

C. Y. Sipen

East Haddam Journal

VOLUME 9

EAST HADDAM, CONN., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

NO. 49

CHARLES S. HUNT
Printer and Newspaper Publisher, East Haddam, Conn.

Business Cards
CHARLES S. HUNT, Printer and Newspaper Publisher, East Haddam, Conn.

SIMON TOWLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over Ward's Store, opp. Middletown Bank, Middletown, Conn.

C. S. GLADWIN, Constable and Collector, Office with J. T. Clark, Esq., East Haddam, Conn.

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Dr. H. TORBUSH, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Colchester, Conn.

Poetry

The World is an Enigma to Me

The world is bright before thee, Its calm, blue sky is o'er thee, Thy bosom pleasure's ardor, And thine the sunbeam's glow...

The Serenade

"Oh, what strains of sweetest music Me from my sleep are waking! Mother! see whose voice it is, The nightly stillness breaking..."

Miscellaneous

ROMANCE OF THE BAR. BY WILLIAM LYNA TIDBALL.

NO. III.—THE WIFE'S ALLOWANCE.

In the course of a long practice, I have found that my sympathies were never so easily excited as in behalf of helpless old age, in the person of woman, under the

person in whose behalf I am to solicit your assistance is an old woman, at present without even the means of subsistence. Are you willing to accept such a client, and to use the same industry and energy to procure the justice which she deserves, as if you were certain of a liberal fee when your labor was performed?

I was not prepared to say yes, for I was too poor to labor for nothing; and I was afraid to say no, lest I should not be employed. So I resorted to evasion, which I would not have done, had I not supposed him in some way interested.

After his last words, it required no time for me to consider whether it were better for the sake of justice and an old woman, to devote my time and talents to a cause that promised no immediate remuneration. I promptly expressed my willingness to join him in the furtherance of any such undertaking, and requested him to proceed at once with a narrative of the facts. But I shall not repeat them here in his words, for they would not convey a very satisfactory account, as his knowledge of them was confined to such as the sufferer had seen fit to disclose.

Margaret Bently, the complainant, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut; at that time a prosperous village, but already giving promise of its present magnitude. She was the belle and beauty of the village; and among her attractions, which were neither small nor few, was the handsome legacy of a widowed aunt, whose idol and namesake she had been from the day of her birth.

Nothing occurred to interrupt the even tenor of her life, until she entered upon her twentieth year; but that summer George Morgan, a young Englishman of handsome person and polished manners, unexpectedly appeared in the village, and for a brief space reigned the undisputed lord of fashion.

To fall in love with him, the gay gallant, as he was not unfrequently termed by some of the more thoughtful matrons, was the least of Margaret's intentions; but Morgan was destined to her name by no means in vain, among which, in his secret estimations, was her aunt's legacy. Immediately he besieged the citadel, which had held out bravely against other advances, and being skilled in the arts of love, soon effected a lodgment in her affections.

Having wed against the influence of her best friends, Margaret was not hard to persuade, after the lapse of the honeymoon, to dispose of her property, and allow her husband, in whom she had the utmost confidence, to invest the proceeds in the purchase of real estate, on the island of Manhattan, but to her surprise and mortification, she soon discovered, that by the conversation she had lost all control of her legacy, the new property having been conveyed in the name of her baron.

Concealing her disappointment as well as she could under so base a deception, she took an affectionate farewell of her friends, and followed her husband to the new home he had provided; but from that day forth, his manner towards her was unlike what it had been before, and his words when spoken to her, were vinegar mixed with gall, and sometimes accompanied by blows, which he called chastisement.

Poor, innocent, angel woman! what did she not endure for that unfeeling tyrant! She had enriched him with her money, and never complained of his perfidious trickery; had forsaken her early friends and girlish haunts, and followed him to another State; had watched over his interests, and strove in every way to give him pleasure; and more than all, had nurtured his children with the tenderest care, which they greatly needed, one being a fragile, puffy thing, and the other a crippled dwarf, made so by his brutality; but for all these deeds of devotion and years of kindness she had received only neglect and cruelty, and criminal desertion, more difficult to endure when death came and took her little innocents, and Time began to prey perceptibly upon her own energies.

And how lamentable the vicissitudes of this unfortunate woman! Once a belle, a beauty, and an heiress, the sweetest among the singers, and the loveliest among the dancers; then a wife without a husband's love or a wife's enjoyment; next a mother, with nothing but a mother's care and a mother's sorrow; and when I was summoned to her assistance, a feeble old woman, in the very winter of her existence, doomed to solitude in a dingy apartment of her own house, fed by a relentless woman, bribed to silence. The housekeeper—for she had long before ceased to have charge of her own house—had been strictly enjoined to allow her neither meat nor coffee, nor indeed anything save mounds of bread and water. Deprived of everything desirable, she one day begged for money to carry her to a young girl in her native vil-

lage, that she might there die in peace, and it was denied. A few days subsequently, having been repeatedly beaten by her husband in the meanwhile, she escaped from her confinement, and sought refuge at the house of Mr. Nathals, the neighbor through whom I was retained.

Before the door of the house in which this court was held, a number of neighbors had already assembled; but they gave away as I approached, leaving the passage open for my entrance. Here and there among them I observed a significant shake of the head, which would have displeased me, if I had not felt that it implied sympathy for my client, as well as want of confidence in my own capabilities.

On entering the room, I at once perceived the cause of their distrust. At the side of the magistrate, engaged with him in conversation, sat Mr. Harris, one of the most noted lawyers of the day. He was not great like Jay, Burr, Hamilton, and a few of their contemporaries, whom he had frequently opposed in his youth; but he was successful, and that gave him undue influence.

"Ah! Mr. Carville," said he, as I entered the apartment; "I little thought when I favored your admission to the bar a few weeks ago, that I should so soon find you engaged in a case of such a character."

The object of this remark was unmistakable—the remark itself was studied and malicious.

The salutation was designed to convey his surprise that I should have the temerity to meet alone a man of his judicial magnitude; the allusion to my recent examination, to impress the people present with an idea of my comparative insignificance; and the reference to the character of my cause, to signify that none but a novice would have engaged in an undertaking so utterly destitute of merit.

Never in the whole course of my practice was I more intensely offended: my anger rose like mercury in a midsummer sun; my blood rushed through my veins like a mountain torrent; my hair stood on end like the quills of a porcupine; and more than all, my passion was manifested in a smile of triumph overpread the visage of Mr. Harris: his sneer was green, and his eyes were blue.

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the might live for many years, and die in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties. "My dear young friend," she said, looking at me earnestly through her trickling tears, "I am very miserable; for if I fail, God only knows what will be the measure of my punishment. I am helpless and destitute; and I have no hope but in the justice of my cause, and the zeal of my benefactor."

The last word—so expressive of her dependence—stimulated the sympathy I already felt for the poor injured old woman, and I entered upon the trial with an energy and determination that awakened surprise in many present, and in Mr. Harris' astonishment.

Many witnesses were called, the prosecution; and it was proved that the defendant was a gross and brutal man and cruel husband; that he had frequently abused his wife without a cause; that he had deprived her of food for days together; that he had turned her out of doors in midwinter, and kept her in the snow and storm till she nearly perished; that he had threatened her life with poison, and obliged her to eat food of his own preparation; that he had turned her private apartments into a prison; and within a few days, that he had beaten her until her flesh was bruised and lacerated.

Mr. Harris declined a cross-examination. I was surprised to find that he made no effort to explain or palliate the facts established. I was yet more surprised that he permitted me to interrogate and the witnesses to testify without interruption. Nor could I provoke a word from him, though I went purposely beyond the case, and proved by Mr. Nathals and others that the defendant was a dangerous citizen, suspected of fraud and of perjury to avoid taxation.

But when I had closed my examination, Mr. Harris moved a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the evidence adduced was insufficient to sustain the charge under the common law; and in support of his motion he read numerous authorities, to show that a man was justified in chastising his wife with the same moderation that he would his child or apprentice; and argued that there was no evidence to convict the defendant of having transcended this limit in any particular. "As to the other facts," he concluded, "I need say no more, than that they are foreign to the issue and would tend to the case without receiving your consideration."

The effect of this reasoning was clearly overshadowed in the countenance of the magistrate, who, flattered by the presence of a lawyer so distinguished, was almost impatient to gratify their mutual selfishness at the expense of helpless humanity. In reply, I first examined the evidence in each of the cases cited by Mr. Harris, and compared the facts with those under consideration; next, I described the nature of the marriage contract, the duties of the husband, and the rights of the wife, assuming the broad ground of moral and social equality; after which I animadverted upon the criminal treatment of the defendant, in such unmeasured terms as made him seem to all present a human monster. Had I paused here, it is possible I should have succeeded; but in the excitement of the moment I attacked the common law, and characterized that portion which gives the husband so much power over the liberty and person of his wife as a relic of feudal barbarism, unworthy of an enlightened age, and degrading to a free people.

Now, it happened that the magistrate, some twenty years before, had been a subject of Great Britain, and still entertained a profound respect for this bulwark of our mother country, and the gibe I indulged coming directly in conflict with his own opinion; he was greatly, though inwardly offended; and, in my opinion, this trifling incident had a greater influence in the forming of his decision than either the facts of the case, or the argument of counsel.

It was not precisely thus with Mr. Morgan, who, from the first, had hoped to succeed, relying on my exertions. Of course, therefore, the disappointment was great to her; still, her confidence in my ability was unchanged. "Mr. Carville," she cried, "do not, oh! do not desert me in this dreadful extremity!" and her appeal was not in vain.

So soon as the decision was announced, the defendant sat up, rejoiced and raved, and drawing from his breeches pocket a long leathern purse, counted up on the table fifty dollars in coin, one piece after another, and pushed the pile

toward Mr. Harris; and I have no doubt from what followed, that the time was amount not only, but the exact amount of the payment also, had been previously arranged.

Mr. Harris, the malicious smile became mentioned expanding into a grin, transferred the coin to his open palm, and holding it out toward me with an air mingled with triumph and contempt. "Young man, behold! You shake the dust, but I catch the game!"

My first impulse was to strike up my hand and scatter the pieces among the indignant spectators; it was what I intended; but it would not have been prudent as the course I pursued. "Mr. Harris," I replied, under the impulse of the moment, "you are mistaken; thus far I have succeeded beyond my expectations."

"Success, indeed!" he exclaimed, with a smile. "What do you mean?" "You do well to inquire," I answered. "This suit is but a preliminary. 'Ha! ha! ha!' but the laugh was scarcely genuine; I thought it affected. 'What next?'"

"O, you suppose, no doubt," I replied, with an accent of disdain, and probably a sneer, for his manner had provoked my ire, "that the silent contempt with which you treated my examination, would at the same moment elevate you, and degrade me, in the estimation of the citizens present; but it would have been much better for your client, in several important respects, had you objected to such questions as were not legal, and to such testimony as was not pertinent."

"To what end?" he inquired, smiling again, but evidently annoyed. "Did I not succeed? What more could I have done by the course you suggest?" "Surely," I replied, "you have not forgotten that your client was proved to be a dangerous citizen, guilty of fraud and perjury. Do you suppose I regarded such facts as important in a case of this character? Did I allude to them in my argument?"

In the course of many years of almost daily intercourse with Mr. Harris, I do not remember ever to have seen him so much confused. He clearly perceived that in eliciting these facts, I had been animated by some ulterior object, though what he could not conjecture. But the effect upon the defendant was much more

which fell upon his ear like the rattling runner of a certain condemnation, and consoled by the presence of his neighbors, whose eyes were bent upon him with an expression of secret sympathy, he sank back into a chair suddenly overwhelmed by a flood of emotions.

Mr. Harris was the first to recover, and he asked for an explanation. This was precisely what I desired; for though an explanation was not necessary to the accomplishment of my purpose, yet I wished to provoke an inquiry, if possible, that I might not appear anxious to make this disclosure.

"My designs," I replied, in a manner that clearly evinced my confidence and determination, "are—first to file a bill in Chancery, on behalf of Mrs. Morgan, praying for a conditional divorce, for alimony, for an allowance to defray incidental expenses, and for an injunction to restrain her husband from the sale or other disposition of his property, until the suit shall be determined; and secondly, failing in this, to have him arrested for perjury."

At this announcement, Morgan, who had in a great measure recovered his composure, plucked Mr. Harris by the elbow, and drew him aside for consultation. During their absence I employed the time in writing a summons. When they returned, Mr. Harris inquired if I had in view any specific purpose.

"Most assuredly," I answered. "It is to acquire from Mr. Morgan, for this poor helpless old woman, the means of an adequate maintenance, that she may spend the remnant of her days in a home of her own."

approbation among the bystanders, and Mr. Harris bit his lips to conceal his anger and mortification. "What amount will you demand?" he presently inquired. "On this point I have not consulted with my client," I replied. "But if you inquire with a view to immediate adjustment, I will venture to name five thousand dollars, the amount of her aunt's legacy."

interfered:—No, no; Mrs. Morgan had better go home with Mr. Natale.

"I want her to come with me," said Morgan sullenly.

"Wherefore," I inquired, "since on tomorrow you will be forever separated, and she will return to her friends in Connecticut?"

"If she does not come with me," he replied, in angry manner, "I will not stand by my agreement."

"O yes, yes!" cried Mrs. Morgan, springing to her feet, "I will go; I will go!" Then turning to me, she continued, indignantly, "Do let me go, sir; do."

"No," I replied firmly but gently, "you must go with Mr. Natale."

It would be impossible to conjecture what might have followed, had not Mr. Natale interposed, for the anger of Mr. Morgan had reached the highest pitch within his control. But after a brief consultation with his counsel, his anger in the meantime decreasing, the conditions of the agreement were re-affirmed.

"Only one other thing was necessary to complete my triumph, and that I was not to be deprived. I had performed a labor, and was entitled to a fee; my client being a married woman, her husband was bound for all the legal services, and I drew a bill for services, and presented it to the defendant.

"This was the straw that broke the camel's back," the anger of Morgan had but partially subsided, and now it burst forth with every that knew no bounds; such a volley of invective and profanity I never heard proceed from the mouth of another human being.

I waited quietly until he had spent his breath at command, and then said, "Will you pay the bill?"

"Never!" he shouted, with a terrible oath and a furious stamp of his foot.

"As you please," I replied, taking from my pocket the summons I had prepared.

The service of that paper created a new demand for the presence of Mr. Harris, who in view of all the circumstances, advanced the payment of my claim:

"But he wants fifty dollars," said Morgan.

"Think of that."

"Well," said Mr. Harris, scratching his head, "that is pretty high, seeing that it is the exact amount I received."

"Suppose it is," I interrupted, "what is the objection? Were not my services as good as your own?"

"But I succeeded," was his triumphant cry.

"I returned quietly, "it was I who succeeded."

Again there was a murmur of approbation among the auditory, and again Mr. Harris bit his lip with chagrin. Turning to Mr. Morgan, he said, in an under tone, "You had better pay it, in order to get it from me for you if you do not."

Having accomplished everything to my satisfaction, I placed the golden fee in

Mr. Harris' pocket, and taking my hat, I went to the office of my associate, had my usual meal, and then returned home.

"Venerable sir," he said, "I have been thinking of you, and I have been thinking of your success."

"I have had the assistance of Mr. Harris," said Mr. Morgan, "and he has given me a much higher place in his estimation than I had hitherto occupied."

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My Wife's Picture.

BY ROBINSON CRUOE.

Having in its gilded casing
Gleam'd in front of me,
From my bosom ever chiding
Thoughts of all things else but thee.

Guarding me with watch unceasing
By my movements what they may,
From your gaze me not releasing
While within your sight I stay.

If I sit your eye is bending
On me with its pleasant smile,
If I stand it still is sending
Tender glances all the while.

While my office floor I'm pacing
Why'er may be my position,
In thy face 'tis easy tracing
Signs of friendly recognition.

Often sit I here and ponder
On the picture hung before me,
Making all my musings fonder
Which of her come stealing o'er me.

Some believe that e'er I've wept
Unseen angels watch our way,
Fondly hoping we may never
From the paths of virtue stray.

This may therefore represent—
So it sometimes seems to me,
Such a picture to be
Which of her come stealing o'er me.

Choice indeed thou art to me,
And all who my office visit;
Gaze admiring on thee,
Always asking me "who is it?"

Picture e'er before I guess I got
Had a power such thoughts to waken—
Dearest treasure I possess not
Save the one for whom 'twas taken.

Should the summons come from Heaven,
Bidding her to cross Death's river,
Greater value would be given,
For the picture would outlive her.

But I hope that summons never
Will be issued while I live,
For like death 'twould be to sever
Thies now grown so sensitive.

May I be deprived of neither—
One be here and one at home,
And the Fate removing either
Many years delay to come.

Juan Fernandez, March 6th, 1861.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss the great questions which are now before the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while been daily before your eyes.

I do but quote from one of those speeches which I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

These who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance and as a law to themselves and to me the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments and in doing so I fully prize upon it, public attention the most exclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now in-coming Administration.

I add too that all the protections which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivery of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom he or she may be entitled.

It is intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the language is the law. All members of Congress swear support to this provision of the Constitution as much as to any other.

To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause shall be delivered up, their oaths are unshaken. Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that oath? There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered it can be of but little consequence to him to be others by which authority it is done, and should any one say he can be content that his oath shall go unkept, or a merely substantial controversy as to how it shall be kept? Again, is any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced so that a freeman be not in any case surrendered as a slave, and might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizen of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe

the Constitution and laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to, and abide by, all the acts which stand unrepented, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first Inauguration of a President under our national Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many periods of trial, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent I enter upon the same task now for the first time under our national Constitution. A disruption of the Federal Union heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of the universal law of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably made null by less than all the parties who made it. One party, to a contract, may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued in the Declaration of Independence in 1776; it was further matured and the faith of the then thirteen States expressly pledged and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the articles of Confederation in 1778; and finally in 1787 one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was "to form a more perfect Union" but if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part of the States be lawfully possible the Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union, that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or rebellious in character, according to their nature. I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and so the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins, that the laws be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty on my part. I shall perform it so far as is practicable, unless my rightful mastery, the American people, shall withhold the requisition or in some extraordinary manner direct the contrary.

There is no alternative for continuing the government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide them from a minority of their own who will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interest among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily, with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereignty of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity reject anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other departments of the government. The question is, who are the parties to such a suit? It is obviously possible that such a decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon the vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irreversibly fixed by the decision of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions into political questions.

One great objection to the proposed amendment of the Constitution is that it would be a retrograde step, and would be a denial of the principle that the Constitution is a compact between the States, and that it can be amended only by the States. I do not think that this objection is well founded. The proposed amendment is a simple and direct expression of the will of the people, and it is the duty of the government to execute the laws as they are.

The fugitive slave clause of the constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are as well enforced, perhaps, as any law ever in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligation in both cases, and a few lawless men in each, these, I think, cannot be perfectly carried out, and it would be worse in both cases, after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived, without restriction, in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we cannot reassemble, in any way, without coming into contact with each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, whether amicable or hostile, between them, and intercourse, whether amicable or hostile, between them, and intercourse, whether amicable or hostile, between them.

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of these statements is true. There are good reasons why new steamers and a plenty of them at the navy yards, requiring only the fitting out which all vessels need after having remained idle a year or two.

No necessary appropriation for the navy has been denied, and it appears that at the time Mr. Toucey's conduct was made the subject of inquiry, there remained nearly \$700,000 of the appropriation for the navy unexpended.

The true excuse for Mr. Toucey is his ignorance and general unfitness for the post which he has occupied. We do not accuse him of any traitorous motives, but we think that all through the Administration of Mr. Buchanan he has been the tool of unscrupulous Southern politicians. According to the *Scotsman*, the "unutterable stupidity of the majority of the committee reaches its apex" in censuring Mr. Toucey for accepting the resignation of the officers while they were in arms against the United States. We can easily imagine how senseless the hundred Representatives who voted for the resolutions of censure must appear when compared with the editor of the *Middletown Sentinel*. How grand a sight it is to see the polite and statesmanlike Democrat sponsored convict chosen representatives of ten millions of people of "unutterable stupidity"!

The signature of the President attached to the acceptance of a naval officer's resignation is only a form. The responsibility is with the Secretary of the Navy, through whose hands the resignation passes. The *Scotsman* cannot clear Mr. Toucey by any such quibble as this. The late Secretary of the Navy was long associated with Buchanan and Floyd and Thompson, and the stain that rests on their names is indelibly fixed on his. No fee connected in the *Scotsman's* office will wash it off.

New York Steamboats.
The "City of Hartford" is expected to leave New York for Hartford this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the "Granite State" on Monday P. M., according to the programme announced, but if this cold weather continues, the river being already full of floating ice, the boats will be obliged to hold up a few days.

The propeller Thomas Sparks, from Philadelphia, went by here Thursday evening, and the Ellen S. Terry yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. They had hard times in the river, and the strong current and ice, and twenty feet at Hartford. These boats are constructed of iron, and we suppose they pass through the ice without receiving much injury. The present prospect is that the weather will soon be much milder, and we hope that by Monday there may be no ice to trouble the boats. We believe it will be safe to rely on the "City" going to New York on Monday evening at the usual hour.

The very best of oysters and clams are brought into these parts every week by Mr. T. C. Guiligan, of Clinton. Mr. Guiligan's oysters are from his own beds, consequently he knows what he sells to his customers. He intends to run his wagon regularly through the summer, carrying in addition to oysters, clams and fish, the various kinds of fruit.

We call the attention of our readers to some new advertisements in our column of business cards, and also to our Hartford advertisements. Books, Jewelry, Photographs, Music, Dry Goods, whatever you want, you can get it when the boats commence running.

Modus.
Mr. Hoxox. —Probably many of your readers know little or nothing of the Donations that have recently taken place here, and thinking it may be interesting to some, I will give a brief account of the one at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Burnham, the Methodist pastor.

The people began to arrive considerably before seven o'clock, and before eight the house was comfortably full, so that many stood up. During the early part of the evening the people were situated about as follows: the men were sitting by themselves, talking politics, of course, in these days of secession, compromise, and civil war. The ladies, well, not being there, I don't know what they talked about, of course, but I presume the latest style of bonnet, or the best way to make fruit cake, or something of the kind, nobody knows what or cares. The young men stood in the hall, I know not what for, but to watch the young ladies, who, as is their wont, couldn't sit anywhere, but were marching from one room to another, up stairs and down stairs, to see all, and to be seen of all.

Well, towards eight supper was announced, but nobody seemed to be in a hurry to go, and it was with difficulty that anything like a full table was found. So that after much calling and ringing of bells the table was not full. Of course Mrs. Agass was there, — nobody thinks of having a donation party or festival without her superintending affairs, and making all go forward promptly and in order.

As the evening advanced the young people sought, and had a frolicsome time, and an hour was passed very pleasantly.

Remarks were made by Revs. Dimock of this place and Peck of Haddam Neck. Also, Mr. Burnham expressed thanks for the visit, and well wishes for the future.

Altogether the evening was pleasantly spent and the company broke up at a little before twelve in good spirits.

The snug little sum of \$64 was raised for the benefit of the pastor, towards which and to the enjoyment of the evening citizens of your place contributed not a little.

Extracts from the Records relating to the Formation and Early History of the First Church in East Haddam.

FIRST MEETING HOUSE.
The first mention we find of a meeting house in East Haddam, is May 6, 1701, when the proprietors granted forty acres of land to Joseph Dutton, for framing the meeting house.

The next notice is in a vote passed at a town meeting, held at some time between Dec. 4, 1704, and Nov. 12, 1705, probably Sept. 24, 1705, as follows:

"At ye same meeting it was concluded upon by vote yt ye Turret upon ye meeting house Top Should be shingled up upon ye flower sides and all soe yt there shall be flow boards at ye bottom of ye Turret to Carry of the rain yt ye house may be drie."

"At ye same meeting ye Inhabitants taking into serious Consideration the necessitie of doing something more to ye meetinghouse doe see Cause the meeting house be sealed in a Comely manner for Comou good and edification and yt it may be Thoroughly and as speedily as can be effected they have Chosen a Committee to Carrie on sd worke of sealing and to finish ye Turret according to the Tenure of ye boue written vote with all prudent speed, and doe by this vote impouer sd Committee in our stead and behalfe to procure materiall for and a workman or workmen to Carrie on and finish sd worke, and we doe hereby Engage our Selues and our estates to make payment according to our particular proportions as our estates doe amount in to the Comon List. The Comitee Chosen is Capt. John Chapman Esqr., John Fuller, Joseph Gates, Jusign Joshua Brainerd, Deacon Cone, John Spencer."

"February the 21st 1706
The most of the great river whereas they had been some difficulty arising about the begining and caring on the work of the meeting house their having been several commeties chosen by vote impoured to order sd work and discharg the charges arding there upon and for as much as theyar hath been neglects upon that accomt wheareby some complain they are wronged for want of their pay that is due to them and others complain that are yet supposed to be debtors that they are yet supposed upon and the methods that hath bin taken hetherto to reconil this difference this difference proues ineffectual theirefor it is agreed upon and noted by sd jnhabitants that the comette that was jmpoured in 1702 to finish sd hous so as we might meet in it are hereby fully impoured to colect and gather Authoritively the several depts that are yet behind from the begining of our undertakings with reference to sd meting hons that is to say, — but unfortunately for us the balance of the record is not to be found, and as the record in 1702 to which this vote refers is also among the missing, we are left somewhat in the dark, but we may safely presume that the house was soon so far finished as to be used, for at a meeting, the last held before May 27, 1706, but at what date we are unable to learn, it was voted that Capt John Chapman, Mr Thomas Hungerford Senr, Mr John Fuller, deacon Daniel Cone and James Bate are the men apoynted to seat our meeting house with all convenient speed."

A meeting held Feb. 25, 1706-7, instructed the townsmen "to agree with som Sntabel person" to sweep the meeting house.

A meeting held Dec. 12, 1711, granted a rate of twenty pounds in money to finish the meeting house; and Feb. 4, 1712, a committee was appointed to see to manage ye work of repayering ye meeting house and doing something to the galleries as far as ye twenty pound will go which was granted at ye last town meeting.

"Dec. 20, 1720, voted that the Townsmen shall repair the meeting house so far as they see necessity of and clabord ye Teret, and the Town to defray the charge."
"May 7, 1723, voted that Samuel olmsted Jur shall secure the top of the meeting house so as to keep out the rain."
As they had already voted to build a

new house, they appear to have left the old one to take care of itself after the last vote, until April 6, 1727, when "it was also agreed upon by vote that the committee shall have power to make use of any part the old meeting house for the finishing of the new meeting house when it may be with out and great difficulty to sd societys attendance upon the worship of god."

As it was undoubtedly, in accordance with the above vote, taken to pieces to assist in finishing its successor, it is not strange that the following record, made by Rev. Stephen Hosmer, should close its history:

"The last Sabbath in June 1728, was the Last time of our publick Sabbath assembling in the old meeting house."
This house stood in the street a few rods east of the residence of Isaac Ackley, Esq., who still points out to the curious, the ancient step stone which was used at its door.

Weston, the pedestrian, was expected in Stratford about twelve o'clock, Monday the 25th. A large crowd assembled near the Episcopal Church, anxiously awaiting his arrival, but he did not make his appearance. Mr. James Lockwood disguised himself, and taking a circuitous route to the main road, came down that thoroughfare at a rapid walk; the crowd greeted him with cheers, and everybody along the route rushed out — to find themselves scold.

MARRIED.
In Hadlyme, March 4th, by the Rev. Silas W. Robbins, Dr. L. G. Warren of Albany, N. Y., and Miss Electa G. Moseley, of Hadlyme.

At a Court of Probate, holden at East Haddam within and for the District of East Haddam on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1861.
Present JULIUS ATTWOOD, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of Clarinda L. Jones, Administratrix on the estate of George W. Jones late of East Haddam, within said District, deceased; this Court doth decree that 6 months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the administratrix and direct that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in East Haddam, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post in said town of East Haddam, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record.
JULIUS ATTWOOD, Judge.

\$1000 REWARD.
The subscriber having decided to remove to the succeeding States offers to sell his House, barn, wood shed carriage house, and about one-third of an acre of land for the above reward, to any person who can find it, and give information of its location, in the brick and shingle kind of a mechanic. Please call on or write to David C. Wheeler, at Modus, Conn. 48-31

BOOKS! BOOKS!
HUTCHINSON & BULLARD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Wrapping Paper, &c.,
372 MAIN STREET,
HARTFORD, CONN.,

KEEP constantly on hand and furnish at the lowest prices,
SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

School Books,
Of all kinds in use in Academies and Common Schools, by the dozen or single copy.

Classical Books,
A large assortment used in Colleges, on Latin, Greek, German, French, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, &c., &c.

Theological Books,
We have by far the largest assortment of Books in this line to be found in this city, embracing all those books usually wanted in a Pastor's Library as well as those more especially designed for popular reading.

Bibles,
We have all sizes, from the pocket to the pulpit form, and in great variety.

Miscellaneous Books,
We have an almost endless assortment suitable for SCHOOL, DISTRICT, VILLAGE OR TOWN LIBRARIES

Sabbath School Library and Question Books.
We have a larger variety than can be found in any ONE STORE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Stationery.
Note, Bath, Letter, Post, Cap, Flatcap, Demy and Medium Papers, of various quality.

Envelopes.
Of almost all sizes and qualities — SOME VERY CHEAP; Pass Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, Order Books, Record Books and Blank Books of all kinds; a first-rate assortment of Wrapping Papers, of various sizes, qualities and colors, at manufacturer's prices — together with a great variety of articles too numerous to specify.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
No. 372 Main Street.
N. B. — We have the best District School Register published.

We also make to order
Blank Books,
Of all sizes and patterns. 48

HARTFORD ADVERTISEMENTS.

1861.] Spring Trade. [1861.

WILLIAMS, KNOUS & CO.

474 Main, Corner Morgan Street,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
ARE NOW OPENING

A choice stock of SPRING GOODS purchased at

PANIC PRICES!
Special attention to our fine stock of

Spring Dress Goods!
Fancy Silks, in full variety;

Parade Cheviots, figured and plain;

Mohair Foulards, in new style;

Brocade Valenciennes;

Polle de Cheviots;

Wool Delaines;

Challies;

English and French Prints;

Beautiful small figured Chintz;

Prints for children;

Figured and Plain Black Silks,

Plain Black Silks, at 65c, 75c, 87c, 92c, \$1 00;

\$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75 and \$2 00 per yard;

Housekeeping Goods, at unusually low prices;

New Dark Prints, at 6½c;

Check Tweeds for Boys, at 1s per yard;

New Spring Valenciennes, at 12½c;

All kinds of
DRY GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

HEAD QUARTERS
For Dry Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Mantillas, at

474 Main Street,
WILLIAMS, KNOUS & CO.

PARKER & HALL,
298 MAIN STREET,
MIDDLETOWN,

Have just received a full assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

—AND—
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

To which the attention of friends and customers is invited.

In the line of FURNISHING GOODS, we cannot be beat in the city.

The latest styles of
Collars,
Cravats,
Neck Ties,
Stocks,
Gloves,
Suspenders,
Hosiery,

WHITE AND FANCY SHIRTS

ALSO,
Traveling, Over and Under Shirts.

We intend in this line to keep a stock second to none in the city. Call and see them.

Porter's Patent Concave Plates,

for the protection and preservation of Boots and Shoes, are invaluable to farmers, sailors, carpenters, pressmen, blacksmiths, miners and quarrymen. They cost about one-quarter of once soles. Owning to their mode of construction they make less noise upon the floor than shoes without them. Call on
PARKER & HALL,
298 Main Street,
Middletown.

HONGWAY & STORRE,
CORNERS MAIN ST. AND CENTRAL BOW,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Keep on hand one of the largest stocks of

REVOLVED

Amesbury, English and French Watches,
GOLD, VEST, GUNTS and English Clocks,
JEWELRY and ALL KINDS OF

of every description.

Pure Gold Wedding Rings.

STERLING SILVER WARE,

in every variety such as

Fitchers, Goblets, Cups, Spitter Dishes,
Knives and Forks,

all sizes.

**Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Tea Bells,
Ladles and Spoons,**

of every size and pattern. All kinds of

PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY,

at the lowest possible price.

WATCHES and all kinds of **JEWELRY** got up to order. All goods warranted as represented or no sale.

The most difficult jobs in the repairing of

WATCHES OR JEWELRY,

attended to by experienced workmen and warranted to give satisfaction.

Splendid Model Piano Fortes.
Hazleton Brothers' New Scale.

Over Strong Grand Action Model Pianos, which are honestly the best Pianos ever offered for sale in Hartford, can at all times be found at a fair manufacturers price, at splendid Music Store, 3 and 4 Central Row, South of the State House.

JOHN FARRIS, will sell Steinway and Sons' Pianos at the low price of 20 per cent discount. Also, Pianos made by six or seven different makers; G. F. Miller's, Wm. Lendeman & Sons, F. Gubler, Chickering & Son, Hallat, Davis & Co., and warrant Five Years, and on terms of \$20, \$25 and \$30 per month without interest.

REFERENCES TO THE ABOVE:
Gustav Satter, S. B. Mills,
Wm. Sears, U. C. Hill,
Wm. A. King, Geo. F. Bristow,
William Mason, John M. Pattison,
Robert Goldberg, Geo. W. Morgan,
Carl Bergmann, Henry C. Timm.

The subscribers, residents of Hartford and vicinity, have purchased one of the above named instruments:

Rev. Wm. W. Turner, Principal Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

E. M. Reed, Sup't H. & N. E. Railroad.
J. C. Walkley, Pres't Charter Oak Life Ins. Co.,
John Hooker, Esq.,
A. E. Burr, Publisher Hartford Times.

J. C. Cady, Esq., Frederick Griswold, Esq.,
George S. Lincoln, Esq.

Repairing and Tuning Piano Fortes.
Melodions, Accordions, Flute, Violin, Guitars, and all in the most satisfactory manner, by a practical workman.

JOHN FARRIS Sole Agent for the best Piano Fortes and Melodions; Hazleton and Brothers' Piano Fortes, New Scale; Manner & Gubler's new scale; Light and Bradbury's new scale; Steinway and Sons' Piano Fortes at 20 per cent discount.

John Farris' Model Melodions. with the New Patent Double Drivling Sewell; Mason & Hamlin's; Prince & Co.'s and several other makers.

Hallett Davis & Co.'s new scale Pianos cheap for cash. Also, Chickering's Pianos.

JOHN FARRIS, manufactures and sells more Melodions than all other Dealers in the State, and on terms of payment of

\$5, \$8, \$10, \$15, each month, without extra charge or even interest and every melodion is warranted for three years.

Melodions from \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$65, \$75, \$85, \$95, \$100, \$120, \$130, \$145, \$150 \$175 and \$200, and in every style and variety, and on the most satisfactory terms.

From 25 to 50 Melodions constantly on hand, and from all the most favorite makers. John Farris, Carhart, Needham & Co., George A. Prince & Co., Mason & Hamlin, Potter, Smith, Engles & Hale, and any other make furnished at short notice. Sole Agent for Carhart's Organ Harmonium, Hartford, March 9th, 1860.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

SOLASSES PITCOUS

We have just received a large stock of

now and which are

should not only be of the best quality but also of the latest style, and of the most durable material.

As we have the largest stock of

in the State and we are

at CHINA HALL, when they come to Hartford, and we are uniformly low.

48 CHINA HALLS G. WELLS

PORTRAIT GALLERY.
297 MAIN STREET, OVER STATE BANK BUILDING.

THE most perfect Pictures made are

grape colored in Oil. They can be

Bartlett & Webster's Rooms,

in State Bank Building. Having secured the

services of Mr. W. R. Wheeler an experienced

Portrait Painter, also other superior Artists,

with the latest improvements in the art of

making; we are prepared to do any, and all

work done in any Photogenic or Daguerre-

type Gallery. Our facilities are such, we

by assure that our work is equal to any done in the

United States. Daguerreotypes and Am-

stereographs plain or finished in Ink, Water and

Colors better than ever before seen in

Amboytypes and Melanotypes that can be

made elsewhere. All our work is

please, at low prices. Our rooms are open.

The public are invited to call and examine for

themselves. **BARTLETT & WEBSTER,**
297 Main Street, over State Bank

GOOD REASONS.

Why should you buy your Clothing at

Whittlesey, 128 State Street.

Because you can buy the best Clothing there;

Because you can select from the largest stock

in the city;

Because you can purchase without jockeying

and hanting;

Because you can buy cheaper than at any other

store;

Because you buy the latest and best

styles.

Because you can expect fair and reasonable

dealing.

Because you can trade pleasantly, and without

trouble or care.

Because you can buy for one price to all, and no

deviation.

We are closing out our stock of OVERCOATS

at COST. Call and secure a Bargain.

W. F. WHITTLESEY,

128 State Street, Hartford.

48

L. E. HUNT,
13 Asylum Street,
HARTFORD, CONN.,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

—AND—
Blank Book Manufacturer.

ALSO DEALER IN

PAPER,

consisting in part of

Letter, Cap and Note Paper.

Sermon

Blank Book

Colored and Tissue

News and Book

Calico and Fancy

Tailor's Pattern

Straw and Manilla Wrapping Paper.

Press Board, Card Board,

Stew and Binders Board &c. &c. &c.

48

Things at end in Smoke.

Washington Clay — Daniel Webster —

Morehams — of Malls — Magnolia — Club

Houses — Faded Square City, at the

of 44

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE Subscriber would inform

that he has located in this town and

vicinity, that he is prepared to furnish all

Meat, Poultry, &c.

at the shortest possible notice, and at cheap

prices. He has a large stock of

Market's a few rods north of the

of PURSLEY.

East Haddam, Oct. 20th, 1860.

A NAVY FOR THE SOUTH.—The Charleston Mercury has a long article on the organization of the Navy of the Confederacy. The Navy of the North, it says, is only fit to protect the commerce of the North. Its efficacy, more than McComb's good will towards South Carolina, has the Mercury thinks, secured for the South perfect immunity since the war. Then having hastily sketched the various attempts which have been made to increase the naval force, and described nearly all the vessels which have recently been constructed, miserable failures, the Mercury congratulates the Southern States that they are rid of a precious lot of old lumber, that decorates with high bows and sterns, and blistered sides the several navy yards. Not one of the old line-of-battle ships has been sent to the bottom in the last twelve years, and even the steam-frigates are driven into ordinary by the superior availability of the light steamers. There is not a frigate in the United States Navy that could stand against an iron-clad ship armed with the most common. Since the South has to begin de novo in constructing a Navy, it is urged first that the unfortified harbors of the South should be protected by floating batteries, and that swift and powerful gunboats should be provided for the defense of the intermediate coast.

Wanted Immediately.
 10,000 FEET good 2 1/2 inch W. O Plank. 2000 feet good 4 x 9 W. O. Wales. G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED August 8.

Wanted Immediately.
 30 Floor Timbers suitable for a Vessel of 200 tons
 100 Pot-hooks " " " " "
 100 Knees " " " " "
 Keel and Kelsons, " " " " "
 White Oak Wales and Plank " " "
 10,000 W. O. Treensals, " " "
 Apply to G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
 Goodspeed's Landing, Oct. 23.

For Sale.
 12,000 FEET, Ash, Walnut and White Oak Plank, suitable for Carriage Makers.
 Oct. 24 G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.

Notice No. 1.
 THE Subscribers, having made a rearrangement with Mr. Boylson, (who by the way is one of the best Tailors this side of New Orleans,) to make up garments at reduced prices during the month of February, are prepared to offer very great inducements to all that may be in want of COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS and VESTS of any description to trade with them. Our assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and TRIMMINGS, of every description, is very large, and were bought during the late severe pressure in New York, at exceedingly low prices, which enables us to furnish gentlemen's garments of all styles and qualities, at prices that cannot fail to suit, and good garments especially, as low as the miserably-made made can be bought of same quality of materials.
 G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
 Goodspeed's Landing, Jan. 25, 1861.

There is one sentence in the speech of Louis Napoleon worth the special attention of the people of this country. The French Emperor truly says: "The first virtue of a people is to have confidence in its own Government."
 A German thus describes an accident: "Once, a long while ago, I went into mine with an axe to cut down a bear tree to get some beehives to make mine grow a plum tree and so on; and when I got on der top of the branch, I fell from der lowmest limb, and hit one leg on both sides of der fence, and like to stove mine outside in."
 The oldest person in Worcester is Patrick Quirk, aged 103 years. He is a native of Ireland, and is as active as many men of half his age. He walks without support, reads without glasses, and is so hearty there seems to be no reason why he should not live for years to come. The oldest man in Boston is an Irishman, 101 years of age, and there are three Irish women over 100 years old in that city.

The New Haven Register says it has tried to expose some of the damning perfections of a Republican cotemporary. The Register has been in the "damning perversion" business a great many years, and claims a monopoly.—*Norwich Courier.*
 We understand that the Republicans are much astonished at the facts revealed in our article upon Southern manufactures.—*Middletown Sentinel.*
 It strikes as that facts in the Middletown Sentinel would astonish anybody.—*Norwich Courier.*
 The old woman out United States steam-plant cutter, after having served in an honor for several years, and which, being in deck repairing, was a legitimate prize of the secessionists, is about being fitted for sea, and already a Floridian ensign has been made to decorate her peak. A ten pound shot would sink the Fulton any day.—*RRAM TANK WEN.*
 When Mr. Siskles offered a resolution to observe the 23d of February as a national holiday, in commemoration of Washington, and that Mr. Everett should be invited to deliver an address in the hall of the House, Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, offered an amendment, to add after the name of Washington, "the illustrious Virginian and slaveholder." Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., always ready for a job, especially at the expense of those who were moved to add, "and Emancipator." Of course that brought the House down, and the original resolution was adopted.

Over the house assigned in Pekin to Mr. Ward, the American Ambassador, the Chinese Government placed the following inscription: "Let to the American Barbarian Ward, Tribute Bearer."

MIDDLETOWN COLUMN.
WARD & RUTTY,
 DEALERS IN
HATS,
CAPS,
FURS,
GLOVES,
Boots and Shoes,
 Of all descriptions—for every age and every service.
UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS,
TRUNKS,
& BAGS,
 OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Ladies' Shoe & Fur Store,
 Opposite the Middletown Bank,
 433 Middletown Conn.

PUTNAM'S
GREAT BOOK EMPORIUM,
 EAGLE HALL BLOCK, MIDDLETOWN, CT.
 Is just the place to buy
Books, Stationery, Daily and Weekly Newspapers,
 MAGAZINES, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, SHEET AND BOUND MUSIC, MELODEONS AND PIANOS.
 And in fact everything usually kept in a Book-store.

BLANK BOOKS,
 on hand or made to order at short notice.
 PUTNAM wishes it distinctly understood, that his stock is larger and more complete than any other establishment in this town, and that his prices are also lower, and that his motto is the same as ever, "THE BEST STOCK, AND NEVER UNDERSOLD."
BOOK BINDING.

McDonough House,
 MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
 The subscriber takes this method of informing the traveling public that he still remains at the above named House, and that he has been instructed by the following list of prices for Board by the day, to all who will patronize the McDonough.
PRICES OF BOARD PER DAY at the McDonough:
 For Best Rooms with Fire and Gas, Single, \$2 00
 For Best Rooms, without " " " 1 50
 For Good Rooms, " " " 1 25
 For Good Rooms, Double, 1 00
 Board by the week can be had upon reasonable terms. Also, good stabling for Horses, with good groomers. 484 G. W. DART, Agent.

CHARLES E. PUTNAM,
 348 Main Street, Eagle Hall Block, Middletown.
Fruit, Confectionery and Variety Store,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BIRD CAGES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, TOYS, &c.
ICE CREAM AND REFRESHMENT SALOON,
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
 The Public are invited to call.
 484 G. E. PUTNAM.

BUNDY & WILLIAMS'
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.
 PHOTOGRAPHS of all sizes taken at 25c per dozen; card Photographs for One Dollar per dozen. Also, copies made from old Daguerreotypes, all sizes up to life, and colored in Oil, Pastel or Ink; also, every other kind of Pictures, such as Ambrotypes, Daguerrotypes, Vignettes, Medallion and Crayon Miniatures. Rooms opposite the McDonough House, Middletown, Ct.

THIRTY DAYS RUSH
SMITH'S
CASH STORE!
 THE subscriber, in order to make room for a large stock of
SPRING GOODS,
 FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS,
 offers his entire stock of
DRESS GOODS,
 AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
 TWELVE YARDS OF
 FINE AND WINTER
 STYLES OF DRAPES
 FOR \$1.50.
MERRIMAC, SPRAGUE, DUNNELL AND OTHER PRINTS.
 Selling for \$3.49 per yard, and many more articles.
 W. E. SMITH.
 Feb. 15th, 1861.

EAST HADDAM
Furniture Warerooms.
SOFAS
 The subscriber now offers for sale good well made Mahogany Sofas, hair cloth covering, carved tops and spring seat for \$12 50, as good as are usually sold for \$15. All other styles in sizes as cheap in proportion.
TETE A TETES.
 A good assortment, from \$16 to \$80. My prices are from 10 to 15 per cent. less than can be bought at any other establishment in the State. Those in want are respectfully invited to call and see them.
MAHOGANY CHAIRS,
 A good article, with spring seats and carved tops for \$16 a set of six chairs. Solid carved backs, a new pattern, for \$18.
ROCKING CHAIRS.
 A good assortment of Mahogany Rocking Chairs, upholstered in hair cloth, with spring seats from \$6 to \$12 50. Castor Chairs from the small sized circle back to the large armed chair worth \$20.
TABLES.
 Mahogany Tables as low as \$6, with marble tops, \$8. A large assortment on hand from \$6 to \$20.
 Those in want of a parlor suite or any part thereof, are respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The work is bought in New York for Cash, and we do not hesitate to say that no man in Connecticut buys for less, and I am determined not to be undersold by any one.
 My assortment of common work at this time is good, comprising a large assortment of
Cane and Wood Seat Chairs,
Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses,
Tables, Stands, Bureaus, Mirrors,
Clocks, Wood & Willow Ware, &c.
 all of which will be sold for cash as low as the same quality of work can be bought at any other establishment in the State.
TERMS: CASH
 SAMUEL COOK.
 Goodspeed's Landing, East Haddam, April 2.

MATTRESSES.
 A large lot of Cotton and Husk Mattresses, Also Feathers and Spring Beds for sale for the very lowest city prices.
 SAMUEL COOK

COFFINS.
 A large assortment of BLACK WALNUT and STAINED COFFINS, which will be trimmed to order in a good manner, and from 10 to 20 per cent less than city prices.
SHROUDS, CAPS, COLLARS, &c.,
 constantly on hand, and for sale cheap,
 SAMUEL COOK,
 Goodspeed's Landing, East Haddam, April 2.

Stoves! Stoves!
TIN, SHEET IRON, and COPPER MANUFACTURING
 At the old stand of H. R. Hibbard & Co.
 You will find a large assortment of
Cook, Parlor, and Parlor Cook Stoves,
 of the best kinds for either wood or coal.
Pumps! Pumps!!
 Chain and Brake Pumps, of all kinds, constant on hand and put up at the shortest notice.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, a good assortment constantly on hand.
 Roofing done at short notice.
 A large assortment of Plain and Japanned, Glass and Brittain Ware, for sale cheap.
 HARPER BOIES.
 Moodus, April 2d.

DR. O. D. WRIGHT,
 OF LEESVILLE, CONN.
 Member of the Analytical School of Medicine continues to apply
Dr. J. Claxson Kelley's Medicines
 in the treatment of all Chronic and Acute Diseases of Men, Women and Children.
 The Analytical System, uncompromisingly opposes all mineral medicines, the deleterious practice of bleeding, and other fallacious resources of the old school or regular medicine. It has asserted its superiority in the success with which it cures all kinds of Diseases on Vegetable Remedies alone for the accomplishment of satisfactory results in the treatment of disease. In the treatment of its mission, the levelled dart of death for a while is turned aside, the sharp pang soothed, the fever's fire allayed, the nerves braced once more, the heart cheered again, and balmly days and soft nights imparted.
 A practical proof of its efficient action, will be presented to all who will call upon Dr. Wright—Advice free.

THE FERRY,
 AT GOODSPEED'S LANDING.
 THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he having just purchased an interest in the above named property, and furnished it with new and much improved Boats, is determined to make it the most desirable and popular ferry on the river. Steers and try us.
 GEO. DR. WOLF, Ferryman.
 Goodspeed's Landing, April 12, 1859. tfs

ALL KINDS OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTING!
 Neatly and Promptly Executed at this Office.
ORDERS BY MAIL
 PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

W. H. SMITH'S COLUMN.
ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
BUY YOUR GOODS AT
SMITH'S CASH STORE,
 And save from 7 to 12 per cent.
 THE subscriber is receiving by steamboat the largest assortment of goods which he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the people of East Haddam and vicinity.
DRY GOODS,
 A COMPLETE assortment consisting of Plaid Merinoes, all wool Delaines, all wool Plains Cotton and Wool Flannels, Cashmere's Opera and Salubury Flannels, all wool Flannels, Valencia, Foul De Chevre, a large lot of Pacific and Hamilton Delaines winter styles, selling for 16 to 20 cts per yard, a large lot of Mourning Delaines and Prints, Merrimack's, Sprague, D. mells, Pacific and Phillip Allen Prints selling for 10 or 11 cts per yard, other Prints selling for 6 to 8 cts per yard. Also a large assortment of other goods too numerous to mention selling at the lowest net cash prices prices.

Hoop Skirts.
 all sizes selling for 5 cts. per spring.
Groceries,
 Refined and Raw Sugar, constantly on hand.—Best P. R. Sugar, 11 pd. for \$1. 10 lb. refined Sugar for \$1. Crushed and Pulverized 9 lb. for \$1. Extra Molasses at 42 cts per gallon. A good article of Molasses for 38 cts. per gallon. No. 1 Raisins at 12 cts. per lb. Extra Nutmegs 16 cts. per quarter. Best Black Tea for only 70 cts. per lb. Best young Hyson for only 70 cts. per lb.—Also the celebrated Japanese Tea constantly on hand and selling at 12 1/2 cts. cheaper than the city retail prices. Please call and get a sample of the Japanese Tea and try it. It is cured in the open atmosphere and not subjected to any artificial heat to destroy the strength and flavor as most other Teas are. A good article of Green and Black Teas for 50 cts. Saleratus selling for 8 cts. per lb. Dried Currants selling for 12 cts. per lb.

FLOUR & FEED.
 JUST received, a large stock of Flour & Feed, which will be sold as cheap or cheaper than at any store in town.
 A large assortment of Kerosene Lamps, the cheapest in town, 50 cts. buys a Kerosene Lamp all complete; shades, chimneys and wicks always on hand.
Paper Hangings.
 Just opened, a large assortment of Paper Hangings, Borders and Curtain Paper, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, by
 W. M. SMITH.
 Goodspeed's Landing, April 9.

Foreign & Domestic Fruits.
 Confectionery, &c., for sale by W. M. SMITH
 Goodspeed's Landing, April 9.
Silk Goods.
 A good assortment of Black Silk constantly on hand and selling at the lowest net cash prices. Also a good assortment of Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs. Neck-ties of the latest style and fashions.
 Satin and Velvet Vestings constantly on hand for sale by
 Goodspeed's Landing, April 9.

Washing Goods!
 Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Fancy Ties, Bosoms, Sun-brellas, gloves, hosiery, &c. Also a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sateens, Tweeds, Denims and other goods for Gents apparel constantly on hand and at reduced prices.
 W. M. SMITH.
 Goodspeed's Landing, April 7.

Crockery & Glass Ware.
 A large and well selected stock constantly on hand and selling at a discount of five per cent less than at any other store in town. For sale by
 W. M. SMITH.
 Goodspeed's Landing, April 9.

Kerosene Coal Oil
 For 26 cts per gallon. Fluid, and Whale Oil for sale by
 W. M. SMITH.
 Goodspeed's Landing, April 9.
HORSES, &c., FOR SALE.
 I SPAN BAY FIVE YEAR OLD HORSE, warranted kind in all harness, and good travelers. Price \$350.
 1 FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, six years old, warranted in every respect. Price \$200.
 1 MEDIUM SIZE BAY HORSE, handsome, and kind in all harness; warranted to trot a mile in three minutes. Price \$275.
 4 GOOD FAMILY HORSES, from \$75 to \$125 each.
 The span of Bays and the trotting Mare will be exchanged on fair terms, for good horses suitable for a heavy business.
 ALSO for sale, 1 second-hand HACK; 1 nice shifting-cat CARRIAGE, with pole and shafts; 2 BUGGIES; 2 SLEIGHS; 1 SULKY, and 1 HORSE CART.
 These vehicles will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for other property. Apply to
 J. S. SELDEN,
 Galston House Stables, Goodspeed's Landing, Feb. 1, 1861.

HUBBARD BROTHERS,
LUMBER,
SEASONED LUMBER
 ever offered in this county and as good as can be found in the State, comprising all kinds of Framing Timber, Boards, Lath, Shingles Nails, Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Handen Green, &c.
 In point of fact, we aim to keep nearly every article of Building Material necessary to construct a chicken coop or palace, from foundation to weather-cock.
OUR STEAM MILL,
 unrishes every description of Pine, Spruce and Southern Yellow Flooring, Planed and Jointed Clapboards of superior quality. Worked Balling, Pickets, Nests, Post, Balusters, Horse and Awning Posts, Fence Balusters and Caps, Turned Ornaments, Mouldings of all kinds, Panel Stuff, Scroll Work, Fancy Wood Boxes, Sewing Machines Tables, &c. &c.
Sashes, Doors, and Blinds,
JOB SAWING, PLANING and TURNING.
 Our machinery runs every working day. Our Motto.—Good Work, a fair Profit and Promptness.
 We also expect prompt pay in three months.
 G. T. HUBBARD, S. C. HUBBARD, C. C. HUBBARD
 Middletown, April 8, 1860.

GOODSPEED'S COLUMN.
Sleighs for Sale.
 1 GOOD Two Seat SLEIGH, for one or two Horses.
 2 good two seat Sleighs, for Single Horses, newly new, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for Ship Timber, Furs Produce, &c. &c.
 G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
 Goodspeed's Landing, Jan. 12, 1861.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!
ARE YOU INSURED?
 IF not please give us a call. The subscribers are Agents for the
ETNA INSURANCE CO., Hartford
PHENIX INSURANCE CO., Hartford
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE CO., Springfield.
 These Companies have each and all of them a large Cash Capital and Surplus, and are honorable, prompt and liberal in adjusting losses.
 Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Stores, Factories, Vessels on the stocks, &c. &c., can be effected on the most favorable terms on application to
 G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED,
 Agents for East Haddam and vicinity.
 Goodspeed's Landing, April 23, 2859. tfs

Wanted Immediately.
 10,000 FEET good 2 1/2 inch W. O Plank. 2000 feet good 4 x 9 W. O. Wales. G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED August 8.

Wanted Immediately.
 30 Floor Timbers suitable for a Vessel of 200 tons
 100 Pot-hooks " " " " "
 100 Knees " " " " "
 Keel and Kelsons, " " " " "
 White Oak Wales and Plank " " "
 10,000 W. O. Treensals, " " "
 Apply to G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
 Goodspeed's Landing, Oct. 23.

For Sale.
 12,000 FEET, Ash, Walnut and White Oak Plank, suitable for Carriage Makers.
 Oct. 24 G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
Notice No. 1.
 THE Subscribers, having made a rearrangement with Mr. Boylson, (who by the way is one of the best Tailors this side of New Orleans,) to make up garments at reduced prices during the month of February, are prepared to offer very great inducements to all that may be in want of COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS and VESTS of any description to trade with them. Our assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and TRIMMINGS, of every description, is very large, and were bought during the late severe pressure in New York, at exceedingly low prices, which enables us to furnish gentlemen's garments of all styles and qualities, at prices that cannot fail to suit, and good garments especially, as low as the miserably-made made can be bought of same quality of materials.
 G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
 Goodspeed's Landing, Jan. 25, 1861.

Notice No. 2.
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 For Best Rooms with Fire and Gas, Single, \$2 00
 For Best Rooms, without " " " 1 50
 For Good Rooms, " " " 1 25
 For Good Rooms, Double, 1 00
 Board by the week can be had upon reasonable terms. Also, good stabling for Horses, with good groomers. 484 G. W. DART, Agent.

Notice No. 3.
 THE subscribers have the largest and best assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c. that can be found in any country store in Connecticut and for sixty days next to come (previous to taking inventory) will sell any of said goods at prices much reduced, which of course will make them cheaper than can be bought anywhere else in this part. G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
 Goodspeed's Landing, Jan. 25, 1861.

Notice No. 4.
 THE subscribers have bills for materials or labor against the new steamboat "Mary Banton," that have not yet presented them for settlement, are requested to do so immediately.
 G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
 January 25, 1861.
Notice No. 5.
 ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscribers (in favor or against) at their old store or at their branch (kept by Mr. Jones) are requested to immediately call and settle the same.
 G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
 Goodspeed's Landing, Jan. 25, 1861.

Notice No. 6.
 ALL persons indebted to the subscribers by a Note or Account, (which is not paid) are respectfully informed that we have no objections to receiving payment of the same at this time.
 G. E. & W. H. GOODSPEED.
 Goodspeed's Landing, Jan. 26.

GUN NO. 5.
 Our glorious County having been broken into fragments, from Maine to Georgia, and from Florida to Oregon, at our late election, except a few of the smaller States which were dissolved into a thin vapory mist; for fear the fragments on which I am placed may float off into the boundless and unfathomable Gulf of chaos, when there will be no sale for the stocks of
Over Coats, Business Coats, Monkey Jackets, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, School Books, Stationery, Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, and Yankee Notions
 generally which cram my store.
 I hereby notify such parts and parcels of the Union, which now are in my vicinity, and such as may chance to float this way, that for cash, I am ready to sell better goods, at a lower price, than ever were offered before.
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.
 Within another month you may be seated on the North Pole of Jupiter, or roasting in starch of the lost Planet in a still colder region. So don't go naked when good wool Undershirts and Drawers may be bought for 50 cents each and over Coats for 4.50.

J. HUBBARD.

SELDEN'S COLUMN.
AWAY WITH PAIN!
McECKRON'S
CELEBRATED LINIMENT

 It is truly the greatest medical discovery of the age, and never fails to cure when applied according to directions. It has triumphed where all other external applications have failed to have any beneficial effect. An infallible Remedy for all diseases of the Individual and Horses, resulting from external causes an internal application. It is used by every class of Men, and by every Nation. No remedy was ever found to be so reliable, convenient and effectual for the Livery Stable as McEckron's Liniment; as no pain or soreness exist where it is used.
 Selling by all Dealers throughout the Union. Beware of imitations.
For the Healing of the Nation. The World's Great Remedy.

McECKRON'S
CELEBRATED LINIMENT
 The trial has been fair, and the people have rendered a just verdict. "McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT," stands foremost and without a rival in the immense catalogue of Medicines. Unrivalled by "certificates" or by "bought pills," it has by its use alone taken the lead of all other like remedies, and stands triumphant. It has met the approval of many of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty; it presses are loud in its praise; and the greatest Horsemen, Farriers and Stage Proprietors in the Union, will use no other Medicines.
 Will you—can you doubt its merit? Has your article a trial; as a fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Selling by all Dealers.
 JOSEPH E. SELDEN, Sole Proprietor,
 East Haddam, Conn.

McECKRON'S
CELEBRATED LINIMENT
 It will do all that is claimed for it.—*Bath, (Me.) Weekly Mirror.*
 McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT. All who have used it are loud in its praise.—*Rockland, (Me.) Gazette.*
 McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT. "It is the best in the world.—*Middletown Rain-bow.*
 McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT. It takes the lead of all other external remedies.—*Northern Tribune, Bath, Me.*
 McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT. Have given it a trial and know that it is good.—*Watford, (Me.) News Letter.*
 McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT. We cheerfully recommend it as worthy a place in every household.—*Home Journal, Gardner, Me.*
 McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT. It is the best article now in use for either man or beast.—*Fair Haven, (Ct.) Tribune.*
 McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT. There is no remedy before the people at this present time that sells as readily and gives so universal satisfaction.—*Bath, (Me.) Daily Tribune.*
 McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT. We have used it in our family, and have no hesitation in recommending it.—*Norfolk News, (Me.) Advocate.*
 McECKRON'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT. Is selling more rapidly, and giving better satisfaction to purchasers than any other external remedy in existence.

McECKRON'S
CELEBRATED LINIMENT
 It cures Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth Ache, Ear Ache, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Broken Bones and Dislocated Joints, Cuts, Bruises, Flesh Wounds of all kinds, Old Sores, Corns, Burns, Freezing, Swellings, Cramps, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Headache, or Crick in the Back, Piles, Spinal Complaints, Silt Rheum, Cracked or Chapped Hands, Corns and Chillsblains.
 It cures on Horses.
 Bone Spavins, Spill, Windgalls, Bay and Blood-Spavin, Scatches, Galls and Sores of all kinds, Tetanus, Colic, Gravel, Founder, Sores, Day Blisters, Ache, Cholic, &c.
 Hundreds of Horses, with the Cholera, have been saved by giving internally a pint or half a quart of the Liniment.
 A host of "Certificates,"—many from the highest from eminent Medical Faculty, and from well known Horsemen from all parts of the Union, might be given showing the superiority of the Liniment over all other external remedies, but a fair trial is better proof than the most voluminous of recommendations. Selling 4 cent bottles for 25 cents; 12 ounce for 50 cents; and in Quart Bottles for only one dollar.
 JOSEPH E. SELDEN,
 Sole Proprietor,
 East Haddam, Conn.
 GENERAL DEPOT,
 11 Temple St., Boston.
 11 Gold St., New York.