

# The Litchfield Republican.

A Family Newspaper; Devoted to Politics, Miscellany, Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

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LITCHFIELD, (CONN.) FEBRUARY 15, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 86

## Business Cards.

**RANDALL & BELDEN,**  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,  
Solicitors in Chancery, Land Agents &c.  
They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their management.  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Dec. 12, 1848.

**HENRY I. FULLER,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
And Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York,  
28 South Kent, Ct.

**THEODORE KELLOGG,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
KENT, CONN. 10

**OLIVER A. G. TOBB,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,  
OFFICE next building south of the Mansion House, up stairs.  
Litchfield, April 5th, 1848. 1y 42

**G. W. PEET,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
IN THE OFFICE OF W. M. BURRELL, ESQ.,  
South Canaan, Conn.

**D. J. WARNER,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
Salisbury, Conn.

**W. S. PORTER,**  
AGENT FOR THE  
AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
chartered by the Connecticut Legislature.  
WEST-CORNWALL, CONN.

**C. M. HOOKER,**  
RESIDENT DENTIST

MAY, in future, be consulted in Litchfield, from the 10th to the 20th of every month. In Woodbury, from the 1st to the 10th. Litchfield, October 1st, 1848.

**E. W. BLAKE,**  
RESIDENT DENTIST.  
OFFICE, ON THE CORNER OF NORTH, AND EAST STREETS.  
Litchfield, May 10, 1848. 46

**P. P. HUMPHREY, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
FALLS VILLAGE, CONN. 8

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

**To Iron Manufacturers.**  
FOR SALE.  
THE NAPANOCH FORGE and MACHINE SHOP, situated in Napanoch, Ulster Co., New York, and near the Delaware & Hudson Canal. The forge building is 110 by 72 feet, and contains one puddling furnace, two drawing, and one sledge hammer, with the necessary reheating fires, furnaces, and machinery for making rail car axles, &c.

There is ample room in the building for another furnace and two hammers, for which the foundation is already prepared. The MACHINE SHOP is a substantial building, two-stories high, 36 by 40 feet.

The stream is a never failing one, and the site has 22 feet head and fall, with sufficient water for 20 hammers, if required.

—ALSO—  
About 650 acres of woodland within three miles of the forge.

—ALSO—  
Two miles from the village on the same stream, there are several **WATER WHEELS**, or which is a substantial dam, with 15 feet head; five acres of land, two dwellings and a barn.

If the above property is not sold by **Wednesday**, the 3d day of April, it will be sold at **AUCTION** on that day, on the premises.

**TERMS EASY!** For further information apply to **WALTER RUTHERFORD, Esq.,** Counsellor at Law, No. 76 Nassau st., New York. Jan. 15th, 1849. [31st Ap. 34.]

**Institution for the Cure of Stammering.**  
MR. HEZEKIAH G. UFFORD, of Stratford, Conn., gives notice that he has opened an Institution for the curing of Stammering, in which profession he has great practical skill—the result of more than 20 years experience. His system is founded on a thorough knowledge of the disease, and a discovery of the real cause of stammering, and the means are adapted to the production of a certain and permanent cure. Mr. U. will give instruction to those who desire it, in any of the branches of education while they are pursuing his method of cure. His terms are from \$25 to \$50, including board; the time in attendance from 6 to 10 weeks. A new class will be formed about the 1st of February.

All letters of inquiry will be immediately answered.

**Fancy Note Paper;**  
FINE ASSORTMENT—Just received at the VARIETY STORE.

## Poetry.



### For the Republican. Friendship, Love and Truth.

BY M. S. S.

How passing sweet, how beautiful the waking morn,  
When Friendship, Love and Truth, were heavenly born;

A radiant glow, was stamped upon each face,  
Of all the Angelic host—that heaven born race;  
When they beheld three sisters, all so passing fair;  
They touched their harps, and music filled the air;

And O! methinks the rapturous strains, that rose,  
From voices, harps and all, would well disclose  
The heartfelt joy that swelled within each breast:  
Thus causing each, in heavenly bliss to rest.

Long had they lived before this world of ours  
Was formed; or ere our parents mid the flowers  
And trees of Eden fair, were placed to tend,  
To eat of fruits, and libeously to blend

Their songs with birds and zephyrs ever fair,  
And list to sounds that filled the sacred air,  
And when our parents did the law transgress,  
Which God had made, and fled in mute distress,

Their guilt to hide—the sisters three were there:  
They shared their grief, their shame, and their despair;

They lent a radiant glow that thrilled the breast;  
Love, whispered hope, and bade the spirit rest.  
And now behold them in their youthful pride,  
As round the sufferer's couch they silent glide.

Friendship prescribes, with kind and willing hand,  
Love points you to that bright and heavenly land,  
Truth clears our guilt, and kindly paves the way,  
That leads to heavenly bliss, to perfect day.

And when in anguish keen the sufferer groans,  
The heart of Friendship saddens, sighs, and moans,  
She leaves them not for some far gayer friend  
That may to her an invitation send.

Where duty prompts her, her affection goes;  
She heals the sufferer of a thousand woes.  
She seeks the widow in her lonely grief,  
And fervently she prays for her relief;

She takes the orphan, kindly by the hand,  
And guides them safely to the promised land;  
She seeks the erring, and to them speaks peace,  
When harshness would their guilt and sins increase.

Truth lights the wanderer on his doubtful way;  
The followers of her heavenly lamp ne'er stray;  
For Angels hover round, and shield from harm,  
And Christ has bid all lean upon his arm:

His strength will fail not. Erring one, believe;  
Then sin no more, and do not longer grieve.  
The gates of Heaven are open for you wide,  
The road is straight, the lamp of truth will guide

To happiness and Heaven. Fidelity sighs;  
They turn a friendly glance, and point unto the skies.

Speak kindly—gently—and with Love's sweet tone,  
When ere you chide, the wayward chide alone.  
Friendship departs when rudely you assail,  
And dash one's failings like the sleet or hail,

That by the blast is swept into the face;  
The course is turned with sour and sullen grace.  
It is but nature's law, in wrath to turn,  
While hate and malice in the bosom burn.

Then welcome friendly feeling—friendly thought,  
Let Love dispel the gloom that Hatred brought.  
And Truth will guide you with a steady ray,  
To Heaven at last—to bliss—to endless day.

Salisbury, Jan. 31, 1849.

## Miscellany.

From Holden's Dollar Magazine.

### Border Bullets.

#### "The Trapper's Story."

BY C. W. HOLDEN.

After a long and rather tedious introduction, the old Trapper, in a conversation with a youthful friend, thus related his story:

"At last, I turned the sharp angle of a clump of alders which skirted a swampy piece of ground, I thought I discerned afar off the outline of a rude hut, though so enveloped in snow as hardly to be discernible. At first I imagined that my feverish thoughts had conjured up some spectral tenement in the wilderness, and could scarcely believe my eyes; but as I gazed more and more steadily upon it, and gradually drew a few paces nearer, I saw that I was indeed in view of a rough hut which offered me a shelter and protection. Gladly I availed myself of the opportunity, and in half an hour, had reached the threshold.

"Though the sleet struck fiercely upon my unguarded face, and nearly blinded me with its violence, I surveyed the premises carefully ere I ventured to raise the wooden latch of the door. It appeared to me a common sort of a hut, built of rough unhewn logs, the crevices filled with clay, which time and exposure had hardened to the consistency of stone, and precisely such a dwelling as could be found in any part of the country west of the Mississippi. My fears on that score being quieted, I carefully entered, and found myself in an apartment, some sixteen feet by twelve, lighted only through some half dozen nar-

row chinks between the logs, which had been unfiled with the mud. At the farthest side of the room was a rude fireplace, unoccupied by kitchen utensils of any description, while the only articles of furniture discernible were two rough blocks of wood, evidently designed for seats, and a coarse unplaned table, which fairly tottered when I placed my hand upon it. In one corner of the room there seemed a sort of recess, which might be filled with pots, kettles, provisions or ammunition, but feeling disinclined to prosecute my tour of explanation any farther, at least till after a little refreshment from sleep, I cast myself leisurely down in a corner, and pillowing my head on my hand, prepared for rest.—Not a living soul was near to disturb the security of my slumber, and lulled to sleep by the shrill winds which whistled backward and forward around the corners, I was soon oblivious to all around me.

"How long I slept thus I knew not: I was at last aroused from a pleasant dream (wherein I had shot some half-a-dozen fine deer, and carried their bodies home) by a confused murmur of voices, which broke upon my ear in such discordant notes as to awaken me fully to a sense of my situation. With remarkable presence of mind—and that is a quality easily learned in the backwoods, youngster—I lay perfectly quiet, and never even interrupted the irregular cadences of my breathing, so peculiar to a tired hunter. I instantly recognized two voices in close, though not very quiet conversation, and strained my ears to catch the words which should be spoken. Not a syllable of that discourse could be uttered without my knowledge, not a sentence could be formed without my cognizance thereof.

"I can't think him exactly a regulator, Dick, though what he can be doing here is rather, as you say, 'curious,' said a voice in very distinct tones. 'But don't you think it the best way to step outside and let him move off when he wakes?'

"No!" answered Dick very resolutely, and with an air of determination which boded me no good; 'no, I tell you. Whether he be regulator, spy, or lost hunter, he has found our place, and the secret will be no longer a secret. He must be snagged.'

"Dick Williams," said the other slowly, 'though I care as little about spilling blood as you do, I don't like to cut a man's throat when he has never offered me harm. But if you think it necessary that we stop his breath, why, I will lend a hand most willing.'

"I took you to be a man of sense, Tim Grey," said Dick, 'and I am glad to find I'm right. But hadn't we better let him sleep awhile longer, poor fellow, he's got to go a long journey.' And the ruffian laughed immoderately at his brutal humor.

"Why, yes," said Tim, 'when he wakes, or before he opens his eyes, drop gently upon him with one knee, point your knife right, and it will soon be over. But let's finish this tough piece of a haunch, and bring out the old Monongahela, which must be dying with old age by this time.' And then was heard the low laugh and scurrilous jest, as they plied their knives on the venison, as an incipient demonstration of the manner in which they would cut me up.

"You can imagine that my situation was very precarious indeed. Here was I alone, almost defenceless, and incapacitated from the use of my arms by the certainty of instant death as soon as I moved, and in a small room with two murderous assassins, who were impelled to my murder by the instinct of self-preservation, and you cannot wonder that I was undecided what to do. I knew they would watch like stealthy tigers for my uprising, and that their knives were already uplifted for the destination of my heart. Supplications would have no effect upon such fiends as they must be; and I could not bring myself to think of begging for my life of such scoundrels. To attempt a personal rencontre with them would be, at first thought, the height of folly—the extent of madness; but as I passed over in my mind all the circumstances of my visit here, conjectured the probable calling and business of these men, brought to recollection the recollection of unlimited massacres and robberies which had been committed on the Lower Mississippi for a few years past, and then dovetailing these facts, and surmising this to be a secret retreat of these piratical marauders, concluded that I must be in the presence of some of the band. I saw that my only remaining hope lay in my broad right hand and sharp knife. With no one man, standing fairly face to face to me, and armed and accoutered to the very teeth with murderous intent, was I afraid, but would, in a cause like this, have risked my life without a murmur; but here, in the limits of this little room, with rough logs before, beside, and behind me—no friendly tree whose trunk could afford me shelter from a stray ball—I owned the chances looked somewhat against me. But I could delay no longer; action was now the world—no cool, careful, connoitering watchfulness on my part, but instant, certain and sure intent of offensive warfare. My first movement, of course, was to ascertain how and where my antagonists were placed; my second to survey the position of their rifles, and count the chances of success in a hand-

to hand conflict. I carelessly, to all seeming, drew the back of my hand across my eyes, placing the fingers slightly apart, so that a quick glance between them would give me sufficient information of the localities; and then giving vent to a continuous moan, so peculiarly applicable to a restless sleeper, turned over on my other side, bringing my opponents by the movement directly in front of me. At the first intimation of my waking, I saw, through my distended fingers, each ruffian grasp his knife resolutely and with an air of determination which boded me no good, but as my arm fell listlessly to my side, and my deep breathing indicated the most perfect sense of security, their hold relaxed, and they turned again to the partially filled bottle which stood before them.

"Nerved as my mind was to encounter unmoved the most startling dangers which encompassed me on every side, I could plainly feel my pulse vibrate with a quicker motion when their watchfulness discovered my slightest motion, and the blood rushed to my face in such overwhelming profusion as rendered the dim light of evening the only safeguard. My enemies were not six feet distant, and the least twinkling of my eye, the smallest upward tendency of my body, and a knife would surely reach my heart. Many a calmer man than I, youngster, would have burst outright some of his smaller veins by the compression in their capacity.

"As the glances which had so disturbed my equanimity were removed from my vicinity, I again regained my usual composure, and then glanced with the rapidity of lightning about the room. In a corner farthest removed from my adversaries as well as myself, stood their rifles—my own lay beside me. That they were loaded I well knew, as no hunter leaves his weapon, even for a moment, unless by his side. Mine was also loaded, but as it lay some three feet from my arm, and the least movement toward it, would be the signal for instant destruction, I deemed it better to let it alone. And even had I reached it, where-by should I have been benefitted? It contained but one charge, and, while shooting down one of my adversaries, could I suppose the other would stand coolly by without lifting an arm in his defence? And then, if they reached their arms before I recovered my feet, my death was plainly marked out, and my grave yawning beneath me. While laying distracted and irresolute about the means which I should adopt to preserve my life, now, alas! seemingly very near its termination, I was again aroused by a renewal of the conversation that had so abruptly terminated, and immediately recognized the voice of the one whom the other called Dick. As it appeared to relate their business operations, I listened most attentively.

"That next load, Bill Converse said, was to be along in about six days. She's a precious cargo, and must be a better haul than the old scoundrel's we took last. But I've heard say, that the owner loves a fight as well as a feast, and means to come with something that we can't conveniently take. If so, we'll want a few more of the boys.—I've no idea of risking myself without there's a good field for making something.'

"There'll be twelve of us besides Sam Sweet, who's worth about eight more," answered Bill, 'and if they get through us safe, they ought to go.'

"But," said Tim, 'they'll keep under cover through these passes. They know better than to show the white of an eye for thirty miles below here.'

"Well, if you ain't a fool, then I'm nobody," answered Bill contemptuously.—'How'll they get over Bloody Run Bar without using setting poles, and if they do use 'em, they'll fall overboard heads down? You don't s'pose we are going to wait for 'em to get snugly down in the cabin afore we put our sights to our eyes? But come, let's drink success with the Daniel Boone!'

"I shuddered with horror as I listened to the diabolical plans of these hardened wretches displayed before me with so much coolness and effrontery. Murders were concocted, and massacres planned with all the sang froid of a hunting party; and, as I drank in the bloody recital of their intents, my blood no longer rushed to my face in the blushes of incipient fear, but in the boldness of righteous indignation. My hand sought my trusty hunting-knife. My nerves braced themselves to a mighty effort of strength, and I already looked upon myself almost as a frontier redeemer, whose mission of blood would be sanctified, and a spirit of murderous assault forgiven, or at least passed over, as the retributive justice which God himself so often metes out to those whose lives offend his laws. My intentions were immediately resolved to certainity—my stratagems instantly transformed to direct attacks—my fears overshadowed by a spirit of daring which courted danger, which courted intensity of danger; and the man who had thrown himself upon that floor a common, restless, trembling man of flesh and blood, now clenched his hands in an agony of bitterness, which told a tale of deeds to be done, whose consummation should chill the hearts of the ruffianly murderers, and tear their vitality from the warmth of their bodies.

"Suddenly I heard a shout of laughter from their lips—a flood of terrible oaths—from whose recital my heart even now shrinks. The fumes of the liquor were ascending to the brain, and I foresaw an outbreak of violence ere long, which would result in nothing less than a desperate rencontre. I knew if they once sought their rifles, I was to a certainty lost, and stretching every limb, every nerve, every muscle of my body, with one mighty effort, to the full extent, I freed my hunting-knife from its sheath, and with a bound so tremendous, so sudden, so overpowering, that the startled desperadoes involuntarily shrieked, with one accord, 'A Panther!' I rushed upon the one nearest me, and closing my left arm around his neck, drove my good hunting-knife deep into his bosom with the terrible power of my right hand. As I drew the soiled blade from the ghastly wound in his bosom, a torrent of deepest red covered my hands and face, and flowed down to my feet—a stream of guilty blood, offered at the shrine of offended innocence. The desperate man, whose life had been a continuous scene of indiscriminate warfare upon his fellow-men, sunk upon the rude floor, a pale and mutilated corpse.

"All this was the work of a single moment. The remaining robber, so sudden and unexpected was my descent upon them, was, for a second, paralysed and astounded. That second was my salvation. Before he could grasp my shoulder, or even draw upon me his huge knife, I had cleared with one jump the table which stood between the rifles and myself, and ere he could recover from the effects of my boldness, I was beyond his reach. Still I was in no desirable situation. I dared not retreat towards the arms in the corner, because I should, by so doing, subject myself to an open attack by my inadvertence. My rifle lay very near him, and before I could even reach his, he would be in possession of it, loaded and ready for use. As we were each armed only with a hunting-knife, neither at first thought to risk his own life, in hope of taking another; and so we stood, face to face, nothing between us but the table, our eyes glowing with glances of malignant hate, which told but too plainly our feelings towards each other. We were most unpleasantly situated, and well knowing that he wished to take the first advantage which should offer, I prepared myself to do the same. Hardly for an instant did I lift my eyes from him, and when I did, it was to prepare them for a renewal of their watchfulness; and he was as shrewd and cunning as myself. There we stood, each with head slightly inclined forward, our eyes almost starting from their sockets, but braced sternly against each other, and across our countenances beaming the most intense hate, the most vivid glow of determined combativeness, the most resolute glances of unintermitted courage, which promised to bear us up to the death.

"Not a word was spoken on either side, not a syllable found utterance from our lips. A deadly silence, interrupted only by the occasional crackling of the fire, or disturbed by the screeching of an owl, whose home was but a few yards from the door, broke the unnatural repose which brooded over the room. Our determinations of deadly struggle were too sacred to admit of common conversation, our lips too firmly compressed with the conflicting emotions which faged within, to admit of a trifling word. And there we stood, spell-bound, like two contending gladiators within the circle of the Coliseum, armed and ready for that strife, whose conclusion is most certain death.

"Two hours or more passed, and I began to tire of this incessant watchfulness. My eyes were sore and inflamed, and the lids would hardly do their natural duty. I felt that I must ere long determine upon a different course of action—a more active and offensive warfare. A few hours more, and my arm would be palsied with weariness, and my nerves unstrung with tiresome watchfulness. And I was undecided how to proceed to extremities. My adversary held in his hand a terrible and shining knife, whose blade, keen-edged and bright, warned me that victory, if gained, would be dearly bought. He was a short, heavily built man, with rough, hard features, and a most forbidding look, while his stalwart frame, his immense breadth of chest, and enormous size of limb, foretold me that my powers, which in those days were not slight, would be taxed to the utmost. My plan was soon determined upon, and was probably the only one which any other man similarly circumstanced would have avoided. It has, since that time, been called a wild deed of daring, which deserved from its impracticability, a different reward from that which greeted me. But it was an attempt of impulse, an inspiration of recklessness, which sometimes blesses man in his direst extremity, and to me it proved the happiest emanation of that inherent courage of which I cannot but feel a true man is always possessor.

"As I said before, we stood face to face, perhaps six feet apart, with only a rough pine table between our bodies, while each held in his right hand, his trusty knife, which, like the bayonet, never fails of reaching its mark. It was impossible for either to make the slightest movement without being discerned by the wary eye of the other, and the least failure of my plan

would entail upon me instant death. But the crisis was now approaching, and though my penalty for forfeiture of carefulness was the loss of life and its pleasures, my pulse beat as steadily, my heart's vibration rolled as harmoniously and regularly as though mere sport engaged my attention.

"With a quick movement, which, however, was observed by my opponent, I changed my knife from my right to my left hand, and almost simultaneous with the act, raised the former to my hand, as though to relieve its fatigue by a change of position. I was confident he would suspect no trickery, observe no demonstration of offence from a hand which was utterly weaponless. It proved as I anticipated: he put himself upon guard no more than before, interposed no act of defence which could cause me to change my plan of attack, and, as I carelessly ran my hand across my forehead, I snatched from my head the old fur hunting cap which had crowned it for years, dropped my knife directly upon the floor, and concentrating into the action all the strength, all the dexterity, all the power of which I was capable, hurled it directly in his face. As I had anticipated, it struck him with terrible force directly across the eyes. I will not say that I went with the flying missile, but before it had unveiled his eyes, I was by his side with my hand clenched upon his throat. I had no weapons but the grip of my fingers, but wished them not. As he half-blindedly struck at my breast with his knife, my left hand thrown up quickly cast it across the room, and the struggle for death was with muscle alone! With an imprecation which showed the agony of his rage, he grappled me, and in an instant lifted me from my feet as though I were but a child in his embrace. But he could do no more. As supple as a snake, and as flexible as the hickory sapling, I found my feet upon the floor, and though I moved him not an inch, I felt that the quarrel was now my own. Again and again he lifted me with gigantic struggles for the ascendancy, again and again my feet touched the rough logs in perfect security. Huge drops of sweat rolled down his face, and he gnashed his teeth with all the bitterness of thwarted malice as I coolly threw my arm around him, as carelessly as though in the manly sport of friendly rivals. He cursed, he stamped, he groaned, with infuriated passion, but I coolly looked on in silence, and awaited my turn with patience. At last it came. As he for the twentieth time, dropped his feet upon the floor, I felt that his hold was somewhat relaxed, and his efforts less tremendous than before. Quickly drawing my hands from his body, I with the agility of the panther, crossed them around his neck and placing my thumbs directly under the chin, pressed upon his throat with all the strength of which I was capable. In vain he struggled, in vain he swayed his body to and fro, distorting his face with all the contortions of waning life; my hold never relaxed, my fingers never tired in their mission, but seemed to grow deeper and deeper with his every struggle. It was painful to hear his groans, his gasps for breath; and the livid purple, which insensibly usurped the paleness of his usual color, told plainly of the tenacity of my grasp. Soon his breathing became more and more imbued with the violence of gasps, and his chest heaved convulsively against my own; his eyes seemed starting from their sockets, and glared upon me like those of some ferocious beast in the depths of the forest; his head slightly inclined to one side, and then violently swayed to the other; his hands unclasped themselves from my waist, and dropped quivering to his side; and with a groan, wherein was blended more of the horrible to the ear than any I had ever listened to before, he fell upon my breast—a dead man! I did not cast him off violently, but laid him by his comrade as gently as though consigning to the earth an innocent babe, and then threw myself upon my knees, and thanked God for my deliverance from manifold dangers.

"It is enough to say that I did not leave the bodies upon the floor. In the morning I laid them in a natural hollow near the hut, and covering them as much as possible with the loose earth and dead leaves of the forest, left their bodies in their final home.—Two hours after, I was on my way to my own cabin.

"And now, youngster," said the old man, rising, "can you not say that I had not some excuse for my fears that night? Tho' not naturally a coward, I had a right to feel unpleasantly in that hut."

"That you had," answered I, readily.—"To-morrow night I hope to hear of some further adventure of yours."

"That you shall, my boy, that you shall," said the old man, as he prepared to fill the pipe, which had meanwhile gone out.

THE BARBER'S SIGN.—A barber in London, has the following on his sign:  
What do you think?  
I'll shave you for nothing, and give you a drink!

When any of his customers claim the promise on his sign, he tells them they don't read it right; that he intended it should be read thus:

What I do you think I'll shave you for nothing, and give you a drink?  
Quite a difference!

Extract of a Letter from a Private in the U. S. Army.

MONTEBAY, November 21, 1848. As Mr. Stockwell and his company of eight try the new route South, down the Arkansas river, this perhaps will reach you at as late a date as any news from the diggings. I want to inform you, and through you my friends, that we have no respect here for law or honor—all is gold, but not all that glitters, for we were all in a perfect rage of disappointment the last week, occasioned by an Irish Yankee, who has just arrived with his chemical apparatus, and has demonstrated to us all, who had supposed we had our fortunes, that nearly three-fifths of our gold is but a worthless mineral, principally iron, copper, and these compounds; nevertheless, we have gold in greater quantities than it is usually found. An industrious man can make from 5 to 10 dollars a day by washing, and pass the inspection of the assayer. The country is filled with sickness, principally fevers, from exposure, bad food, and intemperate habits in the mines, or placers, as here called. Every article of necessity is at an enormous price, but falling in consequence of the greater port of the mineral not proving to be gold. There are many other valuable minerals in consequence of the greater portion of the minerals in this region aside from the gold. I would not advise those who are coming here to raise their hopes too high of fortunes quickly made; yet, by prudence and caution, it may be done; but the suffering and privation to do so will be death to many an adventurer, not accustomed to rough usage. We are almost totally destitute in the way of provisions. The soil of the valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin are better adapted to grazing than anything else, its general character being light and thin. Mechanics are sure to do well here—better than any other class who may come. We are full of overflowing now of speculators but we have room enough for all. If my mineral had all proved to be gold, I should have taken the new route for Uncle Sam; but out of sixty thousand dollars in mineral, I only got three thousand in money. I have not time to give you a full description of the climate of the country; but you will have that from Mr. Stockwell on his arrival in Kentucky, where he is bound direct. The thermometer ranges from 45 to 80 deg.—extremes. Chilly winds are prevalent at all seasons of the year, since my sojourn here. If the party succeed, this will reach you in sixty days from date.

Respectfully yours, &c., H. PATRICK, Private U. S. Army.

Correspondence of the (Washington) Daily Globe. Meteoric Worms.

The article we have taken from the Intelligence headed snow-worms, records a very curious and so far, enigmatical phenomenon, which has puzzled much both the philosophical and non-philosophical speculators. There seems to be no doubt that the worms have been found on and in the snow alive and in motion. What are they? Whence came they? Are they of the earth or from the clouds? Did they fall with the snow or did they come out of the ground? We cannot answer these questions, but are inclined to think that the facts, as far as they are known, favor a meteoric origin; by which we do not mean that they were engendered in the upper regions, or that they belong to any genus or species having its home there, but that they have been first carried up in some way or other, and then have come back with the snow. The fact of their having been found at places several hundred miles apart seems to indicate that their appearance is not attributed to local causes, or if it is, then the same causes—identically the same—are operating at the same time at places far apart. And this may be so; but could such minute and unprotected creatures come alive out of the cold earth, penetrate the snow upwards some inches, and still be found on the surface, not only alive, but lively and active? This is hard to be believed, though we do not deny the possibility of the thing.

We do not recollect to have read or to have heard of anything at all credible and authentic, touching the falling from the clouds, of animals and animalcula, or of anything else that does not seem to admit of a more satisfactory solution than the descent of this snow-worm at such a season and with such accompaniments. The learned and scientific men of the land will take the matter in hand, we hope, and give us a theory, at least, if they cannot give an explanation. We shall not attempt anything further ourselves, the subject being out of our jurisdiction, and rather beyond our depth.

"The things we know, are neither rich nor rare, But wonder how the mischief they came there."

The Snow-Worm.—The snow-worm phenomena to which a correspondent alluded in our paper of yesterday, seems to have made its appearance in different parts of the country. We have been shown a letter from Professor Chester Dewey, of Rochester, N. Y., (addressed to a scientific gentleman of this city,) from which we learn that the snow in that region has recently been covered with worms, varying from a quarter of an inch to an entire inch in length. We are also informed that a small worm, of a dark color, and resembling a tiny bud or seed, was found upon snow in North Carolina during the last winter; and also that about two years ago, a small worm of a scarlet hue was found on the snow in Tennessee. The worms described by our correspondent are said to be a quarter of an inch in length, and bearing a close resemblance to those produced by the snow.

In looking through the French and English writers upon problematic phenomena, we have discovered nothing calculated to

throw light upon the phenomena under consideration.

Showers of blood scarlet snow, showers of corn, and showers of such animals as frogs, fish, and snails, have all been learnedly discussed by various writers, but we have found no allusion in any ancient or modern author, to a shower of worms.—Nat. Intel.

The Republican.

LITCHFIELD:

THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1849.

The Protocol.

A great "blow" has been made about the Protocol, by several Whig papers, and more particularly, by the National Intelligencer at Washington. It has been called "An Alarming Discovery," "Astounding Development," and many similar epithets, the sole object and design of which is evidently to cast odium and contempt upon Mr. Polk and his administration.

Now the facts in the case, are simply the following:

In the Spring of 1848, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford were sent to Mexico, charged with an important embassy, the purport of which was, to explain to the Mexican Government the nature of the amendments made by the Senate of the United States, to the Peace Treaty.

And here it should be borne in mind, that this Treaty, with the amendments which had been affixed to it by the Senate, was ratified by the President, before the departure of our ambassadors. But in addition to this, even before they had reached Queretaro, the Mexican Senate and House of Deputies had approved of the treaty, with all its amendments, and had handed it over to the President of Mexico, for his signature. This event occurred on the 26th of May, 1848, in exact accordance with the forms and provisions of the Mexican Constitution. No advantage was taken on either side. It was as fair and voluntary a business transaction, as ever took place between any two individuals, for the mutual settlement of their difficulties and differences.

Thus far, the affair was in a prosperous train for amicable adjustment. But here an unforeseen obstruction was thrown in the way to the immediate passage of the treaty, by a refusal on the part of the Mexican President to sign it, unless the scruples then existing in the minds of the Mexicans, should be removed, by a satisfactory explanation on the part of our Commissioners, in the form of a protocol. There were only three specific points required to be embraced in this explanation, which were of so little importance in themselves, as to require no comment. The explanation was made, to the full satisfaction of the President of Mexico, who signed the treaty, which was solemnly ratified on the 30th of May 1848; and thus it became the governing law of the land. It was now too late to raise objections. Had any existed, they should have been urged before the final signature of the treaty, which was not hastily and carelessly hurried to its consummation, but was the work of profound thinking, and of wise and deliberate diplomacy.

The treaty did not reach Washington until the 4th of July, 1848, at which time, the first instalment of \$8,600,000, as stipulated in the treaty, was paid. Moreover, the blockades of all the Mexican ports were discontinued; and our troops were marching out of Mexico, and leaving the whole country free from invasion by our arms. The joyful news of peace spread far and wide, and illuminated the countenances of millions by the brightness of its beaming.

Yet in the face of all these facts, since the death of Mr. Sevier, and the absence of Mr. Clifford on a foreign mission; (but more especially, just before the Spring elections,) some of the Whig leaders affect to have made an alarming discovery—and that is, that the protocol contained stipulations that were in direct violation of the treaty.—Why was not this discovery made before? If such were the fact, then it was clearly the duty of the President to have opened a new negotiation with Mexico, and to have declared that the difficulties existing between the two governments had not been satisfactorily adjusted.

The conclusion is inevitable, that the President gave the protocol a careful, serious, and impartial examination; and was unable to discover that it militated in the least degree against the treaty. No doubts have been expressed on either side, with regard to the validity of the treaty. If there be any thing wrong in it, would it not be well for those Whigs who are in doubt on the subject, to submit it to the scrutinizing examination of General Taylor? We ought to look more to the practical operation of sound principles, and less to visionary excitements, and bug-bear delusions.

Congress.

We do not learn, that as yet, Congress has passed a solitary act of any great and lasting benefit to the country. The time of the members has been principally occupied in protracted discussions, and unprofitable argument.

It is one thing to talk, and another thing to act. We fear the example of their more business-like predecessors has been entirely overlooked and forgotten by the great majority of our present Senators and Representatives in Congress. But to this intimation, there are many honorable exceptions. The speeches of Dr. Franklin, Roger Sherman, and a host of others of the "Old School" politicians, were brief and pointed, solid and conclusive. They contained the true fire of startling and convincing eloquence, and vigorous and energetic action was always sure to follow their delivery. Truth requires but few words to advocate her cause. She seeks no superfluous ornaments; she arrays herself in no bedizening trappings; but walks forth, in native majesty and simplicity, and is, like Milton's Eve,

"When unadorned, adorned the most."

On the other hand, Sophistry and Error betake themselves to a labyrinth of absurdities, and spin out their flimsy webs to an interminable extent, to be blown away by the first gust of wind that sweeps across their winding pathway.

It is not our province to read a homily to the dignified and intelligent body of our national Representatives in Congress; but we do think it incumbent upon us to measure their reputation for ability, integrity and efficiency, more by their acts, than by their speeches.

It is the babbling brook that makes the most noise, and is the most shallow, and accomplishes the least benefit to the land which it irrigates. It is the noble river that flows onward in silence and majesty in its broad and deep channel, that beautifies and fertilizes the surrounding landscape. It deep current is one of perpetual and uniform action.

HON. TRUMAN SMITH.—The New Haven Courier is strongly of the opinion, that this gentleman, (now Senator in Congress from this State,) will be constituted Secretary of the Treasury, by General Taylor. The New Haven Whig Editor founds his belief upon private advices from Washington. It is thought, however, that he will have a competitor for the office in the Hon. Mr. Evans, of Maine.

OUR thanks are due to the Honorable ALBERT G. BROWN, of Mississippi, who, with his characteristic liberality, has presented us, through the medium of the mail, with a copious and well selected assortment of interesting documents. The many benevolent favors which we have received from this highly eloquent and distinguished Statesman, will ever be remembered by us with sentiments of the most profound respect and veneration, and with emotions of deep and lively gratitude.

DEATH OF A MEXICAN HERO.—Lieut. Col. Boyakin died at his residence in Salem, Illinois, on the 1st of February inst. He was Lieutenant Colonel in Col. Newby's famous regiment, and in that office, he served his country faithfully and valiantly during the whole war.

The reader is referred to a communication from C. L. NORTH, General Agent of the Washington Co. Mutual Insurance Company, for Connecticut, on the subject of Mutual Insurance.

A Western editor says he is "a whole horse," which we presume is the case, as in his advertising columns, an advertisement appears headed "Grain Wanted."—True Sun. May he not have mistaken himself for a Horse like the Mule in Aesop's Fables, since he advertises for "Grain," instead of Oats?

The steamer General Taylor was sunk near Norfolk, Va., on the 9th of January inst. Passengers and crew all saved.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Litchfield County Temperance Society will be held at the Lecture Room of the Congregational Church, Litchfield, on the fourth Monday, (27th day) of February, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Public Lecture.

G. H. Hollister Esq. will give a Lecture on The Characteristics of the 19th Century, at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Friday Evening, February 16th, at 6 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Bantam Falls Lyceum.

The Rev. Dr. FULLER will deliver a Lecture before the Lyceum at Bantam Falls, on Friday Evening next, (Feb. 16,) to begin at 7 o'clock. Subject, "Christian Education."

The vote stood in the Kentucky Legislature on the election of Henry Clay,

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Senate, Clay, 27; R. M. Johnson, 11; House, Clay, 92; Johnson, 45.

Clay took his party strength, and Col. Johnson, had the Democratic votes.—Daily Times.

The Last of Braddock's Men.—A colored man named Samuel Jenkins, died in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 4th of February inst., aged 115 years. He was born a slave, but subsequently obtained his freedom for his good services. He was remarkable for his fortitude, patience and perseverance.—Samuel outlived four generations, and saw many remarkable changes in the world. He had a strong and retentive memory, and a sound constitution.—He was in General Braddock's campaign, and drove his master's provision wagon over the Alleghany Mountains, in that unfortunate expedition. He was the last of the band who accompanied General Braddock to Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburgh. Like an aged oak uprooted by the storms of winter, Samuel has been prostrated at last in the dust of death. Peace to his memory.

Some People's Charity.—"He can make a magnificent donation for erecting some public building, (and his donations are always the largest when he cherishes the idea that his own name will be attached to the building,) and yet, if a poor beggar pleads charity at his door, he is all out of loose change, and is reminded that there is such a place as a workhouse, for strolling vagabonds like him. He can boast, in his circle of acquaintance, how much of this world's goods he has sent to the heathen in Kamtschatka, Senegambia, or the Polynesian Islands; and yet to cross the threshold of the suffering and destitute, near his own home, it is pollution itself. He will sometimes converse quite freely with his tailor or shoe maker, especially if he happens to be owing them a large bill; but were they to speak to, or recognize him in the street, they are not taken as much notice of as the aristocrat would condescend to pay an organ-grinder."—Ned Buntline's Own.

The Lecture of Mr. Fairchild, Agent of the Conn. State Temperance Society, in the Sons' Hall in this Village, on Tuesday night last, was listened to with deep attention. The audience was not so large as we could have wished; but those who heard the Lecture, spoke of it in terms of the highest encomium.

THE TELEGRAPH is now in successful operation in this Village.

For the Republican.

Office of the Meriden Insurance Agency, February 12th, 1849.

My attention has been called to an article in your paper, of the 1st inst., headed, Mutual Insurance, and signed Nelson Tuller, Middlebury, New Haven, Co., Jan. 5th, 1849.

"Justice to the public," as well as to myself, and the Companies for which I act as agent, seems to demand of me a reply. I fully agree with Mr. T., as to the prudence of effecting an insurance, and also as to the "special caution," necessary in selecting from the many competitors for public favor, in this line, but I must be allowed to differ from the opinion expressed by that gentleman, relative to one, at least, of the Companies referred to, in his communication.

The Washington County Mutual Insurance Company, appears to be the one that has most particularly excited the fears, and virtuous indignation of Mr. Tuller. Now whether that gentleman is sincere in the opinion, so hastily formed, and so positively expressed, might perhaps appear, if an answer could be had to a few straight forward, plain Yankee questions.

1st. Did you not act as Agent for this same Washington Company, from about the 16th of Oct., to the 25th of December last?

2d. Did you not recommend this same Company to your neighbors as "a first rate Company," and "one well worthy of their patronage?"

3d. Did you not agree, or offer to agree, to devote all the time that you could spare from the renews in the Hartford Company, to the interest of this same Company, now so bitterly denounced by you?

4th. Did you not, about the same time, employ "an enterprising young man," to assist you in enlightening the good people of Litchfield County, as to the merits of this same Washington Company?

5th. Did not my letter of the 12th of December, informing you that you could no longer have "the Two Dollars," and my subsequent interview with you, in which I explained to you "the reasons for the Resolution passed by the Co.," viz.—That having effected their object, in allowing so liberal a fee to their agents, by thus speedily introducing their Company to the public notice, they should hereafter allow but \$1, having something to do with opening your eyes to the terrible evils of this same Washington Co.?

6th and lastly. Did you receive any information whatever, relative to the standing of the Washington Co., its rules, regulations, officers' salaries, or agents' fees; between the date of your respectful letter to the Co., of the 25th of December, and your indignant expose its iniquities, of the 5th of January only ten days after?

And now, Mr. Publisher, as friend Tuller may not choose to answer the above Queries, perhaps the publishing of a copy of two of his letters to the Company, (the original of which are herewith sent for your comparison,) may assist our friends in Litchfield County to answer them, as well as his own very significant ones. "I say, what is the conclusion here? Is it not that the Two Dollars have something to do with it?"

(COPY, No. 1.) MIDDLEBURY, N. H. Co. Conn. Oct. 16, 1848.

Arch. Bishop, Esq., Secretary, &c. Dear Sir:—The appointment of Agency, with the necessary papers for doing business, from your office, have been received. I am sorry that circumstances seem to render it necessary to limit my operations to Litchfield County. My agency for the Hartford Company, extends to all the towns in New Haven County, except three or four in the South East Corner of the County, and to the Southern part of Litchfield County. I hope, on reflection, you will think it best to allow me to do business in at least Middlebury, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Southbury, and Oxford—all adjoining this town, and perhaps Derby near by. These towns all lie in the West and North Western extremity of the County. Mr. North is located in the East part, and I think, cannot be injured materially, if my operations are confined to those towns, as well as to Litchfield County. Will you give me a permit? Please answer.

Yours respectfully, NELSON TULLER.

(COPY, No. 2.) MIDDLEBURY, Dec. 25, 1848.

H. M. Graves, Esq., General Agent, &c. Dear Sir:—I have been absent from home three weeks. On my return last evening, I found your favor of the 29th ult. Mr. Perry's of the 11th inst., and one from Curtis L. North, of 12th Dec., which says:—"A resolution has been passed that hereafter, no application will be received at the Office of the W. C. M. I. Co., from Conn., unless countersigned by R. Gillett, of Ellington, or myself, and you are requested not to take any more for the Company without conferring with me personally, as I have not now time to explain the reasons for such a course on their part."

I had made arrangements to enter upon the prosecution of business in Litchfield County, the first of January, (with an enterprising young man with me,) for your Company. And I must confess, I am in want of reasons to explain such a course on the part of the Company; and I cannot personally confer with Mr. North. If you have satisfactory "reasons" for such a course to give, I am ready to hear them—if not, I must make other arrangements, as I am obliged to the young man above mentioned.

I herewith send the applications which were taken before I had any knowledge of the "resolution," if you can so far bend the resolution as to make the Policies without being "Countersigned by myself," I shall be glad of it; if not, please return them to me. I will take no more until I hear from you. Inclosed you have returns of all the Policies I have received, amount on each, Draft for \$100, &c. &c. I sent a few applications a week or so ago, but have not yet received the Policies.

Yours Respectfully, NELSON FULLER.

As "Personally I am but little known in Litchfield County, I beg leave to refer" to the Officers of the following Insurance Companies in this State; for which I have, and still continue to act as Agent, viz: The Aetna, Protection, and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies, and the Connecticut Life Insurance Company.

CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent for Connecticut.

General Taylor at Louisville.

Louisville, Feb. 11th, 1849. Gen. Zachary Taylor, the President elect, arrived at this city this morning, accompanied by two boats crowded with people. He went to New Albany, where he stopped a few hours; he then crossed over and was received by the Mayor, who welcomed him to the hospitalities of the city. The General replied in his usual happy manner.

The streets were one mass of human beings, the whole length and breadth, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The windows and roofs were also crammed with spectators, who cheered, waved handkerchiefs, flags, &c.

The General is stopping at the Galt House, and leaves for Frankfort on Tuesday morning, leaving there, on Thursday morning.

He will stop at Cincinnati for a few hours on Friday, and thence proceed direct for Pittsburg. We regret to state that John Anderson and Henry Nichols had each an arm blown off by the firing of a cannon.

From the Hartford Daily Times.

American Hall Burnt!

Harington's Diorama of the Creation of the World and the Deluge Destroyed.

On Sunday morning, Feb. 11th, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the east part of the American Hotel building, under the Hall, near the room of Mr. Cardella, the artist. The fire spread rapidly, and the hour being unfavorable to a speedy rally, the Hall, covering the upper part of the building, was destroyed. The roof fell in. The rooms on the first and second floors, with the exception of Mr. Cardella's, were not burnt, but the occupants sustained damage by removing their effects.

A corner of the roof was burnt, but the building was not much injured. Mr. Olcott, the proprietor, had his furniture removed, and it was considerably damaged. He will have every thing repaired and in good condition to-morrow.

The Hall had been used for the two past weeks for the exhibition of Harington's Dioramas. They were taken down to be removed, and were mostly burnt. Loss over \$4,000—no insurance. Harington's Diorama's of the Conflagration of Moscow were burnt at Boston, several years since, but he had sold them a few days before.

The loss to Mr. Olcott, of the hotel, in damage to furniture, is about \$1,000. Insured at the Aetna office.

Mr. Carter, owner of the Building, was insured to the amount of \$4,000 in Providence. The loss on the building is just about that sum. The walls are standing, without apparent injury. The floor of the Hall is principally saved.

The fire, at one time, threatened to be an exceedingly bad one. The barns which stand within a few feet of the building, on the south, were in danger. Had the fire taken in that quarter, it would have swept through to Front street, as there is an unbroken row of wooden buildings from Prospect to Front street.

It is not known how the fire originated, but there is reason to believe it was set on fire, at the ticket office.

Senate.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President, communicating the information previously called for, relative to the secret history of the late treaty with Mexico and the protocol to the same.

Several Senators on each side expressed their views of the manner in which the protocol had been made public, from which it became evident that its existence was generally known among them before the recent movement of Mr. Stephens respecting it.

Without coming to any decision with regard to the message, &c., on motion the Senate adjourned.

Tom Hyer.

Constable Cook has arrived from Baltimore with a requisition for Tom Hyer, and officer Gifford left here this afternoon with a requisition for Yankee Sullivan.—Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

Select Maxims.—Lord Bacon has the following true and striking apothegms: Some there are that keep themselves in peace and are at peace also with others. And there be some that neither are in peace themselves, nor suffer others to be in peace; who are troublesome to themselves.

The first church bell which has ever been heard in Egypt since the occupation of that country by the Moslem conquerors, has lately been suspended in the tower of a Roman Catholic church, built by the Jesuits at Alexandria.

Man is happy only when employed. Laziness begets vice—vice begets crime, and crime involves death—death inflicts infamy on his memory, and bows down the heads of his parents, sisters, brothers, wife and offspring. Who will not avoid laziness?

A wag of our acquaintance, sawing with a saw which he plainly saw was not the sharpest saw in the world, after trying in vain to saw with it, broke out at last as follows:—"Of all the saws that I ever saw saw, I never saw a saw saw as that saw saw."

Write in my Album?—A beautiful and accomplished lady gave her album to a dry old bachelor, with the above request, with which he complied in the following felicitous manner:

Through all the varied scenes of life, Of sorrow, pain and wo, The little pigs run through the woods, Up to their eyes in snow.

From the New York True Sun.

The Prize Fight.

There was a report yesterday amongst the Sullivans, that their champion was the victor. May the Lord deliver us from such a victory. The judges, we are informed, disagreed; if this be so; then it must be a drawn game.—Such a result may be desirable to prevent the stakes from changing hands. There would be fewer winners and fewer losers. Neither of the parties have arrived in the city. Hyer was arrested yesterday in Philadelphia, and is to be retained until Monday, when, unless a requisition from the Governor of Maryland arrives, he will be discharged. We doubt whether such a requisition will reach Philadelphia. Hyer may therefore be expected in this city on Tuesday. That will be a great day for small folks in general, and the New York Express in particular.

The arrival of Hyer in Philadelphia produced an immense sensation. No conqueror returning from battle, or Fanny Ellsler from the theatre, ever attracted more attention. One of the papers says, that "so far did some of the persons that composed the crowd, forget themselves, that they actually proposed to take the horses from the cab, and drag the vehicle along in triumph." Another paper says:—"Men and boys—some of them in sober citizens' dresses—followed the wheels of the cab in which he was rolled along, and disputed with each other for the privilege of seeing him."

On the other hand, accounts represented Sullivan at the same time, as lying in the hospital in Baltimore, dangerously ill, with one eye knocked out, his face cut dreadfully, the scalp from the eyelid, fallen on his cheek, and an arm broken. Hyer was but a little hurt.

The excitement in this city yesterday was intense as ever. "All day Sullivan's head quarters in Chatham street, and those of Hyer, in Park Row, were besieged by vast crowds of persons, eager to hear further intelligence of the fight.

In the afternoon the judges, seconds, (excepting Thompson and O'Donnell, who were arrested in Baltimore,) and many of the spectators of the fight, arrived. Carriages with four horses each, and waving an American flag, were in requisition to convey these noted personages from the ferry. The vehicles were chased by troops of small boys and grown-up men shouting as though Napoleon had arisen from his grave, and appeared among us.—Among those returned, was Sullivan's brother, who was followed by insane and shouting multitudes like a Tamerlane among his wild Tartars. Such was also the case with any one who was known to have been present at the fight. This spectacle of hero-worship was the most sickening and disgusting that has ever afflicted this city of humbugs.

The important question, which is the victor? we cannot decide. If Sullivan be the conqueror, we opine that he will never be able to receive more than one more such victory.

Since writing the above, we learn that Sullivan has arrived, leaving the cars at Bergen, and quietly entering the city. This would seem to be confirmed by the following, from the Philadelphia Bulletin of yesterday evening:

Sullivan arrived in this city last evening, and slept last night at the hotel corner of Eleventh and Market streets. Those who saw him, say that he is not in any way seriously hurt, though his face exhibits striking marks of the brutality of the fight in which he has been engaged. A police officer was at the hotel early this morning, for the avowed purpose of arresting him, but showed no disposition to do so. Sullivan, we learn, in the meanwhile, disappeared.

The following, in relation to the arrest of Hyer, is from the same paper:

Last evening, the Prosecuting Attorney, Wm. B. Reed, received a telegraphic dispatch from Attorney General Richardson, of Maryland, requesting the arrest of Thomas Hyer, who was known to be in Philadelphia. Mr. R. waited on Judge Parsons in relation to the matter, and at his suggestion, the Judge issued a bench warrant for his arrest, which was placed in the hands of one of the Mayor's officers, and early this morning, Thomas Hyer was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office, where he was kept until about 11 o'clock. At that hour he was taken into the Court of Quarter Sessions, where he had a hearing before Judge Parsons, William B. Reed, Esq., appearing for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Hazlehurst for Thomas Hyer.

The crowd that surrounded the court-house was dense in the extreme, and the rush into the room caused such confusion, that some time elapsed before order could be had; and it was not until the judge ordered the crowd to retire, that the judge ordered the officers to arrest the defendant, and to surrender himself to the authorities of Maryland, and would place himself under the charge of the officers of the court, or any other persons appointed for that purpose, to be conveyed to Maryland by the first conveyance. He would give security to any amount to faithfully perform these conditions. He had no wish to escape the responsibility of his late act, but was willing to answer to the laws of Maryland. He had been followed from city to city by Sullivan, for the purpose of provoking a fight. In suit upon suit had been heaped upon him; his family had been injured by that man, and even his old mother insulted and abused by him, and the privacy of his house invaded. His acts had been those of self-defence, after repeated insults and injuries. He asked to be admitted to bail, as he had his family with him.

William B. Reed, Esq., opposed the admission to bail.

Mr. Hazlehurst replied. Judge Parsons stated that the many admissions of Hyer, and the statements he had made in extenuation of his conduct in engaging in this fight, had certainly altered his opinion of the case very much, and he had no doubt the case very much had been made upon the minds of those present. While a court would be compelled to punish such violations of law, yet the accompanying circumstances would materially abate the punishment to be meted out. He could do nothing more than order him into the custody of the keeper of the prison for safe keeping until Monday morning, while the prosecuting Attorney, in the mean time, should inform the Attorney General of Maryland.

Through all the varied scenes of life, Of sorrow, pain and wo, The little pigs run through the woods, Up to their eyes in snow.

land, by telegraph, of the disposition that had been made of him.

If he should not receive an answer in a reasonable time, and no requisition should be sent by Monday, he would then discharge him.

His condition at the prison should not be that of a convict; but it was merely a precautionary measure to secure his person, as the Governor of Maryland should demand him.

The Judge was informed that Sullivan was within the reach of the process of this Court; but as no person could inform him of his whereabouts, no warrant has as yet been issued for his arrest.

Hyer was conducted through the State House Yard to a hack in waiting, when the crowd rushed into the street, and made the welkin ring with their repeated huzzas for Hyer.

The following remarks relative to the fight, have been furnished by a correspondent: "The battle lasted sixteen minutes and a half. There were but about two hundred and fifty persons present, the preponderance in favor of Sullivan.

The reason of so small an attendance was the difficulty in shading the police, thousands of persons being disappointed in not witnessing it. Although the claim of foul play was instituted by the friends of Sullivan in the last round, it was probably only an excuse for taking their man out of the ring, he being evidently able to fight but little longer.

He was very badly punished; and bled profusely from the head, cheek and nostrils, and his back was also very much lacerated from falling on the frozen ground. It is said that Sullivan fought the last two or three rounds with a dislocated shoulder, received in a fall; but we cannot vouch for the truth of it.

Certainly it is, that there is a game man, and it was a pity to see him matched against a man of such superior muscular power. In almost every instance, Sullivan led off in fighting, Hyer depending upon countering, in which he was as quick as lightning, and had a decided advantage in the superior length of his reach."

STATE CONVENTION.

The Annual Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for State Offices, will be held at NEW HAVEN, on THURSDAY, the 22d of February next.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the Convention will be called to order, at which hour it is hoped every Delegate will be in attendance at the place of meeting.

Towns will send Delegates equal to double the number of members of the House of Representatives to which they are entitled. It is to be hoped that no town in the State will be so negligent as to omit sending a full and efficient delegation.

JAMES T. PRATT, State; JULIUS CATLIN, Committee; NATHAN BELCHER, Committee. Dated Rocky Hill, Jan. 11th, 1849.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

A CONVENTION composed of Delegates from several towns in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, constituting the 4th Congressional District, will be held at MERWIN'S HOTEL, GAYLOR'S BRIDGE, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of February, 1849, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District, in the next Congress of the United States.

The Democrats in the several towns in said District are requested to elect delegates to said Convention, equal to twice the number of Representatives to which said towns are entitled in the General Assembly of this State.

A. A. BURHAM, District Comm. E. S. ABERNETHY, District Comm. E. B. GODSELL, District Comm. Dated Feb. 12, 1849.

LITCHFIELD.

A MEETING of Democratic Electors will be held at the United States Hotel in this Village, on Saturday the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. to nominate Delegates to the State, Senatorial, and Congressional Conventions.

Per order of TOWN COMMITTEE. Litchfield, Feb. 5, 1849.

CORNWALL.

THE Democratic Electors of Cornwall are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 17th of February inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State, Senatorial, and Congressional Conventions, to be held pursuant to public notice.

Per order of TOWN COMMITTEE. Cornwall, Feb. 6, 1849.

Notice.

WHEREAS, a subscription has been made for the purchase of a Parsonage for the First Ecclesiastical Society of Litchfield, Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Members of said Society will be held at the Conference Room, on Monday, February the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take the necessary measures for the purchase of such parsonage.

CHARLES A. DUDLEY, Society's; CHAUNCEY PECK, Committee. JASON WHITING, Committee. Litchfield, Feb. 12, 1849.

True Happiness requires a state of health, entirely free from any ailment.

This climate being so dangerous an enemy to the development of true health, it is absolutely necessary to provide some salutary means to assist Nature in the restoration of her strength. The Indian Remedies of Captain 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.

Marriages.

In South Farms, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. D. S. Parmelee, Mr. Thomas S. Griswold of Goshen, and Miss Lucretia Benton, step daughter of Daniel Samson, Esq.

Look at This!

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell cheap—A Horse Cart, a one Horse Sled—Also various articles of Household Furniture. Also Live Stock, consisting of Hens, &c. They will be sold at bargain to suit purchasers.

H. WALLACE, Litchfield, Feb. 14, 1849.

Estrayed.

FROM the subscribers premises in this village, on or about the 11th inst, two white Pigs (Barrow and Sow) the Barrow weighs about 125 pounds, and is curly; the Sow weighs about 75 pounds. Whoever will notify me where they may be found, or return them to me shall be reasonably rewarded.

CHARLES L. PERKINS, Litchfield, Feb. 14, 1849.

Notice.

ALL whom it may concern, are hereby notified that WM. BUTLER'S note, payable to me for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, supposed to be dated Dec. 5th, 1848, and payable on demand, is lost, and has been paid by me. CHARLES CARTER, Litchfield, Feb. 23, 1849.

ARE YOU INSURED?

FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, at Granville, Washington Co., N. Y. Over Twelve Millions (12,000,000) insured! and are now issuing at the rate of 20,000 policies per annum. A Large Cash Fund on hand. This Company has in existence three years, and their success is without a parallel in the history of Mutual Insurance.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, would respectfully call the attention of those not insured in Connecticut, and will be happy to receive applications from those who wish their property insured, and give such information as they may wish. They insure none but the safest kind of property, and take no risks over \$2000.

Their Policies are made on fair and equitable principles, giving those insured an equal chance with the Company, being entitled to the full amount of damages, not exceeding the amount insured, without deducting one third, as is customary with some other companies.

They are prohibited from insuring in blocks or exposed parts of villages, or taking risks on Mills, Shops or Machinery. They are responsible for the correctness of all surveys made by their Agents, and agree to arbitrate all matters of difference in the County where the loss happens. All losses have been paid to the satisfaction of the claimant, and before due. The above Company offer inducements to those not insured, that no other company in existence can offer.

The Premium Note is only about one fifth as much as other Companies require; and the Cash Payment does not exceed on 1st and 2d class property, five dollars on one thousand for five years.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

1st Class Property, Dwelling House of Brick or Stone, with slate or metal roof, 1/4 of 1 per cent. 2d Class Property, Dwelling House of wood, and out-houses, 1 per cent.

Hay, Grain, Farming Implements, Household stuff, insured for the full amount, at the same rate of the buildings.

A Note is only required (say on \$1000 at 1 per cent. for Ten Dollars; and the Cash Payment is only 33¢ per cent on the Note, which is 33¢ Policy and Survey, \$4 83 1/2.

The increasing Cash fund warrants the belief, that no town or Premium notes will be necessary for a long term of years; and the Directors assure the public that all losses will be settled with promptness and liberality.

The following editorial notice of the Company, appeared in the Albany Argus, of October 21st, 1847: "Mutual Insurance.—We notice in the advertisement of the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company, published in our columns, among the Directors, the names of the Hon David Russell, late member of Congress, Hon Solomon S Cowen, late Judge of Washington Common Pleas, Hon Cornelius L Allen, late District Attorney of Washington County, L W Bishop, Esq., late Supreme Court Commissioner, Henry Holmes, President of the Washington County Bank, George Clements, Esq., Pastmaster, Fort Ann, Joseph U Orvis, of the firm of Lockwood & Orvis, Troy, N. Y. Under the direction of such men, this flourishing Institution seems destined to extend itself to all parts of the state. It appears they have issued 2595 policies during the last three months, which, we believe is the largest number ever issued by a Mutual Insurance Company in the same time. Their plan of insuring none but detached buildings of the safest kind, is at once popular and advantageous, and seems to be decidedly the most popular plan ever adopted by a Mutual Insurance Company."

The following is an extract from the Washington Telegraph, of July 15, 1848: "Washington County Mutual Insurance Company.—This Mammoth Company, after having beaten the world in Insurance by issuing last year 4,000 Policies more than was ever before issued by a Mutual Insurance Company in one year, appear to be beating themselves this year, as they have issued 4,920 Policies during the last three months. Comment appears to be unnecessary upon the business of this Company, as it is the largest and most flourishing institution of the kind in the United States."

David Russell, President. Arch. Bishop, Sec. S. S. Cowen, Treas. CURTIS L. NORTH, Meriden, Gen. Ag't for Ct. FRANKLIN K. WILCOX, L. E. WEBB, Agents for Litchfield Co.

CARD.

THE undersigned would return his grateful thanks to those of his fellow citizens, by whose exertions the fire on his premises, on Tuesday afternoon last, was prevented spreading beyond the building in which it originated. Also to those good Samaritans who came so promptly forward and by their voluntarily deeds, reduced a portion of his pecuniary loss. Agent for the Mutual Insurance Company of Granville N. Y., for the promptness with which he paid the insurance on the property destroyed, and would recommend this Co. to the favorable consideration of the public.

N. W. POMEROY, East Meriden, Dec 30, 1848. Waterbury Jan. 8, 1849. This may Certify, that on the 29th day of Nov. 1848, my House took fire, and my furniture was damaged to the amount of \$22 25—and the same has this day been promptly paid by the General Agent Curtis L. North, of Meriden.

ANSON DOWNS.

Signed, in presence of F. K. Wilcox. This is to certify that my dwelling house was damaged by fire to the amount of Ten Dollars on the evening of Jan. 25th, 1849, and that the same, insured in the Washington County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Granville, New York, and that the damage was promptly paid by F. K. Wilcox, and Luther E. Webb, Agents of said Company for Litchfield County. I would cheerfully recommend said Insurance Company to the favorable consideration of those having property to insure.

ELIEL DAILEY, in presence of TRUMAN DAILEY, Watertown, Feb. 1, 1849.

Ho! For California!

FOR SALE, MY HOUSE and LOT in Meadow Street—House 1 1/2 Story—Lot 180 by 50 feet. Possession given about the first of April next.—Also, my whole Stock in Trade—together with Shop Fixtures.—Those wishing to buy BOOTS and SHOES by the pair or dozen—now is the time.

Once more I would say to all my friends and customers, you that have open accounts with Meafoy & Trowbridge, or L. O. Meafoy, will do well to call and settle the same without delay.

L. O. MEAFOY, Litchfield, Jan. 30th, 1849.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Real Estate. THE subscriber offers for sale, in the States of Illinois and Iowa—FARMING LANDS in Illinois, in the Counties of Peoria, Warren, Mc Donough, Mercer, Calhoun and Hancock. VILLAGE LOTS in the State of Iowa, in the Towns of Fort Madison, Burlington and Bloomington.

The above Lands are offered in separate parcels or ALL TOGETHER, and will be sold at such rates as will offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to purchasers, or will be exchanged for Eastern Property, on fair terms. B. H. MORSE, Litchfield, Dec. 11, 1848.

Probate Record.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Woodbury, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of George P. Bloss, late of Bethlehem, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES ALLEN, Executor, Bethlehem, Feby. 6th, 4849. 3w34

At a Court of Probate holden at Litchfield, within and for the District, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1849. Present Charles Adams, Judge.

ORDERED, That the Administrator, on the Estate of Enos Beach, late of Litchfield, in said district, deceased, exhibit his administration account to said Court for adjustment at the Probate Office in Litchfield, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1849, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that all persons interested in said Estate may be notified thereof, the administrator will cause this order to be published in a newspaper printed in Litchfield County, and a copy thereof posted on the sign-post nearest the late residence of said deceased, in said town. A true copy of record. Attest CHARLES ADAMS, Judge.

District of Cornwall, Probate Court, January 28, 1849. ESTATE of SIMEON BEACH, late of Cornwall, deceased. The Administrators represent the estate insolvent, and prays the appointment of Commissioners thereon. Whereupon, ORDERED, That Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of said Estate be appointed at the Probate Office in Litchfield, on the 16th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. And that all persons interested in said Estate, may be notified thereof, the said Administrators will cause this order to be published in a newspaper printed in Litchfield, and post a copy thereof on the sign-post in said Cornwall, nearest the late residence of said deceased. A true copy of record. Attest PHILO KELLOGG, Judge.

District of Cornwall, Probate Court, January 28, 1849. ESTATE of SIMEON BEACH, late of Cornwall, deceased. The Administrators represent the estate insolvent, and prays the appointment of Commissioners thereon. Whereupon, ORDERED, That Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of said Estate be appointed at the Probate Office in Litchfield, on the 16th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. And that all persons interested in said Estate, may be notified thereof, the said Administrators will cause this order to be published in a newspaper printed in Litchfield, and post a copy thereof on the sign-post in said Cornwall, nearest the late residence of said deceased. A true copy of record. Attest PHILO KELLOGG, Judge.

District of New Milford, ss. Probate Court, Jan. 29, 1849. ESTATE of JOEL N. STONE, of New Milford, in said District, an insolvent debtor. Pursuant to an order from the Court of Probate for said district, will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder, on the fifteenth day of February, 1849, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the whole of the Real Estate of said Joel N. Stone, assigned to the subscriber, in trust for the creditors of said Joel N. Stone.

Sale to take place at the residence of said trustee in said New Milford. Terms made known at the time of sale. ELIJAH STONE, Trustee. 3w38

District of Cornwall, Probate Court, January 27th, 1849. ESTATE of MARIETTA SWIFT, late of Cornwall, deceased.—The Administrator represents the Estate insolvent, and prays the appointment of Commissioners thereon. Whereupon, ORDERED, That Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors of said Estate, be appointed at the Probate Office in said district, on the 5th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And that all persons interested in said Estate, may be notified thereof, the Administrator will cause this Order to be published in a newspaper printed in Litchfield, and post a copy thereof on the sign-post in said Cornwall, nearest the late residence of said deceased. A true Copy of Record, PHILO KELLOGG, Judge. Jan. 27.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Litchfield, within and for the County of Litchfield, on the 29th day of January, 1849: Present, CHARLES ADAMS, Esq. Judge. ORDERED, That the Executor of the last will and Testament of THOMAS WAY, late of Litchfield in said district, deceased, exhibit his administration account with said Estate, to this Court for adjustment, at the Probate Office in Litchfield, on the 25th day of February, 1849, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that all persons interested in said Estate may be notified thereof, the Executor will cause this order to be published in a newspaper printed in Litchfield County, and a copy thereof posted on the sign-post in said town of Litchfield, nearest the late residence of said deceased. A true Copy of Record, Attest, CHARLES ADAMS, Judge. Jan. 29.

District of Cornwall, ss. Probate Court, February 5, 1849. ESTATE of Mariette Swift, late of Cornwall, in said District, deceased. The Court of Probate for the District of Cornwall, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors of said Estate, representative insolvent, in which to exhibit their claims; and has appointed Henry Swift, and Orrin Hutchinson, Esqrs., Commissioners to receive and examine said claims. Certified by PHILO KELLOGG, Judge.

The subscribers give notice that they shall meet at the office of Myron Harrison, Esq., at Cornwall Bridge, on the 6th day of March, and on the 6th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on each of said days, for the purpose of attending to the business of said appointment. HENRY SWIFT, ORRIN HUTCHINSON, Commissioners.

ALL persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to MYRON HARRISON, Administrator. Boot and Shoe Store, JAMES W. WILSON

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, warranted equal to any in this town; which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. All orders for work, will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice. He has lately removed his establishment to No. 1, South st.—1st door south of the Mansion House. Litchfield, South st., Nov. 25, 1848. 23

HO, FOR CALIFORNIA!

A RARE Chance for a person with a moderate Capital, to embark in the Country Retail Trade, is now offered by the Subscriber, who proposes to start for California, as soon as he can make the proper arrangements. He will show to any one desirous of ascertaining the fact, that the Standnow occupied by the Subscriber is one of the best in Litchfield County, and has as good a run of Customers as any other; in fact, that the chance is a first rate one, he will show to any one who may think it for his interest to call and enquire of the Subscriber. DANIEL F. BRADFORD, Norfolk, Jan. 31, 1849. 2w32

For Sale Cheap.

TWO or three Second Hand CUTTERS, and three One Horse WAGONS. Enquire at this Office.

California Gold!

DISCOVERED BY SIGNOR D'ALVEAR'S GOLD-OMETER! THE GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE! OR SECRET ART OF FINDING MINES OF GOLD, SILVER, IRON, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, AND OTHER MINERAL RICHES.

THE first discovery of Gold in California, was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish Geologist, Chemist, and Natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic instrument, called

The Goldometer, Gold Seeker's Guide! Signor D'Alvear has just arrived at New York, from the Gold regions of California, by way of Panama, Chagres, and New Orleans, bringing with him a very large quantity of Gold ore, valued at nearly one million of Dollars, which he collected there long before the existence of the Gold mines became known to the residents of California generally.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY. Signor D'Alvear went out to California, nearly two years ago, in consequence of certain information which he had received of the geological character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metals would be revealed there, upon careful investigation. He was encouraged to this enterprise, also, by the powers of a certain Magnetic instrument which he had invented, called the "Goldometer," by whose aid, he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold placers," if any such existed. Nor were his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations, proved to be founded in truth and profound wisdom, and his new instrument, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching California, he struck upon an obscure branch of the Sacramento river, in a gorge of hills extremely difficult of access and seldom visited by the native Californians. Disguising his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty simple and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued his task, collecting often more than \$3000 worth of gold in a single day, which he concealed in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever, until the discovery of Gold at Capt. Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers, and Signor D'Alvear's "gold placer," the richest in all California, was beset by greedy adventurers. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers. Previous to leaving California, Signor D'Alvear sold his instrument, the "Goldometer," for a very imperfect one, for \$3000. The person who purchased it confidently expected to make a handsome fortune, by simply finding "gold placers;" and selling out the right of digging to the gold workers.

Manufacture of the Goldometer, and the Publication of the Guide. Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen, has commenced the manufacture of his new Magnetic Instrument, the "Goldometer," which he now offers for sale in the United States, at the remarkably low price of THREE DOLLARS each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of philosophical hints, drawn from the ancient and modern sciences, or the

SILVER PLATINUM, Quicksilver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other Mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. This new work, and the GOLDOMETER, are both ready for sale. The GOLDOMETER is so simple an instrument that a child may learn to operate with it in five minutes. It is not affected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnetism) and will retain its power of pointing out the mineral riches of the earth, for any number of years. By the aid of the Guide, any person may use the instrument at once with perfect success.

FARMERS AND LANDOWNERS! Farmers and Land Owners throughout the United States, who have any reason to suspect the existence of any kind of mineral riches upon their lands, should avail themselves of this opportunity to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country, shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

Adventurers to California. Persons going to California, cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of the instruments, which will not only be worth fifty times its value there, to sell again, but will be of the inestimable worth to those who go in search of Gold as it has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States.

TESTIMONIALS. Signor D'Alvear does not deem it necessary to encumber this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery, this very week, of fresh veins of Gold in Virginia, and beds of Coal in Rhode Island, by its use are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme cheapness of the instrument, and his desire him to dispose of it at the low price for which he offers it. Besides this, his own desire for wealth is nearly satisfied.

The following Testimonials in proof of the Goldometer, selected from a great variety equally satisfactory, must suffice for the present: Astor House, New York, Dec. 21st, 1848. The undersigned, having this day witnessed the practical operation of Signor Jose D'Alvear's newly invented magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, feel entirely satisfied, that it possesses the extraordinary power of detecting Mineral ores hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove an invaluable aid in the discovery of the Mineral resources of the U. S. and the world. J. R. DRAPER, Chemist, L. S. TIERMAN, Mag. ins. Maker G. S. DANA, Geologist.

Los Angeles, California, Aug., 1848. This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor Jose DeAlvear, was the first discoverer of the Gold deposits of California, and that his discovery was made by the aid of a Magnetic instrument, called the GOLDOMETER, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of Gold ore, in places where no indications of the substance appeared upon the surface of the earth. T. W. SHERMAN, Lt. 3d Artillery, U. S. A.

NO AGENTS. In consequence of finding faithful agents, and of preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor D'Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments, unless ordered by letters, sent to him directly, when the desired publication, or instrument, will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed. BEWARE OF ALL IMITATIONS of this instrument which may hereafter appear, as the secret of imparting the Gold Detecting power is known to no person whatever except the original inventor.

THE GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE, will both be sent by mail, closely enveloped and sealed, and therefore, not subject to the inspection of Postmasters, for the sum of THREE DOLLARS, sent post-paid to SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR, Box 2718, New York City.

The Instrument, is very light, and the Guide is printed on thin paper, so that the charge by mail or express, will be very small to any part of the U. S. The price of the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE alone, is ONE DOLLAR, sent as above. Address, SIGNOR JOSE D'ALVEAR, Box 2718, New York City.

OFFICE for the sale of the GOLDOMETER and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE, No. 38 CENTRE ST., New York City, where visitors may see several casks of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacramento Mines, and also witness the operation of the GOLDOMETER, when held within the magnetic influence of the precious metal, and the unerring manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metallic substances. 29

CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND GENTLEMEN'S Outfitting Establishment.

27 Courtland Street, New-York. STRANGERS and citizens desiring to replenish their wardrobes, may be immediately accommodated in the very best style and a

THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. With a choice selection of FALL & WINTER GARMENTS. Of the newest patterns, of superior make and finish—and of the best materials—equal in every respect to the

BEST CUSTOM WORK. Having adopted the cash principle, upon which certain calculations may be made, and which he has pursued successfully for upwards of ten years in direct opposition to the ruinous system of credit, which imposes the necessity of exacting unnecessarily high prices from paying customers; he continues to provide, and has now on hand, one of

THE LARGEST MOST FASHIONABLE, And Choice Assortments of READY MADE CLOTHING IN AMERICA.

From which gentlemen may depend upon suiting themselves satisfactorily, as regards quality, style, and price. His large stock embraces OVERCOATS and CLOAKS of the most approved styles. DRESS, FROCK, and other COATS. PANTALOONS of every desirable pattern, and the richest assortment of BLACK SATIN, CASSIMERE, and other styles of Winter VESTS. THE

PANTRY DEPARTMENT Embraces all the new and elegant patterns, and latest and most desirable styles of Fancy, Silk, and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, and Hosiery, Shirts, Bosoms and Collars, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

In addition to the above variety, of Ready Made Articles, he has for sale by the piece or yard—at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities, a beautiful assortment of the best quality Cloths, Cassimeres, & Vestings.

Gentleman can have their orders filled at a few hours' notice, and sent to any part of the U. S. and by sending their measures can obtain clothing, on as good terms as though they were present to select for themselves. Address

J. C. BOOTH, 27 COURTLAND ST., NEW YORK. September 8th, 1848.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to him for so many years, he returns unfeigned acknowledgements and he promises that no efforts shall be spared 'on his part in future to continue to serve his customers on as favorable terms as any other house in the trade. 6m 14

Prepare for the Sickly Season.

The Rev. B. HIBBARD'S Vegetable Antibilious Family Pills, have for 25 years been administered with uniform success, as a preventive, and cure for the various maladies produced by indigestion, vitiated secretions, and impure blood. A large class of diseases is comprehended under their heads, among which are diarrhoea, cholera, morbus, inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and all other affections of those organs—bilious complaints, nausea, loss of appetite, atrophy, pleurisy, the different varieties of fever, and all inflammatory diseases. The operation of these pills is directly upon the radix of these disorders in the bile, the blood, and other fluids of the body. Their effect is to disinfest, expel, restore, by their antiputrescent, cathartic, and renovating properties. At this season, when the vital system, exhausted by the heat of summer, and imperfectly performs its functions, they may be taken with advantage by the healthy, while to the weak and ailing they will prove a staff of life.

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 R. 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 No. 96, John st., is on the label of each box.

For Sale at the "Drug Store," and by Mr. A. C. Smith, in this village; by W. M. Hunsinger, Wolcottville, and dealers throughout the county. 1m26

Brandreth's Pills.

ARE safe and reliable, especially adapted for the cure of Bilious and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Giddiness and Pain in the Head, Heartburn, and that dull wearisome feeling after meals, particularly after dinner, and in all cases of recent or chronic costiveness, their worth is beyond all estimate.

Purely Vegetable in their composition, they do not occasion any confinement to the house, or alteration from the usual diet. Their operation is mild and pleasant, save when the impurities of the system have become highly vitiated, and even then, the slight inconvenience is immediately forgotten in the amazing liveness and vigor which follows.

The Brandreth's Pills destroy worms, purify the blood, remove all causes of irregularity in the functions of every organ, and are thus a measure of health to both sexes. Their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be fully appreciated. Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, by W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN, the ONLY agents in Litchfield; at 241 Hudson st., 274 Bowery, and at Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y. 26c6w4m

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife, Sally Beach, left my Bed and Board, without just cause or provocation; I forbid all persons trusting her on my account. LUMAN BEACH, Litchfield, Feb. 14, 1849. 3w34

CONSUMPTION

PURIFY! PURIFY! Life and Health are in the Blood. No one of all the numerous medicines that have been prepared, begins to be of as great medical virtue, power, and the unflinching certainty, as this medicine, for healthy blood, and strength and invigorate the whole system, as BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT.

This Purifier is the most wonderful and astonishing remedy in the world. No other medicine has effected such almost miraculous cures of Scrofula, Fever Sores, Salt Rheum, SYPHILIS, and other eruptive and skin diseases, viz.: Erysipelas, Sores, Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Mouth and Throat, Ringing Sores, Itching, Head-aches, Pimples, on the Face, Rheumatism, LIVER COMPLAINT, and many other diseases. THOUSANDS of such diseases have been cured by this PURIFIER, and cured by the use of FOUR TIMES

Less Quantity, at Less Cost by four-fold, than ever such diseases were before or since cured, by Sarsaparilla, or any other remedy. What, then, is the question, certainly interested and just, as to economy and health! FIRST—Will it cure my complaint? SECOND

DRY GOODS ADVERTISEMENT, EXTRAORDINARY. Long Brick Store, Hartford, Ct. 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 OR 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.

Linens, Shirts, and Pillow Cases. 500 doz. Linen and Cambric Hdkts. at prices from 4 cts. to \$1.00. 1000 Linen Lawn Hdkts. at a sixpence each.

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

10 Cases of Drapery Muslins, from 6 cts. a yd., up to the best Drapery imported.

12 Packages of beautiful Plaid and Striped Linen Gingham.

14 Packages of Plain Linen Gingham, at 25 cts. a yard.

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

1000 Plain M. De Lains " 124 cts. 8 Packages of French, Marcellines and Knot Counterpanes, at our usual low prices.

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

2 Bales Russia Diaper, at 6 pence per yd.

A large and cheaply bought stock of broadcloths, cassimeres, suitings, and Vestings.

A splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Bombazines, Alpaccas, M. DeLaines, and Dress Goods generally.

A magnificent assortment of Thread, Lace Edgings, Cambric Insertings, Saracenet Cambrics, book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, etc., etc.

In a word, 'we've got 'em!'—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 5th, 1848. 46v1 29v2

Please to Read This! A GOOD CHANCE TO CLEAR FROM \$500 TO \$1000 A YEAR!

AGENTS WANTED, in every Town and County, to sell "Sears' New and Popular Periodical Works," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest published, as they are certainly the most saleable. Any active agent may clear 500 or \$1000 a year. A cash capital of at least 35 or \$50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to Address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 128 Nassau st., New York.

Newspapers copying the above (including this notice), and giving it eight insertions shall receive any one of the bound volumes, which retail at from 2.50 to \$3 per volume. Send only one paper, directed as above. 8v23

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 gilded 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. 6m

For Sale Cheap. A FARM of land situated in South Canaan (The northeast corner of said farm being about twenty-five rods south of the depot, at Falls Village.) Said Farm contains about 70 acres of land—suitably divided into plough, meadow and woodland with some orchards. Also, a large dwelling house, nearly new; a new carriage house, barn, and cow house, with other out-buildings on the same. For further particulars enquire of S. C. Hosford, the Postmaster at Falls Village, or of the subscriber on the premises. DANIEL F. BEEBE, Falls Village, Nov. 27. 24.

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 sell cheaper, for cash, than any ever before offered to the people of Litchfield.

He also keeps on hand a large assortment of BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, for sale by the piece or yard; also VESTINGS of every variety, for sale cheap for Cash.

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 Gearing, Water Wheels, Iron Pulleys of every diameter up to 3 feet, face from 12 inches down to 2; small gears of every kind.

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

STOVES of every variety and kind, cheaper than the cheapest. Rathbun's large air-tight, the American National, and Vulcan air-tight, cook stoves and furniture, common draft boiler stoves, air-tight parlor stoves—the handsomest patterns in the market; box stoves, black-lead, stove-pipe, boilers, tea-kettles, &c., &c.

MACHINERY built and repaired. Baldwin's improved, broad and narrow woolsen gies, cotton looms, Baldwin's improved, premium water wheel regulator—superior to any other in the country; cheap running lathe, and turning engine; a straw cutter—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. 9

1849. Winter Arrangements. Ne Haven and Northampton Company.

Railroad Arrangements, Commencing Jan. 11th. On and after Thursday, Jan. 11th, Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted), as follows:

Leave New Haven for Farmington at 8.30 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M.

Leave Farmington for New Haven, at 7.45 A. M., 10.30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

The 7.45 A. M. Train from Farmington, and the 3 P. M. Train from New Haven, will be Freight Trains, with a Passenger Car attached.

AT CHESHIRE.—A Stage from Waterbury, daily, connects with the down train at 11.10 A. M. Returning upon the arrival of the up train, at 1.35 P. M.

Also, Stages from Litchfield connect with the down train at 11.10 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning upon the arrival of the up train, at 1.35 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

At Plainville.—Stages from Litchfield, Northfield, Plymouth, and Bristol, will connect with the 10.40 A. M. train to New Haven. Returning upon the arrival of the train at about 2 P. M.

At Farmington Station.—Stages from Winsted, New Hartford, Collinsville and Unionville, will connect with the 10.30 A. M. Train to New Haven. Returning upon the arrival of the up train at 2.15 P. M.

HENRY FARNAM, Sup't. New Haven, Jan. 11. Fare Reduced.

In consequence of a hitherto liberal patronage from a generous community, I have determined to put on the Line from WEST CORNWALL to LITCHFIELD, a FOUR HORSE COACH to run daily (Sundays excepted), and by so doing, hope to induce a still more extensive patronage, and make this route second to none in the state, in point of accommodation and despatch.

Fare from Litchfield to New York, \$2.50. W. S. PORTER, Proprietor. West Cornwall, Aug. 28th, 1848. 11

William E. Arnold's Celebrated Washing Machine.

INVENTED at Rochester, N. Y., 1844 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 books 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, the references may be nearer to new purchasers.

REFERENCES.—Berkshire Co., Mass.—F. Robinson, Esq., W. C. Plunkett, Jason Clapp, Esq., Hon. H. Shaw, Wm. Fargo and Gen. Judd. Litchfield Co.—Fitch Ferris, Esq., Sam'l Adams, Col. Holsomb, Mason Peck, W. Hunt, Bradford Cole, Judson St. John, Capt. Weed, W. H. Walton, (President of the Iron Bank), Hortio Ames, Plimney Post, P. K. Kilbourn.

My residence at present, is in Sharon, where I shall sell Territory, and Machines.

The Machine occupies but little room, and can be used easy; it has no fault. JOHN B. JUDD, Sharon, Sept. 25th, '48. 1y15

FRESH ARRIVALS AT THE New Millinery & Fancy Goods Store. GRANISS & CO.

HAVE just received from New York Auctions an extensive assortment of Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

ALSO Laces of all kinds; French Embroidery, Steel Trimmings, Band and Fancy Boxes, Gloves, and Hoosery, Violins, Toys, Perfumery, Cheap Jewelry, etc., etc.

The have now opened a few cases of SILK, and STRAW BONNETS of the latest styles, together with a good stock of ladies' capes, and head-dresses, etc.

The above goods will be sold at either wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Dress Making, and all kinds of Milliners' work done to order. FREDRICK A. GRANISS, SYDNEY H. GRANISS, Litchfield, Oct. 31st, 1848. 19v

"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 the most distressing and dangerous cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and other diseases, which 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 consumed 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 many 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 Itches, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weakness of the Joints, Colds, Tooth-ache, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Ulcerated Sores, Indolent Ulcers, Burns, Frost Bites and Crises, 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. Beers & Co., North Cornwall; G. F. Peck, Ellsworth; D. Gould, & G. F. White, Sharon; Barnum Richardson & Co., Lime Rock; Brewster & Paige, Canfield & Robinson, H. Ames, Falls Village; G. & P. Hunt, J. G. Caulkins, South Canaan; E. T. Humphrey, Lakeville; R. Bull, Salisbury; London & Co., Chapinville; G. Humphrey, Canaan Depot; E. G. Lawrence, Norfolk; R. Rockwell & Co., Colebrook; S. & L. Hurbut, Winchester; M. & C. S. Camp, H. Perkins, Winsted; Doolittle & Co., Hitchcockville; W. B. & S. Alford, New Hartford; Crow & Jewett, A. Baker, Bakersville; N. Smith, Torrington; W. N. Hungerford, James Gardner, Wolcottville; A. Miles & Son, Goshen; H. P. Welch, Milton; D. Tomlinson, New Preston; F. Boardman, S. E. Bostwick, New Milford; G. Hanford & Co., Bridgewater; G. W. Smith, Roxbury; Thos. Brinsmade, Washington; W. C. Bristol, Woodbury; Warren & Newton, E. Curtis, Waterbury; S. Thompson & Son, Plymouth; H. H. Hutton, Canaan; C. & Co., Plymouth; C. N. Case, P. W. Noble, Harwinton; W. F. & G. H. Baldwin, Litchfield; Geo. E. Stanton & Co., Sing Sing; F. L. Allen & Co., Bethlem. 8m6 Nov. 9, 1847. 12

10,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastened on by the fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

Invigorating Cordial. As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured. Obsolete and Strengthened. Consumption can be cured. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastened on by the fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

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DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Wonder and Blessing of the Age! The most extraordinary Medicine in the World! This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over other medicines, is that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES.

Ever known, it is a powerful blood purifier, and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood—a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this the great success of this medicine. It has cured more cases of scrofulous disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 10,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastened on by the fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

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CAUTION. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Kalm, Sarsaparilla, etc. They generally put up in the same shape, bottle, and name of those which have sold and copied our advertisements—they are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office, 155 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Rodding & Co. 8 State Street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 138 North Second Street, Philadelphia; S. B. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 151 Chartres Street, N. O.; 105 South Pearl Street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

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