the South also, just at that moment came out with a "statement of the relative number of the whites compared with the blacks, in South Carolina," in connection with this subject; and avowed too by a half-truth, well calculated to back up the suggestion of the minister! (O the accuracy of spirit of equity, even in the ministers and professors of our meek and holy religion, that will split in the blood of innocent thousands, shed by the hands of an infuriated mob of blacks, whose tender mercies are cruel—simply for an advance in manufacturing profits! Is this the spirit of Religious Revivals?)

He makes frequent allusions to the corrupt courses of ministers of the gospel, in their political action, and quotes from their own language, to prove the truth of his charges. He then asks the solemn question, Whether such practices have a tendency to promote revivals of religion.

But the scenes of 1840 seem to have made the strongest impression upon his mind; and while he evidently shows a noble scorn of corrupt practices, he handles the subject of the "Log Cabin" mockery, in a spirit of truth, and with a causticity that is calculated to make those who were engaged in those scenes, wince and founder under his severe, but merited rebukes. On this point, he says:—

What mass conventions were then held, at which the clergy officiated! And at what an enormous expense, too, paid by professors!—How many foreign mission stations would that money have founded! How many colporteurs would it have furnished forth! How many bibles, testaments and tracts would it have sent to those who are perishing for lack of vision! Surely here was a higher and a nobler object for ministers to pray for, and for professors to labor and give their money for, than a Bank and a Foreign Tariff! What "log cabin" palaces were erected! This, said a whig friend to me, in passing the foundation of one, will cost 2,000 dollars; (that money would have bought 8,000 Bibles for distribution!) The heart of that conscientious whig friend misgave him at the moment; nevertheless, such was the corruption of the day, he was afterwards found in that very "log cabin," joyous and uproarious with the best of them.

And were any of our clergy seen at these "log cabins?" Alas! let the truth be told—Yes! and in their clerical capacity, too, even officiating at their dedication. "Dedication"—what a word! It means the public solemn consecration, or setting apart of a thing to its uses, generally with prayer; and what these uses were, we know too well: midnight orgies, carousals, drinking, song-singing—(and such songs!) jollity and fun! Did these "log cabins" and this song-singing and carousing, promote the cause of morality in general, or of temperance in particular? Let the professors who joined in them, and the Doctors in Divinity, who sponsored them, answer. What long, mock-heretic, half-wit witness—in which even our women and female children were publicly exhibited for effect, mixed up with coon-skins, board-shells, cider-bark, pewter drinking cups, &c.; as if by common consent, morality was to be altogether set aside for the time being, and one universal carnival to be celebrated!

What monstrous principles were then avowed—what unblushing lies were told and encouraged, even by respectable men, and high in office—and endorsed, too, by our professors and clergy!—These things can't be more—give us a chance, and we will answer. I don't stop to think. "Go it with a rush for Tip and Ly." "Rags for the people, and gold for the office-holders!" "The government are for bringing down a ten cent a day!" "We are threatened with a standing army of 200,000 men." These, and numberless other declarations and applications of the like sort, were relied upon to move the masses to the overthrow of the Sub-Treasury. But the corruption did not stop there; it reached even the drawing rooms and parlors

of the very elite of our fashionable circles, where the very highest refinements of elegant and polished life were made to "stoop" to the occasion, and the rich and missy harmonies of the Italian school were made to give place to the low and ribald doggerel of the day; the trembling keys of the piano danced under the jewelled fingers of our female aristocracy, in accompaniment to the mongrel and uncouth rhymes and airs of the rabble of the West, and the slaves of the South!

"Are these things forgotten? So much the worse. Are they past? Never!—nothing is past in the mind of the Infinite."

He takes care throughout the whole discussion, to inculcate principles of moral honesty and integrity; is utterly opposed to a spirit of selfishness and cupidity; lays down the principle, that labor is the real standard of the valuation of exchangeable commodities; and places the Currency question in its true light; and the effects which it produces on the morals of community, are clearly pointed out and described by the able writer. He is evidently well versed in the science of Political Economy; and very aptly quotes from that profound and standard author, Adam Smith.

Every American citizen should have a copy of this valuable work, and read it attentively, and try to remember it; for it contains truths of vital moment; it deals in no visionary chimeras; but strongly and strikingly sets forth matters of deep interest connected with the welfare of our common country. For never was there a time like the present, when the political corruptions of the day so imperatively needed a thorough and radical reformation.

It is probably well known, that the Editor of the New York Tribune has finally leaped over the dyke of neutrality, and taken his position upon Taylor ground. Doubtless, he was urged to this step by necessity. But why did he tell his readers to vote for Van Buren, in preference to Taylor? What is the support of that man worth, which comes neither from the heart, nor from principle; but is coldly rendered from motives of interest or expediency? One free and spontaneous expression of good will—one independent and unbiassed vote, will weigh more in the scale our country's justice and freedom, than all the cold, and reluctant, and constrained suffrages of the whole Whig party throughout the Union—in a moral sense, at least, if in no other. The Editor of the Tribune is conscious of this truth; and hence he does not refuse to publish the letters of such of the Whigs as are disposed to act in accordance with his former advice—notwithstanding, they all tacitly reproach him for his inconsistency and insincerity, in having abandoned his former position. We shall extract but one, among the multitude of similar letters that have been published within a few days past, in the New York Tribune:

"New-York, Sept. 29, 1848. I see from reading your paper, that you have lately published several communications from gentlemen heretofore considered as good Clay Whigs, stating the reasons why they will vote for General Taylor. I cannot go so far as your correspondents do, in stating who I will vote for; but I can certainly say who I will not vote for, and that will be General Taylor. I shall be governed by circumstances as to my voting, and most assuredly shall vote for the one that will be most likely to defeat General Taylor, whether that man be Martin Van Buren or Lewis Cass. I have been a Whig over a quarter of a century, and as there is now no Whig party, I shall embrace Loco-Focoism for the next four years, knowing that I cannot be treated worse than I have been by the Whigs, whose platform is the rewarding of their enemies at the expense of their friends.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect, Your obedient servant, H. R. ROBINSON, No. 31 Park-row."

Another Whig Slender Pinned. Those who undertake to slander Gen. Cass, will find that they "reckon without their host." They may be sure to meet with the withering scorn and pointed rebuke of good men of both parties. And they deserve no better treatment. At a late Taylor meeting in Patterson, N. J., T. H. King, of Georgia, in a most outrageous speech against Gen. Cass, when he came to speak of Hull's surrender, made the following remark, in deep black:—"Gen. Cass, the hero of Hull's surrender, is an ass, a villain and a traitor, and ought to have been hung."

Gen. Jesup, having been called upon, nobly disdained to disgrace himself by addressing a meeting that would countenance such base calumny. Whig as he is, his feelings were too deeply mortified to allow him to take any part in the proceedings of a meeting that would thus suffer the standard of moral dignity to be lowered to the lowest level of filthy black-guardism. On arriving at home, however, he wrote a letter to one of the officers of that meeting, the concluding portion of which, reads as follows:—"That gentleman, (meaning King) has been so unfortunate in his random statement of his facts, as not to have stumbled upon a single truth. His charges I know to be utterly unfounded from beginning to end. There is nothing in the history of the country, written or unwritten, to justify any one of them in the smallest degree. As to Gen. Cass, I served with him in two campaigns, a part of the time under his orders, and attached to his brigade. I have seen him in situations, and under circumstances that would test the courage of any man, and he never faltered; but always acted in accordance with the dictates of high courage and patriotism. Whatever may be the course of others, he is never the apologist of the enemy, but is always found on the side of the country."

We see here the wide difference that exists between a professed gentleman, and one who is a gentleman by nature, by dignity, by truth, and by sincerity. Our readers will make their own comments.

Horace Greeley's Taylorism.—In consenting to support Zachary Taylor for the Presidency, Greeley made the following statement, which must be exceedingly interesting to those who shut their eyes and "go it blind."—"But I have not changed my opinion of Gen. Taylor. I believe it was unwise and UNJUST! For Gen. Taylor personally, I have ever spoken with respect; but I believe a candidate could, and should have been chosen more capable, MORE DESERVING, more popular! I cannot pretend to support him with enthusiasm, FOR I DO NOT FEEL ANY!"

The Goliath.—The Detroit Free Press, of Thursday, publishes a rumor that the Goliath is sound and uninjured, notwithstanding the previous statements to the contrary. Capt. Palmer claims to have received intelligence, that the Goliath was driven by stress of weather, into a small stream call the St. Joseph, which empties into Saginaw Bay, on the Southern shore, where he believes that she has ever since been lying in perfect safety. We sincerely hope that Capt. Palmer's statement may prove correct.

Plymouth. The town that gave some 70 Whig majority last Spring, has this Fall elected a firm Democrat for Town Clerk, Elisha W. Johnson, Esq., and only elected Whig Selectmen, by about 5 majority.

Waterbury. Gave about 50 Whig majority last Spring, and this Fall, elected half Democrats.

This speaks a language, not to be mistaken by the friends of Taylor, and tells gloriously for Cass and Butler.

Afflictive Dispensation.—We learn from a Rev. Clergyman residing in Cornwall, that "On Thursday morning, the 5th inst., Mr. Elber Johnson, of Cornwall, was fatally wounded in the abdomen by a bull that he was leading; in consequence of which he died in 36 hours."

Mr. Johnson was a professor of religion, a worthy citizen—and his death was in the full triumph of the Christian faith. He left a widow and three small children to bewail their severe loss. He was the son of Samuel P. Johnson, and was 35 years of age.

Our exchange Editors are respectfully requested to copy the above.

We earnestly request the serious and undivided attention of our readers, to the very able and lucid Report of the "Acting School Visitors," commencing on the fourth column of our editorial page.

Extraordinary Contradiction.

Gen. Taylor to Mr. Devereux. "It is a right inherent in every freeman, to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those in whose hands the administration of the government may be placed."

Gen. Taylor to Mr. Conkey. "I have laid it down as a principle not to give my opinions upon, or prejudice in any way the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country."

\$1000 Reward.—J. H. Colvin publishes a card in the Syracuse Democrat in which he offers \$1000 reward "to any one who can show that Gen. Cass in any speech, letter, word, or conversation—in in favor himself, or approves of any action on the part of the General Government, for extending slavery into territory now free. As the charge is so often made, let us have the proof!"

Election of a Democratic Sheriff in Baltimore.—Mr. Cloud, (Democrat,) was recently elected sheriff of Baltimore City and County, by a majority of 165 over all the other candidates. Mr. Kane (Whig,) run on the Independent Ticket against him, and received the next greatest number of votes.

After the election was over, a riot took place among the disaffected portion of the young scape-graces, who demolished some of the windows in the "Patriot" and "Clipper" Printing Offices. No further damage was done.

Late and Interesting from Venezuela.—The United States Consul at Caracas, W. H. Freeman, Esq., arrived at Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week, from the first mentioned port, at which he embarked on the 19th of September last.

Mr. Freeman is the bearer of important despatches to our government, which deeply concern the interests of both republics. Maracabo was still closely besieged by the forces under the command of Monagas; and had not surrendered, as had previously been reported.

New York Protestant Episcopal Convention.—This Ecclesiastical body for the Diocese of New York, held their annual session last week, in St. John's Chapel, New York City. The business of the Convention was completed on Friday.

The principal subject of debate during the last day of the session was, Shall lay delegates be required to become communicants in regular standing, or may they be non-communicants? The question was decided in the affirmative, by a clerical vote of Yeas 76, Nays 36; and by a lay vote of Yeas 56, Nays 35.

A proposition was then introduced, authorizing the Standing Committee to pay to Bishop Onderdonk a yearly salary of \$2,500, until they were otherwise ordered and directed.

After going through the services appropriate for the occasion, the Convention adjourned without day.

An Important Rail Road Case Decided.—In 1845, a house was accidentally set on fire, by a locomotive of the Western Railroad. The house aforesaid stood near the line of the said Railroad, and was totally destroyed by the fire, caused by the locomotive aforesaid. Said house had previously been insured by the Springfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, who promptly paid over the sum of \$623 60, \$107 62, as interest money, being the amount claimed on the Insurance policy, by the owner of the aforesaid building. And for the recovery of said sum, with interest and costs of suit, the said Springfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company brought an action against the said Western Railroad Company.

The case came up for decision at the last session of the Supreme Court, at Northampton in Massachusetts. The Court rendered a fair and impartial judgment in favor of the plaintiffs.

A Judge Self Convicted.—The Hon. Judge Cone was recently arraigned before the Court for trial, in Decatur, Georgia, charged with having inflicted a wound upon A. H. Stephens, with a knife. The Judge immediately pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$800.

The Goliath.—The Detroit Free Press, of Thursday, publishes a rumor that the Goliath is sound and uninjured, notwithstanding the previous statements to the contrary. Capt. Palmer claims to have received intelligence, that the Goliath was driven by stress of weather, into a small stream call the St. Joseph, which empties into Saginaw Bay, on the Southern shore, where he believes that she has ever since been lying in perfect safety. We sincerely hope that Capt. Palmer's statement may prove correct.

Annual Meeting of the 1st School Society.

The Annual Meeting of the First School Society in Litchfield was held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 9th inst.

WM. ROGERS, was appointed Moderator, and Dr. R. M. WOODRUFF, Clerk, pro tem. Dr. A. S. LEWIS, was appointed Clerk, for the ensuing year.

The following officers were also chosen:

- DR. A. S. LEWIS, P. K. KILBOURN, Esq., FRANCIS BACON, Esq., Rev. DR. FULLER, DEAC. CYRUS CATLIN, DR. R. M. WOODRUFF, CHARLES ADAMS, Esq., Rev. E. L. SWAN, Rev. JOSEPH HENSON, FRANCIS BACON, Esq., G. F. DAVIS, Treasurer, ISAAC STEVENS, GEORGE ADDIS, School Visitors.

The School Visitors then read their Annual Report.

Report of the School Visitors of the First School Society, Litchfield, 1848.

The School Visitors of the First School Society of Litchfield, would respectfully present the following Report:

The duties required of them by the statutes of the State they have endeavored to discharge, by examining teachers, visiting the schools, recommending suitable books of instruction, and promoting, so far as has been in their power, the interests of the schools committed to their care; and very happy should they be, could they point to any important benefit resulting from their labors; but so long as they are obliged to contend with difficulties, hitherto wholly beyond their control, they cannot hope to be able to speak of any decided improvement.

The greatest obstacle in the way of introducing salutary changes in our Common Schools, is undoubtedly the painful indifference manifested generally by parents. This shows itself in the small number who attend the annual and district meetings; in the condition of the school-houses; in the inadequate compensation given to teachers; in the neglect to visit the schools; and in the unwillingness to supply them with books, maps, apparatus, and the means of illustrating the various studies.

With two or three exceptions, the school-houses in this Society are old, contracted, dilapidated and inconvenient. The new house erected during the year, in the West Church district, is constructed after a commendable model; but in almost all the other houses, the seats are badly arranged, while several of the buildings must be very uncomfortable both to teachers and scholars. A school house ought certainly to be as comfortable as the average of dwelling-houses; and yet, in very few districts will they be found to be so.

The average of wages paid the teachers of the winter schools was only \$13 00 a month; considerably less, it is presumed, than a man can earn at almost any other employment; while the average of wages in the summer schools is eight shillings a week; something less than is paid by many private families for services rendered in the kitchen and dairy.—Teaching is a marketable article; and, as a general rule, if it is obtained at a low price, the quality will correspond with the compensation.

At the commencement of the year, more than usual pains was taken to secure the attendance of the parents at the visitation of the Committee at the opening of the schools; but with very little effect, there having been at no visitation more than three or four parents present; and in most cases, none at all.

In not a single school is there the least apparatus of any kind; neither map nor globe, nor any other instrument by which the teacher could illustrate the subject the pupil was examining.

Another very serious obstacle the Committee have encountered, and which has rendered all their labors but little avail, is the insufficiency of the present Statute, prescribing the duties of School Committees. In some States, the School Committee is authorized to prescribe the books to be used; and thus to prevent the introduction of improper ones, and to exclude them, should any such be found in the schools. But in this State, the Committee can do nothing more, (at least, this is the experience of the Visitors of the First School Society in Litchfield,) than recommend; and as a necessary consequence, they are unable to relieve the schools of unsuitable and pernicious books, and to furnish them with such as are the best and safest. For some time had the Committee been aware of the use in the schools in the First Society, of publications which they cannot, as good citizens and Christian men, sanction; and accordingly, a year since, they, after a very careful examination of the whole subject, recommended a series of Readers and other books, which they know to be immeasurably superior to those now in use. But though they published their recommendation for several weeks in the newspapers of the town, and have, whenever an opportunity presented, explained the matter both to teachers and parents, the old and hurtful books retain their places, and of course, the children are not only injured, but deprived of the most approved means of instruction. These statements the Committee are, by a sense of duty, constrained to make; for when they know that the rising generation are taught, and this habitually, and from year to year, that the light of nature is better than the Christian religion, they cannot be silent.

The Committee might speak of other obstacles thrown in their way; but they will now hasten to mention the remedies which may be applied to these existing evils. Parents must arouse themselves from their indifference on this momentous subject; for what are politics, military skill, agricultural pursuits, manufactures, trade, commerce, improvements in locomotion and the transmission of intelligence; nay, what are all worldly things compared with the thorough and Christian education of intelligent, moral and immortal minds? Convenient and comfortable school-houses should be erected, and

suitable and sufficient books and apparatus procured. Competent, worthy and faithful teachers should be employed, and the expense met, when necessary, by direct assessments upon the districts; and that the District Committees may be guided in their selection of instructors, the Examining and Visiting Committee could often be advantageously consulted, as they have perhaps better opportunities than most others, of ascertaining who are good teachers, and who are not. Children should be required to attend school with promptness and regularity; and parents should frequently visit the schools, and sustain the teachers in their government and judicious management, and the Committee in their efforts to improve and advance the character and mode of instruction imparted. The teachers, especially those for the winter schools, should be engaged much earlier than they usually are—certainly by the first of November—and then, if any prove on examination to be incompetent, others can be procured to supply their places, before the accustomed season for beginning the school arrives. After teachers are provided, it would add greatly to their qualifications for their important duties, could they be placed for a few days under the care of the gentlemen who conduct our Common School Conventions; and if the services of these gentlemen could not be obtained, perhaps other competent persons could be found. The expense attending this course of instruction could be divided among the districts, in the proportion of the teachers' wages; and most amply would the schools be repaid for the small amount of money thus expended.

With regard to the insufficiency of the Statute concerning books, this would be remedied, should the Society adopt this as one of their regulations: The Board of Visitors shall prescribe the course of instruction, which the teachers shall follow without variation; nor shall they permit any text books to be used, or studies pursued, but such as are designated by the Board.

And such a law, the Visiting Committee earnestly hope, may be enacted by the Society at its present meeting; and also, the following:

The morning exercise after the roll call, shall be reading the Scriptures as a devotional exercise, by both teacher and pupils, followed by repeating in a devotional attitude the LORD'S PRAYER, in concert with the teacher, or by prayer on the part of the teacher at option.

The Committee desire also, to call the attention of the District Committees to the following in the School laws of the State, hoping that each Committee may not hesitate to exercise the power thus conferred upon him:

"The District Committee may provide books at the expense of the district, for scholars not properly supplied."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL FULLER, Acting School Visiter, CYRUS CATLIN, FRANCIS BACON,

On motion, this report was accepted. It was voted that the Editors of the two papers in this village, be requested to publish it.

The following resolutions were likewise unanimously adopted:

1. The Board of Visitors shall prescribe the course of instruction, which the Teachers shall follow without variation; nor shall they permit any text books to be used, or studies pursued, but such as are designated by the Board.

2. The morning exercise, after roll call shall be Reading of the Scriptures, as a devotional exercise, by both teacher and pupils, followed by repeating in a devotional attitude the LORD'S PRAYER, in concert with the Teacher, or by prayer on the part of the Teacher, at option.

3. The Society's Committee shall hold a Convention, in the course of the month of November, ensuing, for the instruction of Teachers of the Society, especially of those who are intending to teach the winter schools; provided the holding of this Convention shall not be attended with any expense to the Society.

Voted, that these resolutions be published in the newspapers of the town.

R. M. WOODRUFF, Clerk Pro tem.

A Fact Worth Knowing.—An article in the New York Tribune, exposing the Mock Auction villany in that city, makes the following statement:—Waterbury American.

Let all strangers remember, once for all, that there is no establishment in this city where real watches and valuable jewelry are sold at auction. Such goods can neither be bought nor sold at any great reduction from the standard price. Whoever offers them thus is a swindler or a thief. Either he has stolen what he sells, or else the articles he offers are nothing but paste and gilded pewter, and are utterly worthless. By following this plan in direction, the stranger, in New York will save his money and avoid being obliged to regard himself as a fool and swindler.

If my suffrage is asked for the highest civil office of my country, the candidate, however illustrious and successful he may be, must present some other title than an laurel, however gloriously gathered on the blood stained field.—Henry Clay.

Missing. Since the 23d of August last, a young man named James Crandall, belonging to New Britain, Ct. He is 32 years of age—5 ft. 9 inches high—dark hair, and very erect in his gait. He wore away a black dress coat—dark ribbed broadcloth pantaloons—and satin-steepled vest. He was on a visit to some relatives in New London, and remarked on leaving the house, that he was only going to the dock, to see the Hartford steamer go up. He had been sick some time previous, with the brain fever, but when he went away, did not appear to be laboring under any complaint.

It is feared by his relatives and friends here, that some misfortune has befallen him, as he has not been heard from, since the 23d of August, the day he went away. Any information respecting him, can be communicated to the Post-master at New London; and the person giving such information, will be rewarded, and have all expenses paid.

Editors of papers, will confer a favor by noticing this article.—New London News.

A new and well executed counterfeited 10 on the Troy City Bank has been put in circulation.—The vignette is a railroad train. On the left is a steamship, and on the right a ship under sail. The note we saw, was letter C, No. 6214, signed R. P. Hart, Pres't, S. N. Snow, Cash'r.

Counterfeit's of the Branches of the Ohio State Bank are also out. One on the Bank of Massillon is described as follows: "Head of Franklin on the left, and Liberty on the right; in the centre is a scroll containing a train of cars, three females, two Indians, and a deer grazing. The general appearance of the bill is coarse and somewhat darker than the genuine. On the back of the bill which is red, is a State of Ohio in course and plain. Engravers, Danforth, Spencer & Huffy, N. Y."

Town Elections.

Returns as far as received at this Office.

Table with 2 columns: Democratic and Whig. Lists names of towns and their respective political affiliations.

Divided.—Ashford, Cornwall, Coventry, Hartland, Canton, Durham, Meriden, Plymouth.

Defeat of the Venezuelan Squadron.—The Philadelphia North American has received a letter from an authentic source, dated Puerto Cabello, Sept. 12, 1848, of which the following is the substance:

On the 23d of August, the squadron under the control and direction of General Monagas, left Puerto Cabello for the Island of Margarita, in hopes of meeting the fleet of General Paez, upon which an attack was contemplated. If this should prove a failure, then the orders of General Monagas were, to make a bold and impetuous rush against the squadron of the Constitutionists, which was stationed at the above mentioned island.

The latter alternative was resolved upon. But the Constitutionists were not to be taken by surprise. They had early intimation of the meditated attack, and their whole squadron was moored to a strong position, where, from the nature of the precipitous shore, they could only be assailed at one point.

The attack of General Monagas was brisk, and impetuous; but in the heat of the action, the Commodore unfortunately ran his vessel in the midst of the Constitutionalist squadron, and thus exposed himself to a raking fire on all sides. The consequence was, that his ship was soon sunk, and he himself, with several of his officers were taken prisoners.

The remainder of the squadron, seeing the fate of their Commander and his gallant ship, after having suffered a severe loss, sought safety in flight.

Spots on the Sun.—The Sun's disc exhibits at present, rather an unusual appearance. It is overspread with dark spots, which greatly diminish its light and heat. These can all be seen through a smoked glass. One of them, in particular, near the Sun's center, is immensely large, black, cavernous, and forbidding. At the least calculation, it cannot be less than 60,000 miles in diameter.

Various conjectures with regard to the nature of these spots, have been thrown out before the public by Astronomers, who all differ; and the probability is, that they know very little about them.

Without indulging in speculation, our own impression is, that they are to be regarded in the light of Divine judgments. For, if the impartial testimony of historians can be relied upon, they always occur during, or near the close of long and bloody wars, or some other great calamity. Thus, in the days of Julius Cæsar, the face of the Sun appeared to be covered with dark network. This was succeeded by almost total darkness, at the time of our Saviour's Crucifixion, and during the destruction of Jerusalem. Darkness has lately overspread the Sun, at all subsequent periods of wars and bloodshed. At what is remarkable, at intervals of peace, these spots have gradually disappeared. Nor have these diminutions of the light of the Sun been the only calamities. They have been followed by fearful famines and pestilences.—These are serious facts—and do they not go to prove the holy abhorrence with which God looks upon the sacrifice of human lives in needless wars, and the depraved vice of men that grow out of them?

Most of these spots will soon disappear from the Sun, and the Seasons will resume their accustomed brightness, and the earth will abundantly yield her increase; and ghastly famine and cholera shall flee away from the brightness of the Sun's renovated splendor.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans had so far abated on the 26th ult., that the papers in that city did not deem the cases hardly worth reporting. Few deaths have occurred since that date; and the general health of the city is probably now as good as it usually is, during the most salubrious seasons of the year.

Horrible.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express gives the particulars of a revolting case of murder and suicide which occurred in Saline Co. on the 14th ult. It appears that Mr. Baker, who had formerly borne a good character, attempted an incestuous intercourse with his own daughter, was repulsed, subsequently murdered the young lady, and ended the tragedy by committing suicide.

A jury's inquest was held yesterday in Tyriffville upon the body of the wife of John Fulton, who came to her death by strangulation.—She was found about noon in her room, with the doors locked and her head lying over the edge of a water-pail. It appears she was taken with a fit and fell across the pail with her head resting upon the edge.—Com.

A man was found near the Retreat yesterday, (Oct. 8), in a state of insensibility, with his arm badly broken. His loaded wagon had run over it. Name and residence unknown.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 5, 1848.

On popular vote, Georgia is safe for Cass and Butler in November. Sixty one counties heard from Congressmen elected: Democrats in the 4th, 5th and 6th districts, Whigs in the 1st, 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th districts, 3 counties hear from the Whigs. There are 209 more votes to carry it; I think it safe for democratic candidate. The popular vote of the State Officers is unchanged.

**BANTAM DIVISION, No. 25, S. O. T.** At the last regular meeting of this "Division," held in Bantam Hall, Friday evening, October 6th, the following brethren, were installed, for the current quarter, viz: HENRY WARD, W. P., SETH C. LONDON, W. A., CHARLES S. WOOD, R. S., EDWARD W. KING, A. R. S., HARRIS B. GIBBUD, F. S., BENJAMIN S. FENDELTON, T., GEORGE B. COOK, C. C., EDWARD MASON, A. C., BENJAMIN A. MCALL, I. S., JAMES B. PECK, O. S., REV. JOSEPH HENSON, was appointed Chaplain. The institution of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, is fast spreading itself over the world. There is now not a single State or Territory in the Union, where there are not "Divisions" of the "Sons." Divisions have already been instituted in different parts of Europe.

**New York Market.**

From the N. Y. True Sun, October 10th. FLOUR.—The market for Western Flour, has again declined 6c. For export, and home, there is a moderate demand, with sales of 10,000 bbls., at \$5 44 @ \$5 50 for mixed Western \$5 50 @ \$5 56; Rye Flour is lower; sales of 150 were made at \$3 50 @ \$3 52. CORN MEAL.—is dull, but firm at \$3 31 @ \$3 31 1/2 for Jersey. GRAIN.—Sales of Ohio wheat 13,000 bushels, at \$1 15 @ \$1 20. Oats are dull at \$3 @ 3 1/4 for river and canal. PORK.—Sales of 500 bbls. Mess were made at \$12 75. LARD.—Sales of 600 bbls were made at \$1 @ 8 1/2c.

**New York Cattle Market.**

[For the week ending October 9th.] At market, 1600 Beef cattle, 4000 Sheep and Lambs, and 70 cows and calves. BEEF CATTLE.—Sales at from \$5 to \$7 per cwt. 40 head were shipped to Bermuda. COWS & CALVES.—at \$20 @ 40. SHEEP & LAMBS.—Sales of Sheep at \$1 25 @ 4. Lambs at \$1 15 @ 2 75.

**Rheumatic Gout.**

Entirely cured by the applications of this wonderful medicine. New York, May 17th, 1846. G. E. Stanton.—Sir—I have been attacked several times within a few years with a severe pain attended with great inflammation in my foot and great toe, and had been laid up from four to six weeks at each time, not being able to bear any weight on my foot. On the 29th of April, I left New York for Danbury, Ct. when I again was attacked with this complaint, for three successive days and nights I could not close my eyes for pain. At the suggestion of some persons in the house I sent to Dr. Sargent for a bottle of your Hunt's Lotion. I applied it with a flannel cloth and in 15 minutes was entirely relieved and free from pain, and had a good night's rest. I was enabled to attend to my business the next day and I have not been troubled since although the nature of my business is such as to keep me on my feet all day; I consider it a most valuable medicine, and would not be without it. Yours, &c. SHERWOOD OSBORN 96 Orchard st.

**Marriages.**

In this town, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, Mr. Edward A. Smith, of Naugatuc, to Miss Lucy E. Norton, of Litchfield.

**Deaths.**

In this town, on the 1st inst. Mr. Ezra Burgess, aged 71. In this town, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Vail, wife of Mr. Benjamin V., aged 78. In Winsted, on the 25th ult., of consumption, James P. Monson, aged 33, formerly of Wolcottville, but for the last six years a resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Fort Wayne papers please copy.

**DANIEL G. KNOX, Merchant Tailor, WINSTED, (EAST VILLAGE).**

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of cloths, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, of the finest quality. Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to favor him with a call. His work is made by the best work men, and as FIT, is warranted. N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting that is to be made from the shop. Winsted, Oct. 1848. 3w16

**MR. JOHNSON, ROAD INSPECTOR.**

HAS assumed the further examination of the ROADS in this town, until Monday the 18th inst., when he expects every Contractor to be prepared for him. Oct. 12th. 16

**Buffalo Robes!** MUFFS and FUR CAPS at PICKETT & TURRELL, South Farms, Oct. 10th, 1848. 3w16

**Notice!** THE School Visitors of the First Society of Litchfield, will meet at the office of Francis Baron, Esq., on Saturday, the 4th of November, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of Teachers, and for the transaction of other business. A full and punctual attendance of the Board is requested. 16

THE Court of Probate, for the district of Litchfield, hath limited & allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Ezra Burgess, late of Litchfield, in said district deceased, in which to exhibit their claims for allowance and settlement. Those neglecting to present their accounts within said time, properly indebted, will be debared a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to SHELDON BURGESS, JUNIUS BURGESS, Administrators. Litchfield, Oct. 7th, 1848. 16

**STRAYED.** FROM the Subscriber in Bethlem, about the middle of June, four red yearlings—three steers, and one heifer, marked with a swallow fork, or letter V, on the left ear. Whoever will give information where said yearlings may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. F. E. THOMPSON. 2w16

**BROKE INTO** THE Enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 16th of last Sept., two Red Calves, about 8 months old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. CHESTER BROOKER, Litchfield, (North Farms), Oct. 2d. 3w15

**BROKE INTO** THE Enclosure of the subscriber, four yearlings, about the last of August, three steers and one heifer; no ear marks. Two of the steers have a little white on the belly; they are all of them lightish red. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. BUEL ATWOOD, Watertown, Oct., 1848. 3w15

**NEW GOODS** A large stock just received by PICKETT & TURRELL, South Farms, Oct. 10th, 1848. 3w16

**CONCERT.** THE Litchfield County Sacred Music Society will give their 14th Annual Concert at Litchfield, on the evening of the 18th of October. The following will comprise the Programme in part: How lovely are the messengers. Mendelssohn. Oh how beautiful thy garments. Haydn. Hallelujah Chorus. Newman. Be not afraid. Handel. Praise the Lord. Mendelssohn. Beautiful are thy towers. Mozart. Israel's sons with one accord. Rossini. Hail, Great Creator. Haydn. The heavens are telling. Haydn. Members who are wanting music, can be supplied by applying to the Secretary. The Society will meet for rehearsal together, on the morning of the 18th of Oct. as early as practicable. A. S. LEWIS, Sec. Litchfield, Sept. 25th, 1848. 3w14

**NOTICE.** THE Annual Meeting of the FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, for the County of Litchfield, will be held at Litchfield, on Wednesday, October 15th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A sermon may be expected from the Rev. J. ELDRIDGE, of Norfolk. All friends of Missions are cordially invited to attend. D. L. PARMELEE, Secretary. South Farms, Oct. 2d, 1848.

**St. Paul's Lodge, No. 11.** A REGULAR Communication of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 11, of Free and Accepted Masons, will be held at their Lodge Room, on the Wednesday evening preceding the full moon in October. E. C. BUEL, Secretary. Litchfield, September, 1848. 1y13

**A FEW DAYS ONLY.** S. C. Landon WOULD say to the few who have not yet secured good likenesses of themselves or friends, that his room will be kept open but a short time longer! Litchfield, Sept. 27th, 1848. 14tf

**BOOKBINDING.** THE subscriber begs to announce to the literary and reading community of Waterbury, and the surrounding towns, academies, etc., that he has opened a Book Bindery for the binding of Periodicals, Law Books, Music, and miscellaneous works, etc. He will furnish any kind of binding, cheap for cash and in as good a style as can be found elsewhere.—Samples of different styles of binding may be seen at the Bindery, No. 3 Scovill st. General patronage solicited. A. BRAUNFELS. Waterbury, Sept. 22, 1848.

**NEW GODS.** JUST RECEIVED Paramattus, Queen's cloth and Merino, for Cloaks and Dresses. W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN.

**Iron Bank.** At a meeting of the Directors held at their Banking House this day, Charles P. Bissell, of Hartford, was appointed Cashier, in place of R. M. S. Pease, resigned. W. H. WALTON, President. Falls Village, Sept. 29th, 1848. [3w14]

**ASSESSORS' NOTICE.** ALL persons liable to pay Taxes in the Town of Litchfield, are by law required to make a written or printed List of all taxable property belonging to such persons, on the 1st of October inst., with particulars of all property real, or personal, liable to be assessed and valued, and give or send the same to the Assessors, by the 20th of the same month. And we hereby give notice that we will receive said lists so made out and handed to us by said times, and that printed blanks may be had by calling upon either of us, or at the office of the Town Clerk. Captains of military companies are notified, that by law it is made their duty to furnish their certificate of exemption, previous to said time. D. S. P. WOODWARD, S. P. WOODWARD, ANSON C. SAWYER, LEWIS H. MOSS, JUNIUS STRICKES, Assessors. Litchfield, Oct. 13th, 1848. 16

At a Court of Probate holden at Litchfield, within and for the District of Litchfield, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1848. Present, CHARLES ADAMS, Esq., Judge. On motion of Curtis Peet, administrator on the estate of Mills Hayes, late of Warren, within said District, deceased. This Court doth appoint the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in said District, for the hearing, allowance and settlement of the Administration account on said estate—and doth direct said Administrator to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by posting said order of notice on a public sign post in said town of Warren, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Litchfield. Certified from Record, 15 CHARLES ADAMS, Judge.

At a Court of Probate holden at Kent within and for the District of Kent, on the 29th day of September, 1848. Present, JOHNSON C. HATCH, Judge. THE Trustee of the Estate assigned on the 1st instant, by Elizabeth B. Goodsell, of said Kent, for the benefit of his creditors, represents said Estate insolvent, and prays the appointment of Commissioners thereon: whereupon it is ordered—That Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of Creditors to said Estate, be appointed at the Probate Office in said Kent, on the 14th day of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that all persons interested, may be notified hereof, the said Trustee will cause this order to be published in a newspaper printed in Litchfield County, and post a copy hereof on the public sign post nearest where said assignor lives, in Kent aforesaid. 15 JOHNSON C. HATCH, Judge.

**William E. Arnold's Celebrated Washing Machine,** INVENTED at Rochester, N. Y., 1848, and are now manufactured in the most of the United States. They do not fail to satisfy all that become acquainted with them. They are cheap, simple and durable, and do not wear cloth, or hurt hooks and eyes, buttons, &c.; will squeeze a bed-quilt dry. I am making, in some towns in this county, and wish to sell the right to make, to others. I have sold the right, in Berkshire co., Mass., to individuals in different towns, who are successful, and have made it a lucrative business for two years past. I have liberty to refer to several individuals, some of whom have used the machine three years past, all of whom will extol them beyond my description. I shall add names as I obtain them, in different towns, that references may be nearer to new purchasers. REFERENCES—Berkshire Co., Mass.—F. Robinson, Esq., W. C. Plunkett, Jason Clapp, Esq., Hon. H. Shaw, Sam'l Fergus and Gen. Judd. Litchfield Co.—Fitch Ferris, Esq., Sam'l Adams, Col. Holcomb, Mason Peck, W. Hunt, Bradford Cole, Judson St. John, Capt. Weed, W. H. Walton, (President of the Iron Bank) Hortio Ames, Pinney Post, P. K. Kilbourn. My residence at present, is Sharon, where I shall sell Territory, and Machines. THE Machine occupies but little room, and can be used easy; it has no faults. JOHN B. JUDD. Sharon, Sept. 25th, '48. 1y15

**WATERBURY Fancy Paper Box Manufactory.** THE undersigned begs leave to acquaint the Manufacturers of Waterbury and surrounding places and those generally who are in want of extra good Paper Boxes, that he has removed to No. 3 Scovill street, and having enlarged his accommodations, will continue to make to order any kind of common and fancy paper Boxes, of every description, whatever, at the lowest prices, and at the shortest notice possible. Also Sample Cards of all kinds made and guided in the best style. He thanks his numerous customers for their kind patronage, and solicits its continuance—and he will try to give general satisfaction, as in point of durability, neatness, and cheapness, his Fancy Boxes are not surpassed, even in the New York market. A. BRAUNFELS. Waterbury, Sept. 22, 1848. 6m14

**GREAT BARGAINS.** Great Reduction of PRICES! T. H. RICHARDS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Litchfield, and vicinity, that he keeps on hand, for sale, and makes to order at the lowest CASH prices, the latest fashions of Ready-Made Clothing!—of which, the stock he is now making up, is the largest, and will be sold cheaper for cash, than any ever before offered to the people of Litchfield. He also keeps on hand a large assortment of BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES, for sale by the piece or yard; also VESTINGS of every variety, for sale cheap for Cash. Pill Fashions, just received, to which particular attention will be paid in cutting. Rooms—Two Doors East of the Court-House, in the Enquirer Building, Up-Stairs, No. 1 & 2. Litchfield, September 15th, 1848. 3m12.

**Three Farms for Sale!** ONE FARM lying in Watertown, containing 200 acres, well proportioned for wood, plough, pasture and meadow-land; a great variety of good graded fruit; a large supply of good Buildings. The farm lies about half a mile below the Gate, on the turnpike road from Litchfield to Watertown. Two other Farms, lying in the town of Wallingford. One of the farms lies within half a mile of the Meeting House; with good new buildings, and contains about 150 acres of good land, well proportioned for wood, pasture, plough, and meadow land; with a large supply of graded fruit. The other farm lies in Northford society, within about a mile of the Meeting House; containing about 100 acres of first rate land, well proportioned for pasture, wood, plough, and a great supply of good meadow land, with first rate fruit; and good buildings. The Farms are all of them well fenced, and well watered. ALSO! About 7000 acres of land in New York State lying in Ulster co., in the towns of Olive, and Sandakoin. About 4000 acres of the land, lying within 18 miles of the North River, and contains very heavy timber, thus offering great inducements for lumbering, there being good mill-sites on the land. I will exchange this land for property in this State, or will sell any of the above farms, very low for cash, and will give a good chance for payments; I can give a good title to any of the property. For further information, call on Buel Atwood, of Watertown, or John B. Atwood, of Wallingford, New Haven co. BUEL ATWOOD. 4w15

**FOR SALE.** THE subscriber wishing to change his business, now offers for sale, the following valuable property, viz: Twenty five acres of good land upon which is situated a Dwelling House, Barn and Shed; also a Grist, Saw and Shingle Mill. The said property is located in the town of Warren, on the Chepang River, 12 miles from the Housatonic Rail-Road, and 4 of a mile from Peters Iron Works. The water privilege is a very valuable one for manufacturing purposes, having an abundant supply of water, with a fall of 15 feet at the dam, a canal of thirty rods, which can be made at a trifling expense, (say \$50.) would give an additional water power with a fall of 20 feet. Persons wishing to engage in any kind of manufacturing, will find this a very desirable situation. There is an abundant supply of wood and timber in this vicinity, at very reasonable prices, and every thing necessary for a manufacturing village. Terms of payment made easy, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises. LAULIN CHAPMAN. Woodville, Litchfield county, Oct. 1848. 3m15

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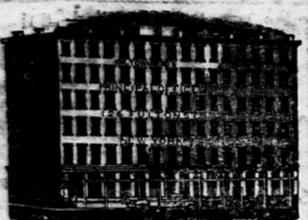
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1848. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. New Haven and Northampton Co.

Railroad Arrangements, Commencing May 22d, 1848.

On and after Monday, May 22d. Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted), as follows: Leave New Haven for Plainville, at 6 A. M., 8.30 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Leave Plainville for New Haven, at 8.40 A. M., 10.30 A. M., 4.10 P. M., and 5.30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. Train from New Haven, and the 5.30 P. M. Train from Plainville, will be FREIGHT TRAINS, with Passenger Car attached.

AT CHESHIRE, Stages from Waterbury direct connect with the up and down Morning Trains at 9.10 A. M. Returning from the up and down Evening Trains at 4.40 P. M.

Also from Litchfield, Wolcottville and Waterbury, with the Down Train at 10.55 A. M. Returning upon the arrival of the Up Train at 1.35 P. M.

AT PLAINVILLE, Stages from Plymouth, Bristol and Farmington connect with the Morning Train for New Haven at 8.40 A. M. Returning at 5.10 P. M.

From Litchfield, Winsted, New Hartford, Collinsville and Unionville, to connect with the 10.30 A. M. Train to New Haven. Returning upon the arrival of the Train at about 2 P. M.

HENRY FARNAM, Superintendent. New Haven, May 22, 1848.

CAUTION. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements—they are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State Street, Boston; Dyott & Sims, 132 North Second Street, Philadelphia; S. S. Wright & Co. 131 Chartres Street, N. O.; 105 South Pearl Street, Albany; and by all the principal Drugists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

For sale wholesale and retail, by F. L. Allen & Co., Bethlem, and at the sign of "Drugs & Medicines," No. 4, South street, Litchfield, Conn.

Brandreth's Pills. THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

LADIES should use the BRANDRETH'S PILLS frequently. They will ensure them from severe sickness of the stomach, and generally speaking, entirely prevent it. The Brandreth Pills are harmless. They increase the powers of life—they do not depress them. Females will find them to secure that state of health which every mother wishes to enjoy. In the confinement, so often prevalent at this interesting period, the Brandreth Pills are a safe and effectual remedy.

There is no medicine so safe as this—it is more easy than castor oil, and is now generally used by numerous ladies through their confinement. Dr. Brandreth can refer to many of our first Physicians who recommend his Pills to their patients to the exclusion of all other purgatives, and the Pills being composed entirely of Herbs or Vegetable matter, purify the blood, and carry off the corrupt humors of the body, in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

In order to discriminate between Truth, which is eternal, and conjecture, which is like a transient vision, we must be guided by the light of Experience. To what does experience direct? To the free use of Dr. Brandreth's Pills in all cases of bodily suffering. As this advice is followed, so will the health of the body be!

The writer has long used them and has never found them to fail of imparting relief.

In all acute diseases, let Brandreth's Pills and mild diet be used, and the patient will soon be restored to good health.

In chronic complaints let the Pills be used as often as convenient, by which means the vitality of the blood will be improved, and the crisis will be generally brought about; the disease being changed to acute, a few large doses of Pills and a few days confinement to the house, will change the chronically diseased individual to a sound man. This is no figure of the imagination; it can be proved by a thousand matter-of-fact men who have experienced it. REMEMBER, in all cases of disease, no matter whether it be a cold or a cough; asthma or consumption; rheumatism or pleurisy; whether it be typhus, or fever and ague, or bilious fever; or cramp or whooping cough, or measles; scarlet fever or small pox; that the Pills known as Brandreth's Pills will surely do more than all the medicines of the drug stores for your restoration to health, and what is more, will surely do you no harm.

All persons should carefully purchase none but BRANDRETH'S PILLS, only of the regularly appointed Agents. They would thus insure themselves the genuine article; otherwise they may be a light upon a counterfeit article. Be careful. 6 c o w 4 m.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the under-mentioned Land Offices in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at the SAULT STE. MARIE, commencing on Monday the sixteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the under-mentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.

The "NORTH and SOUTH FOX ISLANDS," situated in fractional townships thirty-four and thirty-five, of range thirteen.

The "MANITOWISSE," situated in fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range fourteen, and fractional townships thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, of range fifteen.

Townships forty-one and forty-two of range twenty.

Townships forty-one and forty-two, of range twenty-two.

Townships forty-one, of range twenty-three.

At the land office at IONIA, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the under-mentioned fractional townships, situated in the former MANISTEE Indian Reserve, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range fourteen.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range seventeen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the City of Washington, this eighth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK. RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner of the General Land Office. 12 w 5

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. 43

10,000 CHESTNUT Shells for sale by W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN. June 19th, 1848. 69f



1848. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. New Haven and Northampton Co.

Railroad Arrangements, Commencing May 22d, 1848.

On and after Monday, May 22d. Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted), as follows: Leave New Haven for Plainville, at 6 A. M., 8.30 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Leave Plainville for New Haven, at 8.40 A. M., 10.30 A. M., 4.10 P. M., and 5.30 P. M.

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HENRY FARNAM, Superintendent. New Haven, May 22, 1848.

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. Te m—CASH 1f Litchfield, June 26, 1847.



Dr. Swediaur's Compound Sarsaparilla Pills.

POSSESS an alternative Tonic, Diuretic, Hepatic, Stomachic, Nervine and Cathartic properties, which cannot be surpassed by any known medicine in the vegetable kingdom.

Purify the Blood, and the Disease may be Cured!

Sarsaparilla has been admitted and fully confirmed by the combined testimony of the most eminent Physicians of the present age in Europe as well as on this continent, to be the most valuable and valuable medicine contained in the Materia Medica, and possessing very remarkable and peculiar properties. A combination having been effected with the above named vegetable, of a member of the most efficient Medicines ever disclosed in the form of Pills, renders it a most valuable and salutary Medicine, far surpassing any heretofore offered to the public.

The disease to which these Pills are peculiarly and with remarkable success adapted, are: 1st, Cutaneous or Eruptive diseases; and as a Depurative or Purifier of the Blood, there does not exist well as on this continent, to be the most valuable and valuable medicine contained in the Materia Medica, and possessing very remarkable and peculiar properties.

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IRON FOUNDRY, AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE Subscriber continues to execute all orders for castings, at the shortest notice. His list of patterns is very full and complete, containing every variety of Mill Grooving, Water Wheels, Iron Pulleys of every diameter up to 3 feet, face from 12 inches down to 2; small grooves of every kind.

Plows, & Plow Castings, Wrought Iron Beam Plows, a superior article. Try them!

Machinery Castings of all kinds and descriptions. Cart, & Waggon Boxes. Iron Fence, a very handsome pattern for door yards. Cutter & Sleigh shoes. Oven Moulds, Kettles, Fire grates, &c.

STOVES of every variety and kind, cheap or dear, at the lowest. Railton's large air-tight, American National, Quincy & Ransom's air-tight, cook stoves and furniture common draught boiler stoves, air-tight parlor stoves—the handsome patterns in the market; box stoves, block-lead, stove-pipe, boilers, ten-kettles, &c. &c.

MACHINERY built and repaired, Bald win's improved, broad and narrow woolen ginning looms, Baldwin's improved, premium water, wheel regulator—superior to any other in the country; cheap tannery lathes, and turning engines; straw cutters—a superior article; Baldwin's Patent clover machine, for cleaning clover seed. Particular attention paid to making patterns, and getting up new machinery; two kinds of horse power, for sawing wood, and threshing, the most approved in the country.

WANTED.—Old cast iron. H. BALDWIN, Washington, August, 15th, '48.

TAVERN SATND, DRY GOODS, GROCERY, AND PROVISION STORE.

THAT well known Stand in West Street, in the second block of buildings w. of the Court House, is still occupied by the subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable prices,

DRY GOODS of every description, and of the best qualities. GROCERIES of all kinds—a large and general assortment.

Attached to his establishment, is a Meat Market, where may be had at all seasons of the year, the choicest MEATS of all kinds, such as BEEF—Fresh, Salted, and Smoked.

PORK—Fresh and Salted. Ham, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c. &c.

Also—A great variety of fresh, and salted FISH, and all kinds of FOWLS.

CLAMS received, and on hand EVERY SATURDAY!

N. B.—His Tavern, is fitted up in the best style where Travellers and Boarders can be entertained and accommodated with superior FARE, and the most PLEASANT LODGINGS, on terms that no one can reasonably find fault with.

STILES D. WHEELER, Agent. Litchfield, April 25th, 1848. 1f 44.

CRY GOODS ADVERTISEMENT Extraordinary!

LONG BRICK STORE, HARTFORD, CON.

The Great Thoroughfare for BARGAINS!!

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to say to the People of LITCHFIELD and surrounding Towns, that he is now prepared to exhibit, and offers for Sale, one of the Largest and Cheapest Stock of

Dry Goods and Paper Hangings, ever before exposed for Sale by any one concern in the State of Connecticut.

SEVENTEEN YEARS of experience and observation, with an unlimited amount of resource, leads me to believe, and I am fully convinced, that the People, upon examination, will admit that we offer inducements in our different Departments, sufficiently great, and worthy the consideration of the Trade.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PLEASE NOTICE THE FOLLOWING:— 10,000 Yds. Heavy Bro. Cottons, at 5 & 6 cts. 20,000 " Super. " " 7 & 8 " 30,000 " Bleached Cottons, proportionally cheap.

Linen Sheetings, Linen Shirtings, and Pillow Case Dues, too numerous to mention. 500 Doz. Linens and Cambric Hdks., prices from 4 cts. to \$1.00 each.

1000 Linen Lawn Hdks., at sixpence each. 1000 Yds. Bib. Berages, from 1 shilling to 3 shillings per yd.

22 Cases of Printed Calicoes, from 4 cts. a yard, to the handsomest English Print extant.

10 Cartons of Drapery Muslins, from 6 cts. a yard, up to the best Drapery imported.

10 Cases of French and Scotch Ginghams, prices from 6 cts. to the best Goods imported.

12 Packages of beautiful Plaid and Striped Linen Ginghams, at 25 cts. a yard.

2000 Yds. Changeable "Brilliantines," at 1 shilling a yard.

1000 Plain M. De Laines, " 12 cts.

8 Packages of French Marcellies and Knotted Counterpanes, at our usual low prices.

1200 Linen and Super Double Damask Linen Table Cloths—all styles and prices, from 25 cts. to \$7.00 each.

17 Cases of Parasols, Parasolettes, and Sun Shades, from Auction.

2 Bales Russia Diaper, at 6 pence per yd.

—ALSO— Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire Board Views, Transparent Window Shades, and Broad Window Curtain Papers, in endless variety.

—ALSO— A large and cheaply bought Stock of BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, and VESTINGS.

A splendid assortment of DRESS SILKS, BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS, M. DE LAINES, and DRESS GOODS generally.

A magnificent assortment of Thread Lace Edgings, Cambric Insertings, Sarsenet Cambrics, Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, &c. &c.

In a word, "we've got them"—and the People generally, one and all, are invited to call at this famous Establishment, and examine the largest and cheapest Stock of DRY GOODS and PAPER HANGINGS in the country.

All of which is respectfully submitted by J. GORTON SMITH. Hartford, May 6, 1848. 46

"Not for a day but for all time." STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY. HUNT'S LINIMENT. HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, and proved itself the most extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.

In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and relieving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered. Its wonderful cures have astonished the Medical Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms, and commend its use.

It is commended by none. On the contrary, ITS PRAISE IS UNIVERSAL. The cases of cure are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them; and it is a fixed fact, and it is not disputed, that as a pain extractor, IT HAS NO EQUAL! For the most astonishing cures, see the pamphlet, to be had of each Agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to its use, and be cured. For the following diseases, it is an infallible remedy:

Spinal Affections, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all Nervous Affections, Salt Rheum, Croup or Hoarseness, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weakness of the Joints, Colds, Tooth-ache, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Ulcerated Sores, Indolent Ulcers, Burns, Frosted Feet, Corns, Bunions, Fresh Wounds, Swellings and Bruises, Scrofulous Affections, Musquito Bites and Poisons.

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, and Iron Company, Cornwall Bridge, Pratt & Foster, and James Scoville, West Cornwall, J. W. Deane & Co., North Cornwall, G. F. Peck, Ellsworth, D. Gould, & G. F. White, Sharon, Barnum Richardson & Co., Lime Rock, Brewster & Paige, Canfield & Robbins, H. Ames, Falls Village, G. & E. P. Hunt, J. G. Calkins, 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. Hubbard, Winchester, M. & C. S. Camp, H. Perkins, Winsted, Doolittle & Co., Hitchcockville, W. B. & S. Alvord, New Hartford, Crow & Jewett, A. Baker, Bakerville, N. Smith, Torrington, W. N. Hungerford, James Gardner, Wolcottville, A. Miles & Son, Goshen, H. P. Welch, Milton, D. Tomlinson, New P. Weston, F. Boardman, S. E. Bostwick, New Milford, G. Hanford & Co., Bridge Water, G. W. Smith, Roxbury, Thos. Brinsmade, Washington, W. C. Bristol, W. Connors, Warren & Newton, E. Curtis, Waterbury, S. Thompson, S. Thompson, Plymouth Hollow, Humanson, Camp & Co., Plymouth, C. N. Case, P. W. Noble, Hartwinton, W. F. & G. H. Baldwin, Litchfield, Geo. E. Stanton & Co., Sing Sing; F. L. Allen & Co., Bethlem. 3m 6 Nov. 9, 1847. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS.

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, Aq. and A. Alcohol Ammonia. All the preparations of Antimony Anato, Balsams of every description, Brimstone Flowers of Sulphur, Bronzes of different shades and varieties, British Lustre, Mexican Jet Lead Cochineal, Chalk, Coppers, Cob. it, Cocoa, Chloride of Lime and Soda, Diamond Cement, Emery Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Contum, Denonim, Japan Licorice, Gentian, Belladonna, J. yosianum, Colocynth, Spruce, Vanilla, &c. Gum Arabic, Aloes, Myrrh, Opium, Guaiacum, and Arabic different qualities, Glue a large assortment, Russian and American Isinglass, Iodine, Hydrate of Potash, Ipecac, Lozenges, Mordant, Mustard, Nutmegs, Cloves, and all kinds of Spices, Nursing Bottles and Tubes, Opidium, Pumice and Rotten Stone, Pills of various kinds, Quinine, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, Sarsaparilla at J other roots, Rosin, Salts of Lemon, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Sal. Eratus and Syrris of various kinds, Sponges, Ferris Cream, Military, Cassie and a great variety of Shaving and Toilet Soaps, Self-adjusting and other Syringes, Butler's, English and American Seditz Powders, Tamarinds, Ointments of Nails, Bleached and unbleached Winter Spinn, Kents Foot and White Oils, Perfumery, Oil for Painting, Spirits Turpentine, Camphor, Olive and Castor Oil, Eri-le Brick, and a large assortment of all other articles usually kept in a city Drug Store; all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

J. G. BECKWITH, Litchfield, June 28, 1847. 1

SPRING MEDICINE. THE old fashioned practice of taking medicine in common sense. We emerge from the round of indulgences which a sharpened appetite induces in cold weather, with the blood and other fluid in a condition which requires modifying.

For this purpose, we can recommend a capital medicine advertised in this day's paper. We refer to the REV. B. HIBBARD'S Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills. They act specifically upon the liver, and whether as an antiseptic, an aperient, or an alternative, are the best medicine of the kind we know of, and one peculiarly adapted to this season.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and CHEATS.—See that the full name, Rev. B. Hibbard's Pills, is on the label of each box, and that they are prepared only by Doctor Timothy B. Hibbard, No. 96 John st., New York. All others are spurious and irresponsible, injurious alike to those who take them, and to the reputation of the genuine Pills—and there are several such cheats, industriously circulated, with plausible stories of being genuine. None are genuine except as stated above.—See that 96, John st., is on the label of each box.

For Sale at the "Drug Store," and by W. M. Hungerford, Wolcottville, and dealers throughout the county. 1m 14

Tailoring Establishment! JOHN GOWAN. WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plymouth, and the neighboring towns that he has opened a shop in the store known as the "Michelestand," for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business! IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, And from his long experience as Foreman, in New York, which gives him a far superior advantage over others in his line.

He will cut, and make Garments, and GOOD FITS, warranted. Particular attention paid to cutting. Plymouth, Ct., April 9th, '48 42

Toys. A FRESH supply of GERMAN TOYS just received at the "VARIETY STORE," South Street. Aug. 28, 1848. 10

JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store, South Street, a fresh supply of PURE WHITE LEAD MINERAD, & EMERALD GREEN and other PAINTS, at reduced prices. June 25th. 82f



THE EXISTANCE OF THE INNUMERABLE DISEASES which afflict the human race, appear to be WHOLLY CONCENTRATED, in regard to

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

NO HUMAN SCIENCE has heretofore been enabled to extirpate these fearful complaints, and it was only by returning to the SIMPLE Resources of the Natural Kingdom, that success has been afforded.

BRANT'S INDIAN REMEDIES never have failed to help and cure the suffering, as is CONTINUALLY ATTESTED by a succession of witnesses and reference of the highest respectability in character a d influence.

THE INCIDENTAL ITEMS in relation to the peculiar action of these remedies, in all LUNG, PULMONARY, and ERUPTIVE COMPLAINTS, are to be found in a free pamphlet to be had of the Agents.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam is prepared expressly for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Bronchitis, Spittin g of Blood, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, and Liver Complaints; and Brant's Indian Purifying Extract is the Chief's Great Purifier of the Blood and never has failed to cure