

# The Litchfield Republican.

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

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

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LITCHFIELD, (CONN.) JULY 19, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 108.

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OVER "THE VARIETY STORE"  
Litchfield, April 8, 1849. 41

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N. B.—Organs, and Piano Fortes  
tuned and repaired.  
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Feb. 22, 1849. 86

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medicine, and if they are not benefited by it, will  
have their money refunded.  
W. F. & G. H. BALDWIN.

## Poetical.



### A Hymn of the Sea.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

The sea is mighty, but a mightier sways  
His restless billows Thou whose hands have  
scoped  
His boundless gulfs and built his shore, thy  
breath,

That moved in the beginning o'er his face,  
Moves o'er it evermore. The obedient waves,  
To its strong motion, roar and rise and fall  
Still from that realm of rain thy cloud goes up,  
As at the first to water the great earth,  
And keep her valleys green. A hundred realms  
Watch its broad shadow warping on the wind,  
And in the drooping shower, with gladness,  
hear

Thy promise of the harvest. I look forth,  
Over the boundless blue, where joyously,  
The bright crests of innumerable waves  
Glance to the sun at once, as when the hands  
Of a great multitude are upward flung  
In acclamation. I behold the ships  
Gliding from cape to cape, from isle to isle,  
Or stemming tow'rs far lands, or hast'ning  
home  
From the old world. It is thy friendly breeze  
That bears them, with the riches of the land,  
And treasure of dear lives, till, in the port,  
The shouting seaman climbs and furls the sail.  
But who shall bide thy tempest? who shall  
face

The blast that wakes the fury of the sea?  
O God! thy justice makes the world turn pale,  
When on the armed fleet, that, royally,  
Bears down the surges, carrying war to smite  
Some city, or invade some thoughtless realm,  
Descends the fierce tornado. The vast hulks  
Are whirled like chaff upon the waves; the  
sails  
Fly, rent like webs of gossamer; the masts  
Are snapped asunder; downward from the  
decks,

Downward are slung, into the fathomless gulf,  
Their cruel engines, and their hosts, arrayed  
In trappings of the battle field, are whelmed  
By whirlpools, or dashed dead upon the rocks.  
Then stand the nations still with awe, and  
pause

A moment from the bloody work of war.  
Those restless surges cut away the shores  
Of earth's old continents, the fertile plain  
Welters in shallows, headlands crumble down,  
And the tide drifts the sea sand in the streets  
Of the drowned city. Thou meanwhile, afar,  
In the green chambers of the middle sea,  
Where broadest spread the waters, and the  
line

Sinks deepest, while no eye beholds thy work,  
Creator! thou dost teach the coral worm  
To lay his mighty reefs. From age to age,  
He builds beneath the water, till at last,  
His bulwarks o'ertop the brine, and check  
The long wave rolling from the Arctic pole  
To break upon Japan. Thou bidst the fires,  
That smoulder under Ocean, leave on high  
The new made mountains, and uplift their  
peaks,

A place of refuge for the storm-driven bird  
The birds and wafting billows plant the rifts  
With herb and tree; sweet fountains gush;  
sweet airs  
Ripple the living lakes; that, fringed with  
flowers,

Are gathering in the hollows. Thou dost look  
On thy creation, and pronounce it good.  
Its valleys, glorious with their summer green,  
Praise Thee in silent beauty, and its woods,  
Swept by the murmuring winds of ocean, join  
The murmuring shores in a perpetual hymn.

## Miscellaneous.

TITLES.—Some few years since there  
was a young English nobleman figuring at  
Washington. He had not much brains,  
but a vast number of titles, which, notwith-  
standing our pretended dislike to them,  
have sometimes the effect of tickling the  
ear amazingly. Several ladies were in de-  
bate, giving over the list; "He is Lord  
Viscount so and do, Baron of such a coun-  
try, &c." "My fair friends," exclaimed  
the gallant Lt. N., "One of his titles you  
appear to have forgotten." "Ah," exclaim-  
ed they, "what is that?" "He is *Barron  
of Intellect!*" was the reply.

NEW AND TRUE.—A very modest old  
maid visiting a newly married friend, recent-  
ly, saw one of her husband's shirts, lying  
on the bed, and exclaimed—  
"Oh! mercy! a man's shirt on your  
bed!—Such a thing on my bed would give  
me the nightmare!"  
"Very likely," responded the wife, "un-  
less the man was inside of it."

Great men stand like solitary towers  
in the city of God, and secret passages run-  
ning deep beneath external nature give their  
thro' to intercourse with higher intelligences  
which strengthens and consoles them, and  
of which the laborers on the surface do not  
even dream?—*Longfellow's Kavanagh.*

Appoint a time for every thing, and every  
thing in its time.

## Public Acts,

Passed May Session, 1849.

### CHAPTER XXIV.

An Act in alteration of "An Act concerning  
Education.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representatives in General  
Assembly convened,* The Principal of the  
State normal school shall be, ex officio, su-  
perintendent of common schools, whose duty  
it shall be to exercise a general supervi-  
sion over the common schools of the state,  
to collect information from school visitors  
in the twenty-fifth section of the Act con-  
cerning Education, and from other sources,  
to prepare and submit an annual report to  
the General Assembly, containing a state-  
ment of the condition of the common  
schools of the state, plans and suggestions  
for the improvement and better organiza-  
tion of the common school system, and all  
such matters relating to his office, and to  
the interests of education, as he shall deem  
expedient to communicate.

SEC. 2. That the superintendent ap-  
pointed by virtue hereof be, and he is here-  
by authorized and directed to hold at one  
convenient place in each county of the  
state, in the months of September, Octo-  
ber, or November, annually, schools or con-  
ventions of teachers, for the purpose of in-  
structing in the best modes of governing  
and teaching our common schools, and to  
employ one suitable person to assist him at  
each of said schools.

SEC. 3. That the compensation of the  
Superintendent shall be three dollars per  
day, in full, for his service while actually  
employed in performing the duties required  
of him by law, and shall be allowed his ne-  
cessary disbursements for travelling expen-  
ses, stationery, printing and clerk hire, in  
the business of said office. And the person  
or persons by him employed in assist-  
ing at said school, shall be allowed not ex-  
ceeding three dollars per day for the time  
occupied in travelling to and from, and at-  
tending said school conventions; which  
compensation and disbursements shall be  
paid from the civil list funds of the state,  
after being taxed and allowed by the Com-  
ptroller, who shall draw an order on the State  
Treasurer therefor.

SEC. 4. The superintendent of com-  
mon schools be, and he is hereby directed to  
give reasonable notice to each school soci-  
ety of the times and places of holding said  
schools or conventions, and such other no-  
tice to the teachers as he may deem expedi-  
ent.

SEC. 5. That so much of the tenth  
section of the Act concerning Education as  
constitutes the Commissioner of the School  
Fund, ex officio, Superintendent of Com-  
mon Schools, and the resolve, passed in  
1848, providing for the employing of per-  
sons to hold schools of teachers, and for  
holding the same, be, and the same are  
hereby repealed. *Provided,* That the Com-  
missioner of the School Fund shall, ex of-  
ficio, remain Superintendent of Common  
Schools, exercising all the powers hereto-  
fore conferred on him, until the principal of  
the state normal school shall be appointed,  
and enter on the duties of said appoint-  
ment.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOSH. B. FERRIS,**  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 22d, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

### CHAPTER XXV.

An Act in addition to "An Act for the Set-  
tlement of Estates, Testate, Intestate or  
Insolvent.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives in General Assembly  
convened,* All pecuniary legacies in wills  
hereafter made, shall, if the personal estate  
of the testator shall be insufficient, be a  
charge on the real estate of the testator,  
except such estate as is specifically devised,  
unless otherwise directed in the will of the  
testator.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOSH. B. FERRIS,**  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 22d, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

### CHAPTER XXVI.

An Act in addition to "An Act for the  
settlement of Estates, Testate, Intestate,  
and Insolvent.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representatives in General  
Assembly convened,* Whenever a court of  
probate shall, in the settlement of an estate  
for the payment of debts and charges, the  
judge may on the application of the execu-  
tor or administrator, authorize another  
person to sell such real estate, upon such  
person first giving bond to such court,  
with sufficient surety, conditioned that he  
will faithfully discharge said trust, and to  
such executor or administrator the sum for  
which such real estate shall be sold; and  
at any sale made by such person so author-  
ized, the executor or administrator may  
be the purchaser.

SEC. 2. Whenever an application shall  
be made to a court of probate, by an execu-  
tor or administrator, for the appointment  
of another person, to sell any real estate  
in pursuance of this act, the said court of

probate, shall order such executor or admin-  
istrator to give notice by advertising in a  
newspaper or otherwise, as said court shall  
direct.

SEC. 3. Whenever any court of pro-  
bate has since the 31st day of December,  
1848, done any act in accordance with the  
provisions of the court, and all proceedings  
done and to be done in pursuance thereof,  
are hereby confirmed.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**THOMAS BACKUS,**  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 21st, 1849.  
**JOS. W. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXVII.**  
An Act in addition to an Act for the settle-  
ment of Estates, Testate, Intestate and  
Insolvent.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representatives in General  
Assembly convened,* Whenever the trustees  
named in any conveyance, or assignment  
of creditors, made in conformity to the pro-  
visions of the sixty-sixth section of the act  
to which this is an addition, shall refuse  
to accept such trust and no person shall have  
been appointed by the court of probate,  
having jurisdiction thereof, in his or their  
stead, the grantor or assignor in  
such conveyance or assignment,  
or of any creditor, made in writing,  
at any time not less than two months  
after the creation of such trust, it shall be  
the duty of such court to direct by adver-  
tising in a newspaper published in the co.,  
and also in such other manner as said court  
may deem reasonable, to appear, if they see  
cause, at such time and place as such court  
shall appoint, and be heard relative to the  
determination of such trust; and upon such  
hearing, if no suitable person appears who  
will accept the trust; such court shall order  
and decree the same to discharge therefrom.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOSHUA B. FERRIS,**  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 19th, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXVIII.**  
An Act in addition to "An Act relating to  
the General Assembly."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives in General  
Assembly convened,* That any summons for  
the adverse party to appear and answer to  
any petition memorial to the General As-  
sembly of the state, shall be for their ap-  
pearance on the second day of the session of  
said Assembly, and any such petition or  
memorial shall be returned to the Secre-  
tary of State on or before the first day of said  
session.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOSHUA B. FERRIS,**  
President of the Senate, *pro tem.*  
Approved, June 19, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXIX.**  
An Act in addition to "An Act relating to  
the General Assembly."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives in General  
Assembly convened,* All acts of incorporation  
by bill or resolution, and all acts in amend-  
ment or alteration thereof, shall, before the  
same shall be considered, be printed for the  
use of the General Assembly, at the expen-  
se of the parties applying therefor.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOSHUA B. FERRIS,**  
President of the Senate *pro tem.*  
Approved, June 22d, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXX.**  
An Act relating to the General Assembly.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives in General Assembly  
convened,* That at the commencement of  
every session of the General Assembly, it  
shall be the duty of the Secretary of State  
to issue proposals for the printing and bind-  
ing the public and private acts passed at  
such session, and the journal of the Senate  
and of the house of Representatives, when  
the same shall be ordered to be published  
according to law, stating the form, quantity  
of the work required, and to make the con-  
tract upon the best terms he can; *provided*  
that the journals of the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the present session be  
excepted from the provisions of this act.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOSHUA B. FERRIS,**  
President of the Senate, *pro tem.*  
Approved June 22, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXXI.**  
An Act in addition to "An Act concerning  
Lands.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives in General Assembly  
convened,* That conservators may release  
to the mortgagee his heirs or assigns, the  
interest possessed in mortgaged property  
by their respective wards as mortgagees,  
whenever the mortgage debt is satisfied.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**THOMAS BACKUS,**  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 19, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXXII.**  
An Act to confirm certain Deeds and  
Bonds.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives in General Assembly  
convened,* That all deeds and other conve-  
yances of real estate, and instruments which  
purport to have been executed without seal,  
shall be valid as though the same had been  
sealed. *Provided,* that this act shall not  
affect any suit now pending.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOSHUA B. FERRIS,**  
President of the Senate, *pro tem.*  
Approved June 21, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXXIII.**  
An Act in addition to "An Act securing to  
Mechanics a Lien on Land and Build-  
ings.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives in General  
Assembly convened,* Every dwelling house or  
erection of which any person shall have a  
claim materials furnished or services render-  
ed, exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars  
shall, with the land on which the same may  
stand, be subject to the payment of what  
may be due from the proprietor, and the same  
shall be a lien on such land and building  
and shall take precedence of any other lien  
or incumbrance which shall originate sub-  
sequent to the commencement of such ser-  
vices or the furnishing of any such materials,  
and said premises shall be liable to be fore-  
closed by such person in the same manner  
as if held by mortgage.

SEC. 2. The debt for services or materi-  
als as aforesaid shall not remain a lien on  
such land or buildings for a longer period  
than sixty days after the person performing  
such services or furnishing such materials  
has ceased so to do, unless he shall lodge  
with the town clerk of the town in which  
said building is situated, a certificate in  
writing, describing the premises, the amount  
claimed as a lien thereon, and the date of  
the commencement of the claim, the same  
being first subscribed and sworn to, as the  
amount justly due, as nearly as the same  
can be ascertained, which certificate shall  
be recorded by the town clerk with deeds of  
land.

SEC. 3. Whenever any person shall lodge  
a certificate as aforesaid, and his debt shall  
afterwards be satisfied or final judgement  
shall be rendered against him in showing  
that nothing is due thereon, the same pro-  
ceedings shall be had as are provided in  
the fourth section of the act to which this is  
an addition.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOSHUA B. FERRIS,**  
President of the Senate, *pro tem.*  
Approved, June 21st, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXXIV.**  
An Act in addition to "An Act for forming  
and conducting the Military Forces."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representatives in General  
Assembly convened,* That if any person,  
who shall claim to be exempt from the per-  
formance of military duty, he may, at any  
time within ten days after being notified of  
his enrollment, appeal to either of the field  
officers of the regiment, or to the select men  
of the town, within whose limits he resides,  
and upon furnishing the collector by whom  
he was enrolled, with a certificate signed by  
the field officers, or a majority of such select men,  
that such person is not a subject of mili-  
tary duty, the collector shall thereupon enrol  
him as a military exempt; *provided,* that  
such certificate shall be exhibited to the  
collector within one month after he had no-  
tified such person of his enrollment as a  
military subject.

SEC. 2. That the third section of the  
act to which this is an addition, be, and the  
same is hereby amended, by substituting  
the words "the fifteenth day of Septem-  
ber," for the words "the fifteenth day of  
October," where the same occur in said  
section.

SEC. 3. All warrants issued for the  
collection of fines imposed by virtue of the  
act to which this is an addition, may be di-  
rected to a sheriff, deputy sheriff, or con-  
stable, and the officers to whom the same  
are directed and delivered, shall there and  
return the same according to the directions  
therein given, and all warrants so issued  
shall be made returnable in forty days from  
the date thereof, and all sheriffs, deputy  
sheriffs, and constables, may execute with-  
in their respective precincts, any warrant  
directed to them; and all such warrants is-  
sued by any military officer, shall be for  
the satisfaction of such fine, with lawful  
fee for service, and seventeen cents more  
for the warrant, and shall be granted as  
well against the body of the delinquent, if  
of the age of twenty-one years, as against  
his goods and chattels; and if not of such  
age, as well against the body of the father  
or chateaux of such father; and the form of  
such warrants shall be made conformable to  
the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. No such warrant shall be levied  
on the body of such delinquent, provi-

ded that he shall within ten days after de-  
mand made of him on such warrant, by the  
officer serving the same, deliver to such of-  
ficer the certificate of a justice of the peace,  
that he had administered to the delinquent  
an oath of the form following, to wit: You  
do solemnly swear that you have no estate,  
real or personal, in possession, reversion or  
remainder, sufficient to pay the fine impos-  
ed on you for non-compliance with the mi-  
litia law of this State, except what is ex-  
empt from being taken for payment of taxes.

SEC. 5. No such warrant shall be levied  
on the body of the father of any delin-  
quent, provided that he shall, within ten  
days after demand made of him on such  
warrant, deliver to the officer making the  
same, a certificate of a justice of the peace  
that he has administered to such father, an  
oath of the form following, to wit: You  
do solemnly swear that you have no estate,  
real or personal, in possession, reversion or  
remainder, sufficient to pay the fine on A. B.  
(the delinquent named in such warrant,) except  
what is exempt from being taken, for pay-  
ment of taxes; and if any shall, in mak-  
ing the affidavit contained in this and the  
preceding section, be guilty of false  
swearing, he shall suffer the punishment by  
law provided for perjury.

SEC. 6. On failure of any delinquent,  
or father, to pay such fine and cost, or to  
furnish such certificate, the officer holding  
such warrant, may levy the same on the  
body of such delinquent, or, as the case may  
be, on the body of such father, and him  
commit to the keeper of the jail in the  
county, to be by him kept until the pay-  
ment of such fine and cost, or until such  
delinquent, or father, shall deliver to said  
jailer a certificate of the description afore-  
said.

SEC. 7. The commanding officer of any  
regiment may, at his discretion, out of any  
money received by him under the provi-  
sions of the act to which this is an addition,  
pay to any officer who has served a war-  
rant, issued by him, upon the body or prop-  
erty of any person named in such war-  
rant, to lawful fees of the officer serving  
the same, provided such officer has not al-  
ready collected his fees from the person  
against whom such warrant shall have been  
issued—and whenever any warrant for the  
collection of a fine imposed by virtue of the  
act to which this is an addition shall be  
delivered to the sheriff, deputy sheriff, or  
constable, to whom it is directed, he shall  
proceed in the levying and collecting the  
same in the manner provided by law for the  
service of executions for debt, except as  
otherwise directed by this act, and shall be  
entitled to the same fees therefor.

SEC. 8. To each company of the Gov-  
ernor's Guards, located in the city where  
the Legislature shall, for the time being,  
hold its session, there shall be allowed and  
paid at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents  
for each member of such company, includ-  
ing hired music, who shall hereafter per-  
form military duty on succeeding election  
days, and in addition, the sum of one dol-  
lar for each horse required by law, and ac-  
tually used on such occasions; also the sum  
of twenty-five dollars, annually, to each of  
said companies, for an army; and that the  
Comptroller of Public Accounts be direct-  
ed to draw orders therefor, on the Treasur-  
er, in favor of the major commandant of  
such companies.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**THOMAS BACKUS,**  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 22d, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXXV.**  
An Act in addition to "An Act relating to  
moneys received from the Government  
of the United States."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives in General Assembly  
convened,* Whenever a school district is  
composed of parts of different towns, the  
proportion of interest or income arising  
from the town deposit fund, to which the  
part of the district in either of said towns  
is entitled, may be paid by the treasury of  
the said fund, in said town, to the treasurer  
of said district, for the use of said district.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**THOMAS BACKUS,**  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 19, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

**CHAPTER XXXVI.**  
An Act in addition to an "Act provid-  
ing for the support of Paupers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives in General Assembly  
convened,* Every person who shall employ  
in the manufacture of paper, any person  
who shall not have had the small pox, or  
been vaccinated, shall be liable to pay to  
any town in this state, all expense caused  
to such town by the sickness of such per-  
son with small pox contracted while thus  
employed.

**JOHN C. LEWIS,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**THOMAS BACKUS,**  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 22, 1849.  
**JOS. TRUMBULL.**

A Committee of the Naugatuck Rail Road Company, appointed to locate Depots, will be on the road at Morse's Mills, on Thursday next, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

Annexation of Canada—General Scott's Letter.

Gen. Scott has written a letter on the subject of the Annexation of Canada, which first appeared before the public in the Philadelphia News.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849.

My Dear Sir:—The news from the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning, must I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c. &c. from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will those provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connection with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter.

Of course, I am opposed to any underhand measures, on our part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation. I give them to you for what they may be worth.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Friends of the Country Punished—Its Enemies Rewarded.

In giving a long list of removals and appointments, the Ohio Statesman, with great propriety and point, remarks: "Those removed were guilty of the crime of being friends to the country during the late war, while the great mass of those appointed, were Mexican whigs, and wished success to the enemy in the very war in which General Taylor gained the fame that made him President."

The country which General Taylor is now pursuing, at the instigation of those allies of Mexico by whom he is surrounded, and into whose power he has thrown himself, would blot the laurels even upon the brow of Napoleon. Unfortunately for his fame, will it be, that he ever consented to a coalition so revolting—a coalition, the parties to which, are a General who nobly fought for his country, and the party who voted against supplies, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, invoking the latter to greet this General and his brave soldiers, "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Death's Progress.

The following melancholy picture of the progress of the Cholera, is from the St. Louis Organ. Surely if there be any event calculated to impress upon our minds the oft-repeated lesson of our own frailty, and the perishing nature of all things earthly, and the folly and vanity of worldly pleasure and ambition, it is the pestilence that walketh in darkness and destroyeth at noon-day.

A few weeks since in St. Louis, the occasional sign of a hearse heading the slow procession of a funeral train, would attract the sympathies of the passer by, and would impart a wholesome admonition of a certainty to come.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Canaan, on the 9th inst. LEMAN CHURCH, Esq., a distinguished member of the bar in this County, aged 55 years—after a severe illness of nearly four months, which he bore with unusual patience and resignation."

This brief and complimentary notice of the departure of an eminent citizen and distinguished civilian, in the midst of his life and labors, is thus chronicled in the last number of the Republican.

When those who have occupied the prominent place before the public, for a long period of time, which the distinguished individual whose death is thus noticed, has done—have been connected with the enactment, revision or execution of wise and salutary laws; with the administration of law and justice—have exerted a widely extensive and controlling influence upon the lives and fortunes of their fellow-men, and have left an indelible impression upon the times in which they have lived—every important incident in their lives and their private history, and the last moments of their earthly existence, are deeply interesting to the public: trifling and apparently unimportant in themselves, connected with the biography of distinguished men, they become matters of history, and are invested with great importance.

They are interested in ascertaining to what fortunate co-incident of circumstances, habits of life, and attributes of character, he rose to distinction, and in what manner he maintained a pre-eminence over a community, and in a profession distinguished for talents, and genius, and great learning. To satisfy in some degree this public curiosity and reasonable expectation, has induced the writer of this brief and imperfect obituary notice, to give a few incidents of life and traits of character which were peculiarly his own; and view him, for a moment, when the important events of his life were brought together and reviewed by him, when, in the full perfection of his great mind, and perfect possession of his consciousness, he resigned this mortal existence.

LEMAN CHURCH was descended from highly respectable parentage—was the son of NATHANIEL CHURCH, Esq.—and was born in Salisbury, on the 23d of June, 1794. Consequently, he had completed his 55th year, a few days previous to his death.

At an early age, he went into the office of his brother, the Hon. SAMUEL CHURCH, the present Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut, where he remained two years. At the expiration of this time, he attended the Lectures at the Law School in this Village, for one year; when he was admitted to an examination, which was well sustained; and he was allowed to enter upon the practice of his profession in all the Courts of the State.

Having been thus admitted to the practice of Law, he located his office within a few miles of the place of his nativity; where he continued until his death. He commenced his professional life under adverse and discouraging circumstances—encountering much opposition. It was when the Bar of Litchfield County presented a proud array of talent, and mind of the highest order. There were in the Senior ranks, ELISHA and ANSEL STERLING, PHINEAS and MATTHEW MINER, BENEDICT, HUNTINGTON, WILLIAMS, SAMUEL CHURCH, and others. About the same time, our present distinguished Senator, the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, was conspicuous, with whom he stood side by side, for about twenty-five years. Among the number, were respected and honored names, fresh in the recollection of the public.

His father possessed a good estate; but having a numerous family, and believing it advisable for young men to be thrown entirely upon their own resources, rendered him no assistance. Hence Mr. Church, at an early age, with no patronage, no patrimony, with a feeble constitution, in his native place—under circumstances which would have proved insurmountable obstacles to men of ordinary minds, laid the foundation of a reputation which extended not only through his own State, but made him one of the most popular pleaders at the bar of an adjoining State, whose Courts he attended for many years, until an accumulation of professional business compelled him to relinquish his attendance upon their Courts.

He overcame this opposition by a love of his profession, accompanied by persevering industry, and unyielding integrity; which induced some of his seniors to take him by the hand, and bid him persevere. For these gentlemen he ever felt, and to the day of his death, expressed the most sincere gratitude; and some of them from a distance, who still survive him, paid him the last respects at his burial.

Mr. Church possessed in his character the elements of intellect, as well as moral greatness—mental power combined with an energy which never yielded—mental firmness, which was proof against all temptation—good common sense—an intimate acquaintance with human nature—a nice discrimination of character—a sound and unbiased judgment—a retentive memory—a faculty of concentrating at his pleasure, all the astonishing energies of his giant mind, combined with quick and correct perception—great coolness and evenness of temper—and an indomitable perseverance.—Thus armed at all points, with weapons for attacking the most difficult and best defended fastness, he was an impregnable bulwark in defence of his case. Hence he never sacrificed the claims of justice, or the rights and liberties of clients. His life furnished an example to young men, especially in his own profession. In his legal studies, he was discriminating, rather than profuse; and principles, rather than precedents, the object of his search. He thought more than he read; and yet we are informed by high authority, that his acquaintance with law was intimate and nearly perfect. While he attended the Lectures of Judges REYZE and GOULD, he copied them entire, interlining them from time to time, as he found necessary; and has arranged under their appropriate departments, all the important cases and decisions until the present year; thus making one of the most extensive and valuable compilations of Law, (in itself a complete library,) in this County. But Mr. Church possessed other qualifications which gave him the

confidence of the public.—His punctuality.—He not only fulfilled all his engagements, but at the precise time promised. He performed all his labor with his own hands. Hence his work was not only always done, due at the time, but well done. Business once entrusted to his care, was never deferred nor neglected. Whether it involved small or important consequences, it was the decision of important principles of Law, which, in his estimation, were sacred and inviolable. His fidelity and faithfulness to his client, rendered him a safe repository of his interests and his secrets, and rendered his character and reputation perfectly safe in his keeping.

He was an honest man, and faithful in the discharge of all his pecuniary obligations; and scorned to take advantage of those circumstances, which, in the opinion of men less scrupulous, justify exorbitant demands for professional services. He often discouraged litigation, and recommended the settlement of important cases, against his own pecuniary interest; and he was often found advocating the claims of the poor man against his oppressor, and poverty against wealth. Hence he possessed the unbounded confidence of the poor and friendless in the world.

In his whole character, he was original and peculiar, and like no other living man. He thought for himself, untrammelled by the opinions of others. Hence he established points of law, and laid down principles which originated with himself; which no man could anticipate; and oftentimes would prove important considerations in the decision of the case. Hence an opposing counsel dreaded to encounter him; for he was certain to detect the weak points in the case, and the sophistry and fallacy of their arguments, and with herculean strength, to demolish their best defended castles of evidence.

As a public speaker, he never addressed the passions, but confined himself to close reasoning; and his language, except when he indulged in careless or playful moods, was perspicuous. He seldom indulged in forensic asperity; but when he did, his rebukes were severe and withering; and no one could withstand them. He was regarded by his professional brethren; he was courteous; uniformly kind; and ready at all times to aid them by his wise counsels; and to the Court, (who always heard his arguments with caution, lest they should render decisions on new and original questions of law, or admit evidence not sustained by precedent,) he was always respectful; and thus he became a favorite with the Bench, as well as the Bar, and the Public.

His motives were sometimes misunderstood by those who knew him least; by which he occasionally suffered censure, but was never disturbed by it. Conscious of his own rectitude of purpose, he was too proud to make sacrifice or concession to meanness or ignorance.

He was the unsophisticated child of nature—simple and abstemious in his diet, and temperate in his habits. As a private citizen, he was distinguished by a peculiar frankness of character. When he spoke at all, he spoke as he thought, regardless of consequences, although always careful of the private feelings and character of his friends, whose confidence no one possessed more unreservedly than he did. He condemned without reserve the peculiarities of fashionably life, despised the dictates of fashion, and looked down with contempt at all efforts at display, and all pretensions to respect and deference arising from either family or wealth, and recognized no claims to confidence or regard, not predicated on merit. In some of these respects, he was singular and unnecessarily peculiar both in actions and opinions.

He was eminently a practical business man. Where business called, he went, and he went no farther. No tour of pleasure, nor journey after lost health, allured him from this great end of his earthly existence. Hence another secret of his success.

He took no part nor interest in political strife, and refused all official appointments not connected with his profession; and yet he received many evidences of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and was several times offered the nomination of the highest offices in their gift; and only for a few terms accepted, one to represent his fellow-citizens in the State Legislature, when important interests were in jeopardy—his duties he discharged with ability. His political opinions were never temporizing, but always decided. He despised political proscription by any party, as the certain result of corruption, and inconsistent with the spirit of our constitutional provisions.

For many years, he discharged the duties of States Attorney or Public Prosecutor, in which while the majesty and sanctity of the Law, and the rights of the public, were guarded and defended on the one hand, the rights of the criminal were always respected, and he was allowed a fair and honorable trial.

His religious opinions were peculiar and original. He believed in the authenticity and genuineness of the Holy Scriptures.—that all animate and inanimate nature bore evidences of design, and was stamped with the impress of Deity—he regarded the words of our Saviour as entitled to greater reverence and regard than the Epistles of his Apostles—he talked much on the future employments of the soul—he regarded this life as a mere shadow—as lasting but a moment. We talk of death. It is nothing more than the falling of the autumnal leaf—it is the commencement of existence. Our lives are possessed on the sole condition that we are to expect death. We regard our own lives as of great importance. We see others die, and a whole generation pass from the earth, and others fill their vacant places; and we forget that they have ever lived. These, and like conversations he held with his intimate friends. He was correct and moral in his life and conduct; and believed that a correct and useful life was indispensable to man's happiness in the present world, and would, in some degree, be connected with happiness in a future state of existence.

Through a long protracted and painful disease of more than three months, he endured without a murmur, an accumulation of privations and sufferings almost too great for human endurance—a great portion of the time unable to see or converse

with his friends, and so helpless as to be unable to change his position even in his bed. He was in the possession of his reason at all times; and during the brief intervals of respite from great suffering, was cheerful, and conversed much. His themes were the maxims of life—his sayings were proverbs—the results of close observation—and truths which he had gathered in his journey through life. He watched from day to day, the slow consumption of his attenuated frame, and the gradual and irrevocable wasting of his strength, with an undimmed eye, and with perfect composure and resignation. The state of his mind is evinced from a conversation held with his son, a short time previous to his death. When he asked, "What was the opinion of his physicians in relation to his recovery; on being told that they gave no encouragement, he replied: "Murmur not at the dispensations of Providence. Had it been best for me to have recovered from this sickness, I should have done so. But it would have been for a brief period only—a little time. I have filled the measure of my days. I have not lived for myself, for a number of years; but for my family—that they might be benefited by my services.—Whether my farther continuance would have benefited them, is not for me to know. We are not to dictate, but to submit." Thus resigned, he calmly awaited the hour of his departure; which occurred about 7 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 9th inst.

His funeral was attended on the 12th inst., by a numerous assemblage of his acquaintance, and professional brethren from various parts of this county, and the adjoining county of Berkshire (Mass.) and a dark cloud of sadness pervaded the beautiful valley of his residence, and the vast numbers who rendered to him the last melancholy duties of friendship and regard.

From this brief review, a few incidents of the sickness and life of Mr. Church, a few of his traits of character which pertain to him—his business habits, we find much that is worthy of commendation. And it is apparent that no fortunate coincidence of circumstances, nor wealth, nor the aid of influential friends, but close, faithful and persevering, attention to business, habits of punctuality, incorruptible integrity, an unblemished moral character and a firm and unwavering reliance on Divine Providence, enabled him to rise to distinguished eminence in his profession—and secured to him a large measure of public confidence.—His death will be long, severely felt—most intensely by his dearest relatives, in his family, where he was the model of an excellent father, instructing his children in the elements of education, himself, in his house and in his office, that they might be kept from contamination, and from corrupting influences from abroad. He was the kind and sympathetic husband, and the faithful and enduring friend.

It will be felt at the Bar of his native county, where for more than a third of a century, he had rarely missed his attendance on all its courts, and for many years was employed in almost every suit of great importance; in which by the originality and force of his arguments, the closeness of his reasoning, the chasteness, beauty and simplicity of his style, the occasional lively sallies of his wit, (or when justified by circumstances,) the withering and desolating asperities of sarcasm, his spirit-stirring appeals to the court and jury, rendered the court-room attractive as a place of popular resort, and him one of its brightest ornaments.

He has left no counterpart behind—a vacancy which can never be filled. There are men in the profession of equal talents, whose knowledge of the law may be as profound, perfect and extensive as that possessed by Mr. Church. Yet in his facility of adaptation to all classes of cases—in simple and unostentatious eloquence, in perfect self-control and great eccentricity of character; he may well be compared to one of those comets who, having for a period of time, described an eccentric orbit, in the heavens, eclipsing other heavenly bodies, by his long and brilliant train of light, having fulfilled his time, gradually disappears from our sight and for centuries no comet describes a similar orbit.

But he has left on the minds of the present generation, an impression which may grow more clear in the vista of distant years, but will endure to distant generations, and tradition will hand him down to remote posterity, as the able, faithful and eccentric Lawyer—while he has left his name on the times in which he lived—on the courts of Law, Equity and Error—on our Legislative Journals, identified with the revision of our Statutes in all his Herculean labors, which are imperishable, and will do justice to his memory.

"Requiescat in Pace."

Patriotism.

There is a noble simplicity of character in the Hungarians, and an honesty and patriotism which renders them truly interesting as a people, and worthy of the admiration of every true friend of liberty, especially, as they have ever manifested a fraternal attachment to the sons of Washington in our own beloved country. The following anecdote will serve to illustrate this trait in their composition:

In one of the United States Regiments, that had distinguished itself in the war with Mexico, were several Hungarians, who were brave and faithful soldiers. When, after the close of the war, the Regiment was stationed at Fort Moultrie, the news had reached them, that their countrymen at home were contending valiantly to throw off the Austrian yoke, they immediately applied to the commanding officer for a discharge from the American service.—"Why do you make this request?" asked the officer, adding—"Do you not know that a discharge cannot be granted, until the term of your enlistment expires, except on the ground of dangerous sickness or disability?" "True, Colonel," they replied; "we know it; and we know too, that while our beloved countrymen are pouring out their blood like rain, in battling against Austria, for their dearest rights and liberties, we shall surely be no better than dead, to remain thus inactive in foreign service, and not be permitted from a soldier's sense of duty, to hasten to the aid and defence of our bleeding country." The Col. was so highly pleased with their noble bearing, that he soon exerted his influence in their behalf, and pro-

ceeded for them an honorable discharge, and full pay for their services.

Such magnanimous patriots never ought to be conquered by the myriads of tyranny and oppression.

C. M. Clay's Account of the Fox-town Rencontre.

T. I. GODDIN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Justice to the living and dead requires that the melancholy events of the 15th of June should be truly stated. Squire Turner is one of the pro-slavery candidates of the county of Madison, for the Convention. He opened the canvass by denouncing the emancipationists in a public speech in the town of Richmond at the April Court. I replied to him, and vindicated the patriotism and principles of that party. I then distinctly avowed, that in no emergency would I allow personal feelings to heighten that excitement which necessarily follows discussion of the subject of slavery. A similar debate took place in May.

About this time, it began to be rumored that I would not be allowed to speak again in this county. The friends of Mr. Turner were said to complain that I, being no candidate, followed him in debate. I said to them and Mr. Turner, that if he would abstain from denouncing us, the emancipationists, I should not feel myself compelled to answer his speeches. About the second week of May, a third and similar debate took place at Elzie Millon's. My friends supposed from rumors that I would be personally assaulted that day. On that occasion, Richard Runyon asked me if I adopted the platform of the Frankfurt Convention of the 25th of April: I replied that I did; he then said that I occupied a broad ground; I mildly replied that I hoped always to base my actions upon broad principles. I then regarded Runyon as attempting to provoke a quarrel, but let it pass, and said nothing to any one.

At Waldin's muster, on the 14th of June, it was agreed among the candidates and myself that each should speak one hour; Mr. Willis to precede, Mr. Chenault was to follow, I was to speak next, and then Mr. Turner. As soon as Chenault took the stand, Turner, in violation of the agreement, took the stand, giving as his apology that the people were going home. I took it coolly, but earnestly, remarking that the people always stay when I was expected to speak. The debate continued until near sundown, when it was concluded courteously on all sides.

On the 12th, I packed my carpet-bag, expecting to be absent from my family about a week, intending to speak at Foxtown, the Glade, Irvine, and other places before my return home. I arrived at Foxtown about one o'clock. So soon as I got there, feeling very much exhausted by much traveling and speaking, I asked Curtis F. Burnham, Esq., son of Thompson Burnham, the emancipation candidate for the convention, to speak in my place, as I felt actually worn out; to which he at length reluctantly assented. Mr. Willis led off as usual, in a short speech: Mr. Turner followed in a speech far more inflammatory and injurious to me personally, than any he had heretofore made. He read extracts from the celebrated article in the True American, which was the ostensible cause of the mob on the 18th of August: he attributed the late stampede of the slaves of Fayette to the True American; he denounced the editors of the Louisville Examiner as holding treasonable correspondence with the abolitionists of Ohio, and read from the writings of the Garrisonian abolitionists the most bitter denunciations of slave-holders.

I approached the stand, and asked, that inasmuch as I would have no opportunity to reply, that he would allow me to make an explanation; he being silent, I proceeded to say that the article which he read from the True American was written by a southern slave-holder, whose views were different from mine, as avowed in the issue number in which it appeared; that I had been slandered during my visit to the north, a short time previous, and the Kentucky press had refused me the privilege of simple self-defence; in consequence, I had been very liberal in my paper, avowedly allowing, even in the editorial columns, articles of very dissimilar sentiments, and that I thought Mr. Turner was hard pressed to be compelled to go back four years to bring up objectionable matter in the discussion.

This explanation only occupied a minute or two: Turner replied that he had used the name of True American. I told him it mattered not, as every body knew his allusion. He then proceeded uninterceptedly for one hour; I then asked him if he intended to divide the time according to agreement the day before; he made an evasive reply amid cries of "go on;" and absolutely gave no direct answer. In the meantime I drew out my watch, and remarked that he had been speaking two hours, it then being one o'clock; he said I was mistaken, he had only spoken an hour. I remarked, I believed I had been mistaken in subtracting the hours. Thomas Turner, his second son, then stepped up to my side, menacingly, and said, "I was mistaken; it was but one hour; the cries "go on" continuing, I said nothing more.

I now began to feel for the first time, that there was a concerted purpose to defame, silence, and perhaps assault me. I went into the room where my carpet bag was lodged, and put on a knife seven inches in length, and an inch and an eighth in breadth, which I usually carry for self defence, and returned to the stand; for my instincts as a man, as well as my usefulness as a citizen, had determined me never to submit to personal indignity. I do not deny that I have other and more efficient weapons of defence than this knife; but so slight was my apprehension of assault that I was lulled into false security. When Mr. Turner had concluded his address, determining to be clearly in the right, I asked his pardon for mistaking the hour, saying that I thought it had been two hours, when it had been but one. So far from accepting my apology, he, it is very remarkable, that he did not say I thought his speech four hours long instead of two; this I also bore in silence.

I then ascended the stand, and said, that yesterday, at Waldin's, Mr. Turner agreed that I should speak first, and yet, without any notice, he occupied the stand in violation of his own agreement, and now to-day, he is the first up again, and refuses to assent to any compromise. Mr. Burnham, the emancipation candidate, has an equal right to be heard, either through himself, his son, or some friend before the people; I presume there is not a man present who will deny the justice of this claim. I do not ask to be heard myself; my interruption of Mr. Turner was not on my own account; but that my friend, Mr. Burnham, who desires to address you, should have a fair distribution of the time.

After some irrelevant explanation in regard to Chenault, myself and Turner, I was about to resume my seat, when I was questioned by Richard Runyon. He asked me if I had not asserted that the School bonds were burnt; I told him that I had—he then said it was not true. I replied that it was true, and referred him to the act, and the School Commissioner's report, and remembering that this was the same man who had insulted me at Millon's, who was currently reported to be Turner's agent at the meeting held in Richmond of the original friends of constitutional reform, in presenting resolutions, I pursued him with just indignation. "Yes, sir, you voted for the bill to burn, by your own admission you are guilty, and therefore, you are sensible. Ask your master here, whose tool you are, if I state not the truth." I was about getting down from the stand, when Mr. Turner again ascended the stand, and disclaimed that Runyon was his tool. I then said, "he makes himself your tool, your willing tool," and stepped off the stand. I then remarked in an under tone, that this was the second time that Runyon had attempted to raise a row with me.—Cyrus Turner, (the eldest son of S. Turner,) immediately gave me the lie, (coupled with profane,

ty) and struck me simultaneously. Cyrus Turner and myself had heretofore been upon friendly terms; I had not spoken to him that day; I did not address my remarks to him; I therefore regarded him as following in the wake of Runyon. I threw off my cloak, and attempted to draw my knife; C. Turner caught my hand, but I at length succeeded in drawing it. As quick as thought, my hand was seized by a third party. Turner then let me go, and commenced striking me feebly in the face with his fist, and the knife was wrested from my hand. I then struck Turner a violent blow on his left cheek with my right hand, which staggered him back against the crowd; whether he fell or not, I don't know.

Being assailed from behind, I turned, and seeing my knife in the possession of some person, for which apparently there seemed to be a struggle, I seized it with my right hand, and by twisting it with my left, (cutting three of my fingers,) I succeeded in recovering it. For a short time I was insensible, probably from the effect of violent blows; I then heard the bursting of a cap; I found that I was unable to see; I therefore retreated a few paces out of the dense crowd. My son, Alfred, 14 years old, came up to me crying, and offered me an old pistol, three inch barrel, which I had given him some years before; this I rejected as inefficient weapon. So soon as I recovered my sight and perceived where Cyrus Turner was I made towards him; he fell when I attempted to strike or did strike him in the abdomen with my knife.—I appealed to the crowd to witness that I fell in defence of the liberties of the people.

My first impression was that the man who took my knife from me, had stabbed me with my own knife, but every one who has seen the wound and unprofessional, pronounce it physically impossible. I was struck on the left right rib, the knife turned partially round and passed up in the direction of the left breast. I do not remember at what time I was stabbed; Cyrus Turner admitted that he did not. I know not who struck me; it is admitted on all hands, by friend and foe, that Alfred Turner, (cousin of Squire Turner) struck me with a stick. Thomas Turner admits that he bursted three caps at me with a six barrel r.volver, and was proceeding to fire on, when my friend Wm. Wikerson threw him under the table; whilst many others whom I forbear to name at present, seemed to be aiding and abetting. My friend Wiatt Wikerson, was badly cut in the arm with a knife. I suppose for several days that I was stabbed in the right side near the back bone, but it must have been the result of a severe blow; I suffered acute pain in my right shoulder for near ten days (this too was produced by severe blows.

It is probable I had as many friends on the ground as Turner, but they were paralyzed by surprise, whilst I must do my opponents the justice to say, that they acted with a speed, concentration and energy worthy of a better cause and better success. After I was borne into the house, I could hear C. Turner's groans in another room, I asked what was his condition; I was told that he was not fatally wound; he returned for answer, "that he had not stabbed me," and I understood before his death imputed no blame to me.

Now, in the third week, I still linger and suffer from the wound, unable to have my bed made up. In this condition I have dictated the preceding statement to an amanuensis.

July 9 1849. C. M. CLAY.

The number of cases of cholera in New York, during the week ending Saturday, was 678; number of deaths, 371. The number of cases on Saturday was 123; deaths 51. This is the greatest number that has yet occurred on any one day.

On Sunday, there were 74 cases, and 37 deaths. On Monday, 158 cases occurred, and 55 deaths.

Friday was the hottest day in the season. The thermometer stood at 100, in the shade, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Many laborers were compelled to quit work, and some were melted down, in the intense heat.—Bridgport Farmer.

Fire in Allegheny City.—A telegraphic despatch from Pittsburgh, of July 16, says—A tremendous fire was raging in Allegheny City—and at that time, already 25 or 30 buildings were in ashes.

Mrs. D. P. Madison, widow of President Madison, died on Thursday evening last, at Washington. She was about 80 years of age. She was born among the Society of Friends in Virginia, and was married to a lawyer by the name of Todd, at the age of 20 years. Todd died in three years after the marriage. At the age of 33 she married Mr. Madison, at Philadelphia. She had a son, who is still living, by Mr. Todd, but the second marriage brought no issue.

Affairs in Canada.

Montreal Monday, July 16. There have been several serious and fatal riots and quarrels in Upper Canada of late between the Catholics and Orangemen.

At St. Catharines, six men were killed outright, and several severely wounded.

On the 12th inst. a street skirmish occurred in Hamilton, in which nine were killed.

In this city (Montreal) on Saturday evening, a Catholic Irishman was killed by his own countrymen, in an altercation. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. This sad affair, and the reports from above, have created no small degree of excitement in this city.

Yours, &c. X.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Niagara.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Data from Rome to June 23d, Paris 28th, London 29th, and Liverpool 30th.—Jens Bill Rejected in the House of Lords.—Annexation for the Irish State.

St. Johns, (N. B.) Friday, July 13.—A. M. The Niagara Capt. Rye, with 89 passengers 1 week later from parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax at an early hour yesterday morning and was expected to leave for New York at 9 o'clock.

The Niagara experienced a succession of heavy gales from the west, during the whole passage.—Her freight list show £8,000 in specie.

Wheat, Flour and Corn have been steady during the week though there was some dullness towards the close. Western Flour brought 24c 25c for superior inspected qualities.

In Parliament, the bill for the removal of Jewish Disabilities, has been rejected in the upper house by a majority of 25—ministers not venturing to call for the project.

The vote is an exclusion for Baron Rothschild member of Parliament elect for the city of London. The Baron thereupon accepts the Chiltern Hundreds (a nominal post, but taking any office legality vacates) the seat of a Member of the House of Commons, and appeals to the electors of London in a new election. His election is considered certain.

The appropriation bill which recently completed its passage through the Common has been rejected in the Lords by a large majority.

The Smith O'Brien transportation bill is now an act of Parliament, but it said to sanction a fatal blunder, and it is supposed the approaching visit of Her Majesty to Ireland will be signalled by extending her royal pardon to the Irish State Prisoners.

Advices from Paris to Tuesday evening state that the city was perfectly tranquil, and business on the Bourse was steady and prices have an upward tendency. Five per Cents closed at 89 frs. 25 centimes.

In the course of the debate in the French Assembly, on foreign affairs, Ministers declared that there was no danger of war; M. De Turgot said that after having more carefully considered the subject, he had been unable to discover the slightest trace of that new Holy Alliance of which honorable members had expressed such jealousy.

During the debate, Gen. Cavaignac made a most important speech, which may be considered as the resume of the principles of that section of the Republican party, which, while it desires peace is prepared for war which, while it supports order insists on progress.

On Monday the Ministry introduced into the Legislative Assembly a bill for regulating the Press until the organic law on the subject should be passed.

The new is nearly the same as the law of Louis Philippe, and powers are given for the temporary suspension of every journal attacking the Constitution or making an appeal to arms.

The number of persons arrested at Lyons in consequence of the attempt, insurrection amounted to more than 200.

The historians which have been carried on between the President and the Ministry are rapidly approaching an issue, which it is supposed will lead to the retirement of some of the leading members of the cabinet.

The principal cause of discord is the anomalous fractional policy in Italy.

After a severe bombardment three squadrons of the French Army succeeded in establishing themselves within the outer walls of Rome on the 23d ult.

Every inch of ground was stoutly defended by Garibaldi.

Post Office in California.—A letter from Washington, published in the Atlas, says:—“I understand that the Postmaster General finds great difficulty in perfecting the mail arrangements in California. No one will carry the mail between the settlements without exorbitant pay therefor, and the Postmaster at San Francisco has found so much difficulty in getting a proper place in which to keep the Post Office, that he desires to have one ready made sent out to him. The difficulties are so great, that it is doubtful at present if any office beside the one at San Francisco will be established in the country.”

Cholera in Ohio Penitentiary. Columbus, (Ohio), Thursday, July 12. The Cholera rages dreadfully in the Penitentiary 80 convicts have died since July 4. About 200 are now in the Hospital and are dying at the rate of one per hour. Doctor Yard, one of our physicians, who volunteered his services, died of epidemic last night. Dr. Lathrop, the resident physician, is not expected to live. The city is otherwise pretty healthy.

A public meeting is to be held to-night, to advise as to some way of relief for the convicts.

Marrying in haste.—A young Yankee girl lately left her house at Barre, Mass., to go to some friends in Illinois. Arriving at Buffalo, she took passage on a Lake boat for Detroit.—She writes to a brother at Barre as follows:—“After I got aboard the boat, I thought I would look around and see who my travelling companions were. Saw no one whom I knew, but the first one I did see is now my husband. It was Monday night we first met, and Tuesday we were married just as soon as we could find a magistrate after landing in Detroit. He, that is my husband, immediately procured a boarding place in a private family, removed our baggage thither, sought employment for himself, which he very readily obtained, and has now gone to work at the tanning business, and is washing. And she that was a weak since, Miss E. B., is now Mrs. D. P., at your service.”

Good Natured Politics. The manner in which they get along with politics in Indiana, is as novel as it is commendable. Two candidates for Governor, the one a Whig and the other a Democrat, are now as happily engaged in a political excursion, as a white swan and a brown one, in swimming together in the same stream, in which the current runs in opposite directions. The Brookville American says:—“Masson and Wright are discussing the State very pleasantly together. They rifle, eat and sleep together, nothing personal or unpleasant occurring to mar their kind feelings for each other. They are both professors of religion, and members of the same church. This is the first instance in the history of our State, when both candidates travel and speak together. Their arrangements are for each to speak one hour, and then to close with a half hour speech from each—making in all three hours.”

Gold Dollars.—Three hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and thirty-nine gold dollars have been coined at the mint in Philadelphia up to the 28th ult.—Register.

The last words that the distinguished Marshal Bugeaud, of France uttered to Louis Napoleon, the President of France, were:—“Get out of this Italian business as fast as you can, and make war on Austria.”

Dear Sir—I hear great accounts of your Liniment. I have used it myself for a lame back with great effect giving immediate relief. Yours &c. P. VAN SCHAACK.

Marriages.

In this town, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, Mr. HIRAM E. HALK, of New Berlin, Wisconsin, and Miss JULIAETTE CLARK, of this town.

Deaths.

In New York on the 12th inst., of the prevailing epidemic Arthur Young Greeley aged 5 years 3 months and 20 days son of Horace and Mary Y. C. Greeley and son of the late Silas E. Cheney of this Village.

GENTLEMEN who are in want of a first rate Fine Boot, can find them at L. O. MEAFOY'S.

GOAT, Calf, Kip and thick Brogans, Just Received, and for sale low at MEAFOY'S.

JUST RECEIVED, a Fresh Lot of fine welted and turn Buskins of superior quality for sale low by MEAFOY.

LADIES' Gaiters that cannot be surpassed may be found at MEAFOY'S.

MISSISSIPPI and Children's Shoes, in any quantity, for sale low, by MEAFOY.

CHILDRENS' Blue, Black and fawn cord Gaiters, together with every article in the Boot and Shoe line, may be found at extremely low prices at L. O. MEAFOY'S. Litchfield, July 16, 1849.

Taxes, Taxes.

ALL Persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Kent, are hereby notified that I will meet them at the following places in said Kent, viz., at Allen's Hotel, on Kent Plains, on the 15th; at Hiram Cogswell's in Kent Hollow, in the forenoon and at George Morgan's store, on Kent Mountain, in the afternoon of the 16th; at the Macedonia Store in Kent in the forenoon, and at Goodsell's Store on Skiff Mountain the 17th; and at the Furnace Store at Bull's Bridge in the forenoon, and at C. J. Fuller's store in South Kent in the afternoon of the 18th day of August, A. D. 1849.

All Persons who neglect this call, will be called on, immediately afterward, and the lawful traveling fees will invariably be charged in every instance of neglect.

HOMER EDWARDS, Collector. South Kent, July 16, 1849. \*3w4

Articles of Association of the American Knife Company.

BE it known that we, the subscribers, do hereby associate ourselves as a body politic and corporate, pursuant to the statute of the State of Connecticut, passed May session A. D. 1837, and entitled “An Act relating to Joint Stock Corporations,” and the following are the articles of our agreement and association.

Article 1st. The name of said corporation shall be the AMERICAN KNIFE COMPANY.

Article 2d. The capital stock of said corporation shall be twelve thousand dollars and the said capital stock shall be divided into four hundred and eighty shares of twenty five dollars each share.

Article 3d. The purpose for which said corporation is established, is the following, to wit:—To manufacture, sell and deal in Pocket, Table, and all other kinds of cutlery, and to deal in, buying and selling any kind of goods, wares and merchandise, and to purchase and sell all articles necessary and convenient for the prosecution of the said business, and generally to do all acts connected with or incidental to said business, or the prosecution of the same.

Article 4th. The statute aforesaid, entitled “An Act relating to Joint Stock Corporations” is hereby particularly referred to and made part of these articles, and the Corporation hereby established and organized under and pursuant to said Act, shall have the powers and proceed according to the regulations described and specified in said Act.

Article 5th. Each subscriber to these articles agrees to take the number of shares annexed to his name, of the capital stock of said Corporation, each share to be twenty five dollars as aforesaid.

Article 6th. The said Corporation is established and located in the town of Plymouth, Litchfield County, State of Connecticut.

Dated at the Town of Plymouth, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1849.

Table with 3 columns: Subscribers Names, Number of Shares, and Amount. Includes Miles Morse, Eli Curtis, Jeremiah Blakeslee, Edward Morse, Chauncey Moulton, David S. Cables, Sherman P. Woodward, Marvin Blakeslee, Fredk S. Hotchkiss, Geo. H. Bradley, Sheldon Smith.

Fire, Fire.

GRANNISS & CO., having been appointed Agents for the Mechanics and Farmers Fire Insurance Co. of Stockbridge, Mass., offers to insure Houses, Stores and all other Insurable Property, on as favorable terms as any other Co. Litchfield, July 11, 1849.

CASH and EXCHANGE STORE.

THE Subscriber makes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the Brick Store in South Farms, where he is now opening a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes; at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Farming Utensils, generally. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Butter, Cheese, Grain and Produce generally, taken in exchange for Goods at the lowest cash prices. Please call and examine for yourselves. GEORGE PIERPONT. Litchfield, South Farms, June 26, 1849. 3w1

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM Plymouth Hollow on Friday night the 13th inst., a pair of stags, one of which had a brown face and the other a dark red—thin in flesh, with a pair of brass knobs on the horns of one. They are the property of Carey & Ray, of the 34th and 35th sections of the Naugatuck Railroad. Any person giving information of said stags, so as to lead to the discovery thereof, will be liberally rewarded.

THOMAS CAREY, JAMES RAY, Plymouth Hollow, July 16th, 1849. 3w4

Probate Record.

At a Court of Probate holden at Salisbury within and for the District of Salisbury, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1849.

Present JOHN G. MITCHELL, Esq. Judge. THIS Court doth direct Horatio G. Vanduseon, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Vanduseon late of Salisbury, in said district deceased, represented to be insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear, (if they see cause,) before the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office in said district, on the 23rd day of July, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M., to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by posting said order of notice on a public sign post in said town of Salisbury, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Litchfield.

Certified from Record, JOHN G. MITCHELL, Judge. 3w4

At a Court of Probate holden at New Milford, within and for the District of New Milford, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1849.

Present, JULIUS B. HARRISON, Judge. THIS Court doth direct the Executor of the last will and testament of Elijah Stone, late of New Milford, in said district, deceased, represented to be insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear, (if they see cause,) before the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office in said district, on the 27th day of July, 1849, at 9 o'clock, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by posting said order of notice on a public sign post in said town of New Milford, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Litchfield. Attest, JULIUS B. HARRISON, Judge. 3w4

Notice.

NOTICE.—The Court of Probate for the District of Litchfield, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of REUBEN M. WOODRUFF, late of Litchfield, in said District deceased, in which to exhibit their claims for allowance and settlement.—Those neglecting to present their accounts within said time, properly attested, will be barred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to do so immediately. GEO. C. WOODRUFF, Administrator. Litchfield, June 26, 1849. 3

District of Cornwall, Probate Court, ss. July 6, 1849.

ESTATE of SAMUEL SEELYE, late of Cornwall, in said District deceased. ORDERED.—That the Executor exhibit his Administration account to this Court for adjustment, at the Probate Office in Cornwall, on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1849, at one o'clock, in the afternoon; and that all persons interested in said estate may be notified thereof, the Executor of said estate will cause this order to be published in a newspaper printed in Litchfield, and post a copy thereof on a sign post in said Cornwall nearest the place of the late residence of the deceased. BURRIT B. NORCIS, Judge. 3

By-Laws of Canaan.

SECTION 1st.—That if any owner of any neat cattle, shall suffer the same to go at large, out of his or her enclosure, it shall be the duty of the Haywards, and shall be lawful for any person, to take up and impound the same. And whenever any person shall have so impounded any creatures, he shall give notice thereof to the owner, if he be known in the same manner as if such cattle had been taken doing damage, and impounded, and shall be liable to the same penalty for neglect to give such notice: And if the owner of such creature be not known, the person impounding the same shall proceed with, and sell, in the same manner as if said cattle had been taken and impounded, doing damage, except that it shall not be necessary to have any regard to any fences.

SEC. 2. The owner of any such cattle so impounded, shall not receive or repay the same, until he shall have paid to the pound-keeper the sum of twenty-five cents for each creature so impounded; whereof one half shall be to the pound-keeper, and the other half to the use of the person impounding the same; and until he shall have also paid to the pound-keeper his lawful expenses for providing food and water for such creatures, while in pound. Also the owner having had notice that his creatures are so impounded, shall be liable to the same penalty for neglect to repay the same, as if the same had been taken doing damage, and impounded. Provided always, That no one person, by virtue of this By-Law, shall exceed the sum of three dollars. Provided also, That any one person, who has a family residence within said town, who shall get permission in writing, from the Selectmen, may suffer one mitch cow to run at large on the public highway, without the rising and setting of the sun, and not incur said penalty.

SEC. 3. That the Town Clerk be directed to record the foregoing By-Laws, and cause the same to be published four weeks successively, in a news paper printed in Litchfield, on June 25, 1849. 4w1

The foregoing is a true copy from the Records of the said Town of Canaan.

For Sale.

A DWELLING HOUSE, out-buildings and TWO ACRES of LAND, situated in PROSPECT STREET, (half a mile north of the Court House,) in this village. The buildings are all in good condition, having been built within 20 years, and lately undergone a thorough repair, and delightfully situated in the most slightly and pleasant part of the town, with a clear view of both Lakes and Mountains, and within four miles of the Naugatuck Railroad.

The salubrity of the climate, and the situation with regard to Churches, Academy, Court House and Jail, make it a most desirable place for City gentlemen, to bring up and educate their families of children.

The subscriber being desirous of removing with his family into another county near his business, will sell the above property considerably less than its real value. GARRY BISSELL. Litchfield—may 29 49f

Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING about One Hundred and Twenty Acres of good land, with good buildings, situated in Litchfield. (Northfield society.) For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. ISAAC TUTTLE. if 36

Lath, Lath.

A Few thousand feet for sale by F. D. McNEIL.

Canaan Lime!

A Few bbls. of Superior Quality, for sale by F. D. McNEIL.

GLASS.—A Large assortment of French and American window glass, at low prices. 1 At the DRUG STORE, No. 4, South St. if 47

NEW GOODS!

GRANNISS & Co. HAVE just opened a large and splendid assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, CONSISTING OF Ribbons, Flowers and Trimmings of all kinds. Tissue and Straw Bonnets of all kinds and prices!—French and American Lace Bonnets, of which we have a GREAT VARIETY, and at very LOW PRICES.

Pamela, Verona, Drob and White Chip. A great variety of Ladies' Lace Caps and Head Dresses. Silk, Satin and Lawn Bonnets Ready Made and made to order by the best of workman, and at short notice.

A large stock of Gents' Straw Hats. Particular attention paid to altering, bleaching and repairing Old Bonnets, Men's Hats, etc. Work warranted to be done well.

FANCY GOODS. Patent Elastic Band, (a new invention,) Patent Pew Handles, Diamond Point Steel Pens, Silver Pencils, Combs of all kinds, Purse Twist, Steel Beads, Rings and Tassels, Bag Clips and Fringe

A Great variety of Ladies' Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cotton Gloves, Gents' Kid Gloves Hair, velvet and tooth brushes, note paper, envelopes, waters, motto wafers, artificial hair, hair oil, perfume, &c. ALSO, Accordeons, Dolls, Toys, Fancy Boxes, etc., too numerous to mention.

N. B. Milliners from adjoining towns, supplied as usual. New Goods received weekly. Bleaching and Pressing done in the best manner. All Orders attended to, immediately. FREDRICK A. GRANNISS, SYDNEY H. GRANNISS, Litchfield, April 4th 41

DR. SPEAR'S SO MUCH CELEBRATED INDIAN VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

ARE Universally Acknowledged to be the Safest, Cheapest, and Most Effectual Remedies for the various Diseases of the Human system, ever offered to the public. They can be relied on with confidence to cure all curable cases. Their action is immediate and thorough, eradicating disease in its worst forms. Thousands who have been pronounced incurable by their Physicians, yet live, to testify to the virtues of these extraordinary preparations, having been restored to sound health by their use.

These Medicines are too well known to require an extensive notice. Scarcely a village exist throughout New England, where living witnesses cannot be found to tell of their inestimable value.

We will name here, some of the principal Medicines and their uses, referring the enquirer after health to the “FAMILY PHYSICIAN,” a work edited by Dr. J. Spear, where may be found a brief treatise on the origin and nature of the principal diseases which afflict humanity; directions how to preserve and restore health, together with some certificates from highly respectable persons, testifying of their healing virtues and urging their importance. This book can be obtained of Dr. Spear's Agents, free.

BALM OF LIFE, Nos. 1 & 2.—For Consumption, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Debility, Nervous Affections, Plethoric, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c.

CATARH SNUFF.—For Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Headache, &c. This is a certain cure for Catarrh, and surpasses any other preparation for cleansing the head in cases of colds, etc. THE LIVERWORT PILLS, have been for a long time considered a universal medicine. A trial of one box, will satisfy the patient that they are the best purgative known. They remove the most severe colds, coughs, pains or fevers if taken in season. SCROFULA SYRUP.—This is one of the most effectual agents in use for cleansing and purifying the blood. It removes every impurity from the system, whether of a scrofulous or cancerous nature. It is a compound of seventeen ingredients, and of a purely vegetable character.

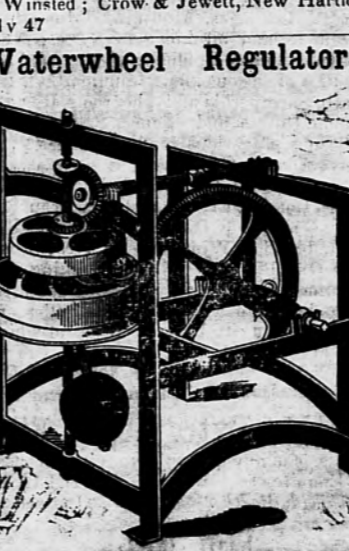
CHOLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY CORDIAL, if used according to directions, a cure is warranted in every case for which it is recommended. GERMAN LOTION.—This is warranted to cure the Salt Rheum in its worst forms. TONIC CORDIAL, is one of the most powerful tonics ever discovered; it is the best female medicine to be obtained. WOMAN'S FRIEND—For falling of the womb. This is the only remedy before the public for this purpose. It obviates the necessity of resorting to instruments, and is unquestionably a most certain remedy. EYE WATER.—This is the best eye water now in use. GRAVEL MIXTURE.—This will cure all cases of the gravel. For other remedies, see “Family Physician.”

All the ingredients of the above Medicines are furnished by Nature herself, and are combined in accordance with known principles, universally received as sound, by all scientific Physicians. Their merits have been acknowledged by thousands. They have been tested and proved to be equal to the consideration claimed for them.

If a fair trial fails to restore health, so confident is the proprietor of their efficacy, that the expense of any other means, which does effect a cure will be paid, provided it does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Principal Office, 570 Washington street, Boston Sold also by S. N. Bronson, Litchfield; S. Thomas & Son, Plymouth Hollow; A. Lewis, Bristol; S & L Hurbit, Winchester Center; E. S. Woodford, Winsted; Crow & Jewett, New Hartford. 1v 47

Waterwheel Regulator.



THIS Machine is most simple in its construction, and made in the most substantial manner. Its simplicity together with the low price at which it is offered, recommends it to manufacturers as the desideratum of Regulators, warranted to work well if properly arranged for operation on any wheel. H. BALDWIN. Washington, Conn., July 2, 1849. 2

For Sale or to Let.

A Small Farm of about Seventy Acres, lying part in Washington, and part in Litchfield, recently occupied by Benjamin Beardsly, and known as the Ezra Weeks Farm. Possession given immediately. Enquire at this Office. B. H. MORSE. Litchfield May 16th, 1849. if 47.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.



DAILY LINE.

For Litchfield and New York, via West-Cornwall FARE REDUCED.

IN consequence of a hitherto liberal patronage I put on the route from West Cornwall to Litchfield a 4 Horse Coach to run daily (Sundays excepted) and by so doing hope to induce a still more extensive patronage and make this route 2d to none in the State, in point of accommodations and despatch.

Fare from Litchfield to New York \$2.75. ELIAS HART, Proprietor. West Cornwall, Jan 1, 1849.

1849. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT; New Haven & Northampton Company.



Railroad Arrangements, Commencing March 26 ON and after Monday, March 26th, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows, viz: Leave New Haven for Farmington at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4 30 P. M.

Leave Farmington for New Haven, at 8 A. M., 10 20 A. M., and 5 P. M. A Freight Train will leave New Haven, at 9 30 A. M., and Farmington at 12 30 P. M. On Saturdays, the train leaving New Haven, at 4 30 P. M., will be detained until 8 P. M., or on the arrival of the Boat and Evening Train from N. Y.



AT CHESHIRE.—A Stage from Waterbury, daily connects with the A M train for New Haven, at 8 40 A. M. Returning on the arrival of the evening train, at 6 05 P. M.

Also, Stages from Litchfield connect with the down train at 11 05 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. Also from Wolcottville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

At Plainville.—Stages from Plymouth & Bristol connect with the morning train for New Haven at 8 15 A. M. Returning at 5 30 P. M. through Northfield, Plymouth, Terryville and Bristol, to connect with the 10 30 A. M. train to New Haven. Returning upon the arrival of the train at 2 P. M.—Also a stage leaves for Hartford upon the arrival of the train from New Haven, at 8 A. M.—Returning to connect with the train from New Haven at 5 30 P. M.

At Farmington Station.—Stages from Winsted New Hartford, Collinsville and Unionville, will connect with the 8 A. M. Train to New Haven. Returning upon the arrival of the up train at 2 10 P. M. HENRY FARNAM, Supr. 41

1849. HOUSATONIC RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Table with 3 columns: Passenger, Freight, and Station names (Bridgeport, Newtown, New-Milford, Kent, West Cornwall, Canaan, Barrington, West Stockbridge, Arrive at State Line).

Table with 3 columns: Passenger, Freight, and Station names (Leave State Line, West Stockbridge, Barrington, Canaan, West Cornwall, Kent, New Milford, Newtown, Arrive at Bridgeport).

On and after the 28th April, an EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN will run between Bridgeport and New-Milford, at 7 15 A. M., and Bridgeport, at 5 45 P. M.

Passengers going North, dine at Gaylord's Bridge; going South at Brookfield.

The Cars on this road connect with the trains on the N York and N Haven RR, which run as follows:

BRIDGEPORT AND NEW YORK. Leave Bridgeport at 9 30 A. M., 1 30 P. M. and 4 30 P. M. Leave New York at 7 15 A. M., 8 A. M., and 3 P. M. The 8 o'clock A. M. Train from New York, connects with the Housatonic Through Train, and the 3 o'clock P. M. Train from New York connects with the New Milford Train.

BRIDGEPORT AND NEW HAVEN. Leave Bridgeport at 10 30 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5 30 P. M. The 2 o'clock P. M. Train for New Haven takes passengers from the Housatonic Train, and arrives in New Haven in season for the Cars on the Hartford Railroad. The 8 45 A. M. Train from New Haven, connects with the Housatonic Train for Albany, and the 4 o'clock P. M. Train from New Haven connects with the N Milford Train.

Bridgeport, Troy, Albany and New Haven. Passengers from Troy and Albany for Bridgeport, New York and New Haven, or for Stations on the Housatonic and New York and New Haven Railroads, take the cars of the Western Railroad leaving Troy at 7 o'clock A. M., change cars at State Line, and arrive at Bridgeport at 1 30 P. M., at New Haven at 2 30 P. M. and New York at 4 10 P. M.

Returning.—Passengers arrive at State Line in time to take the cars on the Western RR for Pittsfield, Springfield, Hudson and Albany.

Stages run in connection with the cars to Lee, Lenox, Old Stockbridge, Curtisville, Winsted, Sharon, Goshen, Norfolk, Litchfield, Woodbury, Danbury, Bethel, Pittsfield, &c. &c.

No Agent of this Company is authorized to take charge of Specie, Bank Notes or Valuable Papers, or to receive them for transportation on any conditions.

C. A. KIRTLAND, Superintendent. Bridgeport, April 149 44

Goods at Cost.

GOOD Muslins, to close up the lot at 12c. 61 Splendid Parasols with heavy silk fringe at \$1.00, at the VARIETY STORE.

NEW GOODS.

F. D. McNEIL

On Door below the Mansion House, South St. I would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Litchfield, and strangers visiting the town, that he has in store and is receiving a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic

GOODS, suitable for the SPRING TRADE, consisting in part of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

a great variety; Calicoes of entirely New Styles and FINEST COLORS. Fancy Dress Plaids for Children. SUMMER COATINGS AND PANT STUFFS.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATIN &c. READY MADE CLOTHING!

—ALSO— A large and well selected Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be sold cheap for CASH or approved Credit.

Ever grateful for the full share of patronage received for the last year, we pledge ourselves to strive to be worthy of a continuance of the same. N. B. All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange for GOODS at CASH PRICES. Litchfield, April 19, 1849. 43f

SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1849.

Purify the Blood. WHEN your blood is once PURE, nothing in the shape of food will harden or clog...

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The most extraordinary medicine in the world...

CAUTION. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla...

TAVERN STAND. DRY GOODS, GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE. That well known Stand in West Street...

GREAT BARGAINS! In Real Estate. HE subscriber offers for sale, in the States of Illinois and Iowa...

10,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system...

Meat Market. where may be had at all seasons of the year, the choicest MEATS of all kinds...

Prepare for the Sickly Season. THE Rev. B. HIBBARD'S Vegetable Anti-Billions Family Pills...

SPITTING BLOOD. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for all cases of Hemoptoe...

Blacksmithing. Clang! Clang! the sounding anvil rings, And forthwith at its loud bidding skill...

To all Whom it May Concern. HARTFORD COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company. LOCATED AT HARTFORD, CONN.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for all cases of Female Debility...

Blacksmithing. THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the Blacksmithing business, in all its branches...

THE Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This old and well tried Company have been in existence about seventeen years...

Notice to the Ladies. Those that take Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably said that it is a great Remedy for Female...

NEW GOODS. WE have just received from New York, a good assortment of reasonable DRESS, and other GOODS...

William E. Arnold's Celebrated Washing Machine. INVENTED at Rochester, N. Y., 1844, and is now manufactured in the most of the United States...

Notice to the Ladies. Those that take Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably said that it is a great Remedy for Female...

FOR SALE. A Valuable Farm pleasantly situated in LITCHFIELD, within about 2 miles of the Court House...

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PURIFY! PURIFY! Life and Health are in the Blood. Not one of all the numerous medicines that have been prepared...

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FOR SALE BY. A. C. Smith, Litchfield, Crow & Jewell, Hartford, A. Miles & Son, Goshen, W. C. Plunkett, W. C. Plunkett, W. C. Plunkett, W. C. Plunkett...