

East Haddam Journal.

R. H. BLODGETT, Publisher.

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East Haddam Journal,

R. H. BLODGETT, Publisher.

The JOURNAL is published every Saturday morning at East Haddam, Conn., and will be left at the residence of subscribers in both Upper and Lower Landings at \$1 25 per year in advance, or \$1 50 at the expiration of the year. Subscribers who receive their paper at the office or by mail, \$1 per year in advance, or \$1 25 at the end of the year.

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MINERAL WEALTH OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, an instructive paper on the mineral resources of the Rocky mountains was presented by William P. Blake. It is altogether probable that further explorations will show that the gold deposits found in New Mexico extend not only as far north as Pike's Peak in Kansas, but up on this slope of the mountains opposite the sources of Fraser river. Very little is yet known of all this region, which affords a vast and most interesting field for scientific exploration. Mr. Blake's paper is confined chiefly to New Mexico:—

"The gold field of New Mexico has been known and worked since 1828, and is confined to the Placer or gold mountains about twenty miles from Santa Fe, towards Albuquerque; the yield of gold has been chiefly from the washings, and not from veins, and was estimated in 1847 by Wislizenus as varying from thirty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, but it soon afterwards so diminished that it was counted by hundreds instead of thousands. These placers are on the subordinate or outline ridges of the eastern ranges of the Rocky mountains, and are true hill deposits affording coarse gold like that from the high placers of California. The pay gravel, from twenty to one hundred feet below the surface, is generally very rich. Owing to the scarcity of water, a very large amount of gravel has been untouched. Veins or beds in the rocks, containing gold, outcrop higher up in the ravines; in one place, gold occurs in strata of quartzose sandstone, and great ferruginous beds, rather than in veins; the sandstone appears to have been charged with auriferous pyrites, by the decomposition of which gold has been liberated. At other points regular quartz veins bearing gold and pyrites are found, and some of them have been worked at times for over twenty years—the Ortiz and Biggs mines have been worked to a depth of about 135 feet; in a deserted mine in the mountains known as "Los Cerillos" worked nearly 200 years ago, the principal shaft is 200 feet deep, cut vertically and with great precision through solid rock. The largest lump found at the placers was worth \$2000, and from this they occur all the way to 80 and 50; the gold from New Placer is black and lustrous on the surface, but is very fine, being worth \$20 an ounce; the Mexican miners are paid \$16 an ounce for it, and their wages by the day are from 60 to 75 cents. The gold mountains and placers are about 300 miles south of Pike's Peak, and there is but little doubt that gold will be found over this entire distance. The Rocky mountain gold, from assays made at the Dahlonega branch mint, Georgia, is nearly one-tenth richer than the California gold, and a little richer than the Australian.

"Next to gold, but of greater importance to the country, is the existence in the Rocky Mountains chain of beds of coal; both bituminous and anthracite coal in thick beds and of superior quality, occur near Santa Fe and in the vicinity of the gold mines. The presence of anthracite in the Rocky Mountains is of great importance in many points of view. One of the chief questions in connection with the proposed railroad to the Pacific has been, where shall fuel be obtained? Here we have a store of the most compact fuel, at a point nearly midway between the Pacific and the Mississippi. This is one great reason for the construction of a central road to the Rocky Mountains near Santa Fe; coal not having been found and probably not existing in workable beds, in the lower and porphyritic ranges of western Texas and southern New Mexico. Wood is not abundant except at great elevations, and the coal is much more accessible and desirable; it is valuable not only for railroad purposes, but for domestic mining, and metallurgical operations.

"There is reason to believe that the Rocky Mountain chain is rich in silver ores, in the shape of argentiferous galena. Stevenson's mines near Franklin (El Passo) have long been known, and are very rich. In other localities are very ancient and deserted mines, capable of being profitably worked. Of copper ores there several localities: the sulphuret, with the blue and green carbonates, occurs in the Placer Mountains; native copper and the red oxide are found near Jemez, in the valley of the Rio Grande, resembling those found in such abundance and richness at Arizona. Magnet-

ic iron ore is abundant in the mountains near the gold mines, and gold and limestone are plentiful in the vicinity, may at some future time be profitably worked for iron and steel. Specular iron is said also to exist there in veins or beds. Besides metal and ores, there are many valuable minerals and gems—among others the much prized chalcidite of the ancient Mexicans; this is a variety of the turquoise; garnets, of great clearness and beautiful colors, are brought in by the Navajo Indians; some are equal in size and value to the garnets from Bohemia. Chrysolites are also found. It will thus be seen that the mineral resources of the Rocky Mountains are extensive, and of a character to render the region in a great measure independent of distant sections of the country. Its rapid settlement and the explorations which must result from the great emigration to the newly discovered placers will not fail to bring to light many new localities of valuable minerals, and thus hasten the organization of a new and powerful state."

INTERMENT OF THOSE WHO FELL IN PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.—The Masonic Fraternity of Erie, Pa., propose to perform this ceremony on the Fourth of July as will be seen by the following extract of a letter dated Erie, Pa., June 7th, 1859:

"We are having a grand Masonic parade and festival on the next anniversary of our nation's birthday. The great object of the military demonstration to be held here on the Fourth, is to re-inter the remains of those who gloriously fell in battle in Commodore Perry's fleet, in the war of 1812. Their remains were recently exhumed by the excavations now making on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, at the Bank of the lake overlooking our harbor."

"A young lady said to her beau after fifteen years courtship—

"Charles I am going out of town to-morrow."

"Where?"

"I don't know."

"When are you coming back?"

"Never."

"What are you going for?"

"I am going to look for something which you have not, never had, and yet, can give me without loss to yourself."

"You are very welcome to it I am sure—what is it?"

"A husband!"

"Why, you might have had that fifteen years ago, if you had only said the word; but I was afraid to ask you the question."

BEWARE OF STRANGE LIQUORS.—We learn that a ten gallon keg of brandy was found a week or so ago in the Union R. R. station at Indianapolis. It was unmarked and unclaimed, and had laid in the station so long that the oldest inhabitant thereof did not know whence it came. The ten-gallons had not even a "traditionary history." A prying individual employed about the station, bored a hole in the keg, and drank and pronounced the contents to be fine old French brandy, with a peculiarly rich flavor. The editors of the papers, nosing around in search of items, found this keg; they drank, and pronounced the liquor good. The Union station was well attended by the editors during the entire week. But alas! there must be an end to all sublimity things the brandy "gin out." The empty cask was rolled out, in doing which the head dropped out, and lo! inside were the remains of two deformed babies united together in Siamese fashion! Then "peculiar flavor" of the brandy was accounted for.—*Madison (Ind.) Courier.*

Guess they don't have the Maine Law out in Indiana, which says there must be pure liquors sold

THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE.—A recent traveler in the Holy Land informs us that there is at the side of the principal gate of Jerusalem a small one, which, upon occasions of great urgency, was opened for the admission of persons after the great gates of the city were all closed for the night. This gate, from its small size was called the Eye of the Needle; and to get a camel through it at all was no small task—for a loaded camel to pass was an utter impossibility. With the above fact before the mind, one can see that the words of our Saviour, when speaking of the "straight gate" and the "rich man," were more literal than many suppose. And we see how as the rich man passes into the narrow way, the sides and the low top of the straight gate scrape everything from him in which he had before trusted. No one can take anything but himself through. Far easier is it to strip a camel of his burden than to divest a rich man of his trust.

A western editor, acknowledging a present of a buffalo, says, "The smallest favors thankfully received."

Commissioner Yeh's Great Bell.

An interesting trophy, obtained during the late attack on Canton, has just been placed in a prominent position in the central transept of the Crystal Palace. It is a very fine bell, taken by our troops from the great temple at Canton, and has been presented to the Crystal Palace by Major General Sir Charles von Strahlenberg, commanding our forces in China. The bell weighs about two tons. Its whole surface is painted in various glowing colors, and is covered with inscriptions in Chinese characters, and grotesque figures, which are usually met with in the display of the fine arts of China. Mr. Headlam, M. P., has furnished the company with a curious history of the bell, and the temple from which it was taken. The place where the bell was hung is called "The Hall of the Genii of Eternal Spring," and was built in honor of, and dedicated to, Le-Pih, a famous poet, orator, and statesman, who lived under the Zang dynasty about a thousand years since. Le-Pih's mother, it is said, had a very curious dream, in which she imagined that she had swallowed the star King Sing, which is the same as the planet known to us as Venus. As a consequence the lady conceived and brought forth a son, who, as he grew, displayed most extraordinary talent. Like many a great genius among the 'barbarians' he was however, very fond of wine, and his greatest feat was invariably achieved, while under the influence of the Chinese Bacchus. The great man, whose parentage was derived from Venus, found great sources of enjoyment in boating, and loved it more especially by night. On one occasion, after he had quaffed many cups of the rosy wine, and had sung some of his most exquisite and sentimental odes, he saw when looking over the side of the boat the moon reflected on the water. The ardent youth sprang over the side of the boat to seize the Queen of Night. The attendants in the boat looked over the side, and saw their poet master go down straight to the object of his desires 'an exemplification,' says Mr. Headlam, "of bathos under the head of *in vino veritas*." Since this marvelous adventure, Le Pih has been worshipped by the Chinese, and countless fane have been erected in his honor. It is said that when Le-Pih is being worshipped in his temple, a pencil in the bell is seen to move and write various characters in the sand over a large tray placed on the altar, the characters inscribed being always the names of such individuals as are peculiarly pleasing to him, and who are generally literary men, and most conspicuous among these is the great Yeh Ming Shin the Chinese commissioner who took so distinguished a part in the late hostilities. Commissioner Yeh, as he is more familiarly known to Englishmen, built the "Hall of the Genii of Eternal Spring," and among the temple's properties were this large bell and a large drum, which would have done honor to M. Julien. The inscriptions on this bell are the composition of the ex-commissioner himself. They dedicate the building to Le Pih, invoke the protection of his godship, speak the great praises of the bell, but dwell at much greater length on the virtue of Yeh himself. We have been favored with a translation of the inscription of which the following is a part: "The hobgoblins and sneaking reptiles, like cicadae and locusts," (meaning the Taiping-wang rebels) "have widely spread their devastations; (referring to the rebellion checked at Canton by Yeh's vigorous measures.) "In the west is that bright star Chang-Kang, glorious and resplendent," (that is the deity known as Le Pih; here Yeh speaks of himself—the disciple through whom the god works.) "It looks down on this ne'er sere, and protects the eastern quarter," (i. e. Canton) "it rules and controls the plundering bloody ones; it dares to strike with awe an immense territory. From beyond the seas has come opposition, but the old regulations will nevertheless remain in force." (Englishmen of course.)—"Magnificently have I erected temples; I dare not indulge in idleness."

GEN. JACKSON AND THE METHODIST MINISTER.—In the editorial correspondence of the Nashville Advocate, appears the following interesting reminiscence of Mr. Thomas Stringfield:

I must tell of an interview with General Jackson, which brother Stringfield with myself had, about twenty days before the General's death. We were riding along and called at the Hermitage. General Jackson was sick and not seeing company; but the name of Thomas Stringfield was a password. Stringfield was a soldier under him—a Christian soldier, for he was converted at 8 years of age, and through the war was steadfast as well as brave. We were shown into the room where the old warrior and statesman whose fame world wide, sat feebly in his arm chair. The greeting between him and Stringfield was hearty. It was like a meeting of brothers long parted. The sight of Thomas Stringfield and the thoughts recalled, put the old General in tears. They coarsed down his furrowed cheeks. General Jackson was a man of tears, notwithstanding his iron nature.

"Ah Mr Stringfield, what times have been since we first met! You were a boy in camp at Emuchaw, and your head was bleeding from Indian bullets." So it was, and brother Stringfield's forehead bore the scar to his grave. He was a modest man, and quickly turned the conversation from himself.

"Well, General you are weak and failing now, 'how is it with you now?' what is your prospect beyond the grave?" To which the General replied:—"My friend, I am not afraid to die," a pause—"My hope is in the Redeem-

er of the world; I shall be a sinner saved by grace." "Had it been at a camp ground or even in the church," said brother Stevens, "I would have shouted loud. I never wanted to shout so bad in my life." The place was turned into a sanctuary. We all wept. The farewell was touching. "Good bye, General, God bless you." "Farewell, Mr. Stringfield; I hope we shall meet where wars are no more!" And doubtless they have, the General and his soldier—not as at first, but where

"No more about riding for me, No more disturb the only repose."

Public Acts. PASSED, MAY SESSION, 1859.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Hartford, June 13th, 1859.

Publishers of newspapers who insert, in their respective journals, the public acts, are respectfully requested to publish said acts in their numerical order, and to comply strictly with the provisions of the sixth section of "An Act relating to certain State Officers and to the Treasury Department." JOHN BCYD, Secretary of State.

CHAPTER I. An Act in addition to an alteration of an Act entitled, "An Act in alteration of an Act relating to Courts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That a jury may be summoned to attend the May term of the superior court for New Haven county, to each and every year, at the discretion of the judge allotted to hold the same, for the trial of criminal cases only, anything in the act to which this is in addition to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from the day of its passage. Approved, May 11th, 1859.

CHAPTER II. An Act in addition to an Act relating to the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That all bills for public acts which shall have been passed by both houses of the general assembly shall be engrossed by the secretary of state, upon paper of uniform size, which shall be provided for that purpose by him.

Sec. 2. After the adjournment of the general assembly, the secretary of state shall cause all such engrossed bills which shall have been signed and approved, in the manner provided in the first section of the act to which this is an addition or which shall have otherwise become laws agreeably to the constitution of this state, to be suitably bound in a volume, and shall also record the same, by title, the public records of this state. And such engrossed bills shall hereafter be deemed the record of the public acts passed by the general assembly, and copies of the same may be made and certified by the secretary of state, as copies of record.

Sec. 3. The fees for engrossing bills for public acts shall be at the rate of seventy-five cents for every legal page or two hundred and eighty words, and shall be charged and paid as is provided in the second section of the act to which this is an addition.

Sec. 4. The style of all bills for private acts shall be "Resolved by this Assembly." All acts of incorporation, and acts in alteration or amendment thereof, shall be deemed to be private acts: and no such act shall be engrossed, signed, or published by the secretary of state, as a public act.

Sec. 5. Every private act shall, unless otherwise therein provided, take effect from the day of its approval.

Sec. 6. The secretary of state shall, at the end of every session of the general assembly, cause the private acts and resolutions passed at such session to be printed, in a convenient form, and distributed in the same manner as is provided by law for the distribution of the public acts. A list of all appointments made by the general assembly, and a schedule of all grants from the treasury, exhibiting the several sums granted, and the persons or corporations to whom the purposes for which, such grants were made, shall be printed with the private acts; and the record of all resolutions of appointment, and resolutions directing orders to be thrown on the treasurer, shall be made by the secretary of state in the same manner.

Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. Approved, May 24th, 1859.

CHAPTER III. An Act in addition to and in alteration of an act entitled "An Act for Forming and Conducting the Military Force."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. That whenever any charges, requiring a Court Martial for the trial thereof, shall be preferred against any field, commissioned, or staff officer, to any officer now authorized by law to receive said charges and to call a Court Martial, such charges and specifications shall be submitted, by the officer to whom the charges may be made, to the commander-in-chief; and if in the opinion of the commander-in-chief there should be sufficient cause for ordering a Court Martial, he may direct such officer to issue the necessary orders for the assembling of said court martial as now provided by law. But if in the opinion of the commander-in-chief there is not sufficient cause for ordering such court, the charges shall be lodged on file in the office of the Adjutant-General, and no further action shall be taken thereon.

Sec. 2. All orders for Courts Martial now issued shall be and are hereby suspended, and no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the charges for the trial of which a court has been ordered, except in conformity with the requirements of this act.

Sec. 3. All acts or part of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage. Approved, May 27th 1859.

East Haddam Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2

Eighty-three years ago a little band of men assembled on the Fourth of July...

Oh! America how boundless seems thy future; with thy vast forests, rivers, and territories...

THE ROADS.—Our roads are not what they ought to be. We have travelled in no other town in Connecticut or Massachusetts...

We understand that all the roads are let out by contract, to be kept in repair for three years...

We understand the excuse of the contractors are, that they don't get pay enough, to afford good roads...

Fourth of July Celebrations & Excursions. There is, we are pleased to say, to be a magnificent celebration of this never to be forgotten anniversary...

Our friends in Moodus and Hadlyme promise enjoyable times in the shape of Sabbath School celebrations...

Those who prefer a fine excursion on our beautiful river, or a trip across to Long Island, and "most any where else" can be accommodated...

The Granite State, Capt. J. H. King, makes an excursion from Hartford and river landings to New London and back; fare \$1. The L. Boardman, from Hartford to Lyme, there connecting with the Island Belle for Greenport and Sag Harbor...

The Washington Irving will leave Deep River at 6 1-2 o'clock, stop at all the landings, and arrive at Hartford about 10 30; leave there for Middletown at 11 o'clock, remain there till 10 o'clock in the evening when she will leave for Deep River and intermediate landings...

The L. Boardman will leave here about 10 30, give her passengers a fine sail to the mouth of the river, and back here at 3 30. Passengers can if they choose remain on board to Middletown and be there in time to witness the celebration in the evening, without extra charge.

The Granite State may be expected here about 11 o'clock. Passengers by her will have a delightful sail down the river, into the sound and up the beautiful harbor of New London; enjoy the refreshing breezes of the river and sea, and the beautiful and ever-changing scenery of both; including the old fort at Saybrook, Fort Trumbull at New London, and the Monument on Groton Heights...

There never were better opportunities afforded our citizens for pleasant and cheap excursions, and we hope to see them largely improved and enjoyed.

On the Death of Miss Martha H. Ayres, who died of Consumption, June 12, 1859, at East Haddam, Conn.

At length her eyes are closed: she looked for hour Has come when Death asserts his dreaded power, And the same woe spectre now for her has come Which one by one has called her kindred home.

'Twas sad to see her fading day by day By that disease no human skill can stay; 'Twas sad to see her once fair features fading And all attempts to save her unavailing; 'Twas sad indeed to see her daily sinking And feel that she was slowly, surely drinking From that same fountain which, in years gone by, A mother and a sister drank to die.

'Twas sad to gaze upon her cheek so fair And know that Death had set his signet there. Where'er there's life 'tis said there's also hope; But we had none—we could not think to cope With that disease whose march has been unstayed By all the efforts human skill has made; 'Tis hard to part from one we've tried to save So long from sinking to an early grave; 'Tis hard to watch a loved one day by day And see her pining patiently away; To gaze upon the wan and hollow cheek, The wasting form fast growing thin and weak, The languid eye about to close in death, And hear the panting, fast departing breath; And how'er much we strive, to feel and know We're powerless to fend the impending blow.

But, Martha, think not we can ever From sadness at thy death be free, Think not that coming years can sever The ties which bind our hearts to thee. Thou'st left us now no more to linger Where trouble is for all in store, Thou'rt dwelling now where sorrow's finger Will touch thy gentle heart no more.

We mourn the blow that's thus bereft us While thinking of thy spirit's worth, But feel persuaded thou hast left us For brighter scenes than these on earth.

And tho' 'twas fixed that you must perish Whom we so much desired to save, Yet memories sweet of thee we'll cherish, While shedding tears upon thy grave.

Mr. Editor. The article in your last issue on "the mails" is calculated to mislead the public as to the causes that have produced a change in the mail routes in this vicinity, as also by its political insinuations to seriously compromise the professed neutrality of your paper.

It is well understood by those who have given attention to the subject, that the expenses of the Post Office department under the cheap postage system exceeds its nett income nearly Six Millions of dollars annually; Congress at its last session having failed to make the usual appropriation to supply this deficiency, and no authority being vested in the department to borrow money, no other course is left but to reduce its expenses to the limits of the receipts from postages, and to effect this necessary result, the following circulars have been issued to an extent embracing most of the daily mail routes of the country—

Post Office Department, Contract Office, Washington, June 16th, 1859.

SIR. The Contractors on route No. from to has been instructed in pursuance of an order of the Post Master General to reduce the service to three times a week, Congress having failed to make the necessary appropriation for the postal service.

The order is to take effect July 1st, 1859. A reduction of postal service, causes at all times more or less inconvenience this will not be as great however, in this vicinity, as might be supposed; arrangements being in progress to supply a daily mail to and from New York, Boston, and other important points, alternating by way of Middletown and Lyme.

By a careful and unbiased examination of the closing scenes of Congress, the fact is disclosed, that the "party in power" is not responsible for the reduction of the postal service, that "Gun," having such "kicking" propensities being "loaded" and fired by a factions opposition, thereby defeating the passage of the bill containing the usual appropriation for the continuance of that service.

SAD AFFAIR.—Some eight or ten weeks since, a girl, sixteen or seventeen years of age, possessing more than ordinary personal attractions, and sustaining an irreproachable reputation, eloped with a man now doing business in this city, to whom she was married, and until four or five days since the couple lived happily together in a respectable family in a suburban town. Last Monday she obtained the consent of her husband to attend a circus exhibition in a town adjoining that in which they reside, he advising her to take another female member of the family for company, but the latter was prevented from accompanying her, and she went alone, returning at an early hour.

The day following, she appeared somewhat different from usual, which fact was observed by the family. The next morning (Wednesday) the husband came to the city as usual, notifying the family that he should be detained until late. The young wife appeared throughout the day to be a little delirious or absent minded, but took tea as usual with the family. Early that evening, as since appears, she cut her hair short, dressed herself in a suit of her husband's clothes, left the house by a window, and walked thirteen miles to Lawrence, where she inquired if the circus was there, and finding the troupe had gone to Lowell, she proceeded direct to that city, where she was found yesterday morning, and immediately brought to this city in an insane state of mind, and is now at the residence of her mother in Beach street.

It appears that since her marriage she has received quite a number of anonymous letters, representing her husband as being unworthy of her. It has also been ascertained that among the members of the circus troupe was a young man with whom she was acquainted, but whether or not he is the author of the anonymous letters which are believed to have produced this state of her mind is not known. Great anxiety is felt on her account by her friends, and it is hoped that she may be speedily restored to reason.—Boston Journal.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—THIRTY-THREE PERSONS KILLED—FIFTY TO SIXTY INJURED.—An accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad on Tuesday, near South Bend, Indiana. The stream where it took place is naturally a small rivulet, but was much swollen by the heavy rains the previous afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood which passed down probably choked the cul-

vert, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the culvert to give way, and the train to be thrown from the track.

There were about 150 persons on the train. Thirty-three persons were taken from the ruins dead, and fifty to sixty others wounded.

The train was running between ten and twenty miles an hour. The train going west passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

Sunday Afternoon in the "Old Burying Ground," East Haddam, Ct.

Toll on, thou Church-inviting knell—toll on! Thy tones I've heeded oft and may perchance again. But now my thoughts on graves are bent—Hold converse pure with spirits of the dead, And times long gone, when the dust beneath my feet was gay with life and eloquent with hope; and when this garden of graves, which the roll of time has levelled with the common earth, scarcely echoed to mortal tress, and And opened only its reluctant bosom To forest monarchs fallen full of years.

Toll on; alike to the homely tread of The rustic swain, and the gilded trappings Of the man of wealth. The sleepers here heed Not thy solemn tones, nor e're did heed them. No sabbath bell invited them to prayer, No gilded coach relieved the rough-hewn road, No seats of down invited pious ease, No smooth-tongued flatterer deigned to polish sins, And pave with sinners gold the road to heaven—Twas that "still small voice" in the christian's soul Led them to the house of God; and, save the Solemn tread of half clad feet, the song of Summer birds, or the howling winter's blast, No sound e're broke on the churchyard's stillness; And seats from the forest tree half-hewn, served The christian's need full well—plain truth too served Long years ago: [the legends tell,] so long That thought a're tires in its lengthened reach To Grasp the misty truth, a mourning band stood Here, [perchance the dust on which I tread was Life and health that day, and full of hope, as I am now,] flled by the elements in Their attempts to lay a brothers corpse with Kindred dust on the river's farther shore. They laid their burden down, and made for him There a grave in the forests gloom, and laid Him to his rest in the frozen bosom Of the earth, and raised a mound to mark the Spot—prayed—and left him there alone with God. Another came—another—and still more, And oft the rough-hewn stone arose to mark The resting place of some one dearly loved Till, "no more graves" the circling forest urged And the place in its fulness cried "no more;" And now a pilgrim here I stand upon This threshold of two worlds, and think—think—think And I seem to hear the roll of distant Years, like waves on a far off shore, and a Mist seems rising here—a mist of tears—the Tears of friends—e're friends departed, in 'the Parting wall of high-toned grief, and sighs and Groans, subdued to looks of wretchedness—all faintly mingle in my dream of other Years, and rise in this sepulchre Of buried faith, and hopes and loves to God. Pilgrim, should chance e're lead you near this spot Oh! pass not by unheeding. Stop and pay The common tribute due to graves—a tear. Oh "weep with those who weep"—with those who've wept.

These mounds, new-made, frank in like summer rain The jewelled offerings of affections heart— If these were not, then pity sees her claim; The good lie here—perchance the bad, alike to us unknown, and the knowledge still unsought. The secrets of the grave from human hearts are shut. 'Tis well; 'Tis wise; Thus let it be. Here the weary traveler of "three score Years and ten" has laid his burden down for A little rest; and here they rest from the "burden rest; heat of the day;" the "fall and fair" Who fainted in the morning sun; and babes Who scarcely more of life e're knew than death Revealed, are resting here in that long, silent and Mysterious sleep, which knows no waking Here, but waits the call to life eternal.

Those who have read letters, filling a sheet of foolscap, closely written, and containing but two or three ideas, can appreciate a small newspaper, edited by one who has the ability, time and patience to condense the writings of those who are more remarkable for words than ideas. Our daily papers from New York are perfect bores. No man of business habits, can afford time to read them thoroughly every day. But they are taken by business men for their commercial intelligence, and the news of the day. In this fast age, men of energy and perseverance will not stop to peruse the writings of those who have not the power to express their ideas in a brief manner. The time is fast approaching, when a huge newspaper, filled with long prosy articles will not be tolerated by the public. Newspapers, like candidates for office, are dependent upon the people. The former receives votes of support in the shape of Bank bills or gold and silver coin—the latter in slips of paper with the candidate's name written or printed upon it. Both are doomed to failure or success by the stern decree, not of kings, but of sovereign people.

A small paper, rightly conducted, is one of the greatest blessings of the present age.—Its mission is to save the time of the reader, by giving the news in the most condensed form possible. Essays and preachings in newspapers should be short. The moral of passing events can be given in a few words. Long articles manufactured from short items are out of place in a newspaper. The editor, who has the power with the scissors and pen to get the greatest amount of matter in the least space is styled a "lucky man;" for success is the crowning glory of his labors.

Splendid Excursion.



FOURTH OF JULY 1859.

Tremendous Celebration at Middletown. Grand Display of the Military, Fire Companies, Processions, Orations, Boat Racing, Horse Trotting, &c., during the day, and Fire Works, Music, &c., in the evening.

To give an opportunity to witness all which the splendor and fast steamer

Washington Irving

CAPT. H. A. BATES, will leave Deep River on the morning of the 4th at 6 1-2 o'clock, for Middletown and Hartford, (stopping at all intermediate Landings.) Arrive in Middletown at 8.45 o'clock; and Hartford at 10.30 o'clock.

RETURNING.—Leave Hartford at 11 a. m. and arrive at Middletown at 1 p. m. Leave Middletown for Deep River and intermediate Landings, at 10 o'clock in the evening, thereby giving her passengers an opportunity to witness one of the grandest and most splendid celebrations of this glorious day that has come off in Connecticut for many years.

Fare for the Excursion, from Deep River, Chester, Hadlyme, Goodspeed's, East Haddam and Hartford, 70 cents. From Middle Haddam, 40 "

If only one way (between Middletown and Hartford, (or any of the other Landings the usual fare. Goodspeed's Landing, June 29, 1859.

GRAND EXCURSION. Fourth of July 1859.



STEAMER L. BOARDMAN, CAPT. G. W. BATES, Will leave Hartford, July 4th at 7 1-2 o'clock, for Lyme connecting with Steamer ISLAND BELLE, for Greenport and Sag Harbor, and cars for New London, as usual.

RETURNING.—Leave Lyme 1 1-4 o'clock, P. M., arriving in Hartford at an early hour in the evening.

Friends wishing to visit Sag Harbor or Greenport and return the next day, will find this a rare opportunity. Those wishing to enjoy a little sail on this Great and Memorable Day will find a trip to Lyme and back one better enjoyed than to be pent up in the warm and dusty cities and villages.

Fare for Excursion from Sag Harbor to Greenport, and return Tuesday, 1 25. Fare to Lyme and back same day, 50.

Excursion Fourth of July. TO NEW LONDON.



THE STEAMER GRANITESTATE, CAPT. J. P. KING, Will leave Hartford at 8 1-2 o'clock on Monday July 4th, stopping at all landings on the river, for an Excursion to New London (here or, giving passengers an opportunity to witness the Regatta and return at an early hour in the evening. No effort will be spared to make this Excursion an agreeable one.

A Band of Music is engaged for the occasion! Refreshments can be obtained on board. Fare for the Excursion \$1.00.

Bank of New England.

EAST HADDAM, June 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3 1-2) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July.

THOS. GROSS, Jr., Cashier.

Boating—Sport Ahead.

The Boats in Bushman Pond, belonging to the Moodus Boat Co. have been thoroughly repaired and painted, and are now in first rate condition.—Parties and others wishing a good time Fishing or Sailing, can have them on application to Asa Harris, near the factory. WM. L. FULLER, Agent.

Strayed.

Came into the subscriber's enclosure on or about the 17th of June, a Chesnut Mare, with white hind feet and white stripe in the face. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. ISAAC W. DAY. Chatham, June 25, 1859.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his house and lot located in the village of Moodus, it is every way convenient and pleasant and is also supplied with water from a never failing spring. Terms made easy. J. B. SILLIMAN. East Haddam, June 16. 11

Mattresses.

Those that do not enjoy the luxury of a good MATTRESS, but are sweating themselves to death on Feathers this warm weather are respectfully invited to call and purchase one. 2 doz. just received and for sale Cheap for Cash, by S. COOK, Goodspeed's Landing.

Kent's Double Extra Flour! FRESH GROUND!!

JUST received, and for sale at NINE DOLLARS AND A-HALF per barrel, by G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED. June 10th, 1859. 4w10

FOR SALE.

No. 1 Peruvian Guano, at \$60 PER TON, and warranted a good article. LODI POUDEURTE (the best article of the sort made) at \$1 75 per barrel, by W. M. SMITH, Goodspeed's Landing, June 10. 8w10.

CHESTER WATER CURE, AND MEDICO-SURGICAL INFIRMARY.

For terms and particulars, address, A. PRATT, Chester, Conn.

J. M. Peddinghaus, DEALER IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Silver and Plated Ware. COLCHESTER, CONN.

