THE DAILY COURANT.

HARTFORD, CONN.,
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1860.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JULIUS CATLIN, of Hartford.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOHN BOYD, of Winchester.
FOR TREASURER,
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
WILLIAM H. BUELL, of Clinton.

FOR SHERIFFS.
Hartford Co.—LUCIUS G. GOODRICH, of Simsbury.
Tolland Co.—WILLIAM A. FOSTER, of Stafford.
N. Haven Co.—LEANDER PARMELEE, of Wallingford.
N. Lond. Co.—RICHARD A. WHEELER, of Stonington.
Wind'm Co.—DAVID GREENSLIT, of Hampton.
Litchf'ld Co.—LEVERETT W. WESSELS, of Litchfield.
Fairfield Co.—ALBERT SEELEY, of Stamford.

FOR SENATORS.
DIST. No. 7—JOHN BREWSTER, of Ledyard.
" " 11—FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury
" " 20—EPHRAIM H. HYDE, of Ellington.
" " 21—MARCUS LILLIE, of Coventry.

A Week from To-day

The first election of 1860 is to be decided. This campaign is the most important that the country ever knew. It is the great contest between free and slave labor. The pro-slavery Democracy of the South have made it such, by embracing the issue of the position of slavery in the territories. They have claimed that the Constitution and the Supreme Court permit them to contaminate our territories with slave labor. This is to be made the platform at Charleston, and it is the issue under which we open the campaign of 1860. If the Democrats are defeated on this issue, they will never rally again in the Northern States. If the Republicans are defeated, slavery will be established as the national law of the country, and the slave-holding aristocracy will govern us with a rod of iron.

It opens, next Tuesday, March 13th, by the election in NEW HAMPSHIRE. Both parties in that State are making great exertions to bring out their full vote. The Republicans are wide awake. They have canvassed the state thoroughly, and know their majority, if they can get the voters to the polls. Not long since John C. Underwood of Virginia, addressed the Republicans at Dover. In his speech, he said that long before the Missouri Compromise, Senator Mason was endeavoring to induce Virginians to go to what is now called Kansas to form a new slave state, to offset California which came in as a free state. He was quite engaged in raising money for the purpose. Mr. Lincoln has been speaking very effectively in several places in New Hampshire. Other influential Republican speakers will be in New Hampshire, this week. If that State gives one of her old majorities, it will be felt in this State. It will encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of the Republicans everywhere.

All eyes are turned upon New Hampshire and Connecticut. Citizens of Connecticut, this is no time to hesitate! This is no time to sleep! The issue before us, both directly and indirectly, is of too great importance to allow personal partiality to decide your vote. This is no time to throw away your vote on a military favorite. There are issues before you of such importance that this spring you must vote from principle, not personal partiality. It is the commencement of the contest BETWEEN FREE AND SLAVE LABOR. Such has been the course which Jefferson Davis and the Democratic Senators of Congress have taken, in the new platform of the Democratic party, which they have erected, that *a vote this spring in Connecticut for Thomas H. Seymour, is a vote for slave labor in the territories.* Laboring men—young men of enterprise and muscle—you are interested in this decision! You are to decide whether you will vote for a party whose policy is TO DEGRADE [illegible] you STAND BY YOURS? How can mechanics, farmers, laborers or working-men of any name or nature, expect to hold their heads as high as any class in society, if they have not nerve enough to maintain their own rights? Society helps those who help themselves; shame on the free laborer of the North, who has not courage enough to help confine the negroes where they belong, in the Southern States. The territories must be preserved for the SONS OF WHITE MEN. That's the whole point in issue; shall the territories become plantations of negroes?—or shall they be the homes of the white yeomanry of the land, every man following his own plow, on his own soil, working for his own family, and not for his masters? A vote for BUCKINGHAM, is a white man's vote; a vote for Seymour, is a vote for MORE NEGROES.

Hundreds of Massachusetts shoemakers are in a starving condition—simply because the South have been forced by the abuse and actions of leading Republicans to withdraw their orders from the North. Other branches of business in New England and elsewhere, have also suffered from the withdrawal of Southern orders, and the wages of the worthy laborer have thereby been much reduced. Mechanics should look at these things in their true light, and not allow themselves to be deceived by the false statements of the Republican press, or the soft speeches and fawning of Republican demagogues.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

It is by such false statements and false inferences that the frightened Democratic party attempt to uphold their rotten cause in this State. So many persons have gone into the business of shoe-making in Massachusetts that the market became over-stocked with goods. The South has given as many orders, as usual, this spring. If there has been any falling off in purchasers, it is from the extreme West, where there is no money to pay for anything. For the making of a certain description of women's shoes the strikers have demanded thirty-four cents each, when the competition is such that but thirty cents can be got for the article in Boston! The shoemakers of Mass. have struck (they have a perfect right to strike, if they please,) for higher wages. The Democratic politicians of Connecticut must be reduced to very poor shifts to falsify this strike. *Let our manufacturers and mechanics remember* that Southern orders are kept back by request of our Democratic leaders until AFTER OUR ELECTION, if there should be any falling off in work.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has about completed his line of broad streets, called "boulevards," running through the most densely built parts of Paris, and opening the whole city to the operations of his artillery and cavalry. The latest novelty to amuse the Parisians is a plan just announced, of demolishing all the buildings on the island in the Seine, called the "Ile de la cite," except the Palace of Justice and its dependencies, and the noble old cathedral pile of Notre Dame, and converting the whole island into a public park. It is the oldest part of Paris, being the heart of the original city; standing in one of its streets, you stand in the precise locality where Julius Cæsar and his legions trod, in ages past. The line has not varied, the Parisian antiquarians say, from what it was when that great man passed through Paris on his way to conquer Britain; and the street is so narrow that you cannot be six feet out of the spot where his foot fell. There are numerous buildings on the island, and some of them were once the abodes of fashion and luxury. The famous Beauharnais, who financiered for us, in the early period of our Revolutionary war, was then living in height of splendor and luxury on this island, which it is now proposed to make a park. The plan would open to view the architectural beauties of the Cathedral, and bring out the gilded front of the Chapelle, now hidden in the mass of dwellings which cover the island. It will cost a mint of money to carry out this plan—but if Napoleon give the word it will be done. Ten years may change Paris so that the oldest resident would hardly recognize it.

The division in Rhode Island and the union of the bolters with the Democracy, has had the effect to arouse the Republicans and all who are earnestly opposed to the pernicious policy of the Democracy. Such a thorough political awakening as the State is likely to receive before the election, cannot fail to result in a sweeping triumph for the Republican cause.

THE speech of Mr. Lincoln at the City Hall, last night, was the most convincing and clearest speech we ever heard made. He carried the judgment, the conscience and the good will of his audience right straight along, from beginning to end. There was humor and fun interspersed, so as to keep everybody good-natured and smiling, and at the same time, the current of Mr. Lincoln's logic bore the audience smoothly along, from his initial position that slavery was morally wrong, that the framers of the constitution so regarded it, and the early statesmen of our government so treated it, to the grand conclusion, that it was *our* duty, whenever and wherever we get a chance, to confine the wrong to its shelter within the Slave States, and wash the hands of the nation of all contamination with its guilt. There could not have been even a ten year old boy in that crowd at the City Hall, who did not leave the room satisfied that Mr. Lincoln was right, and had argued his points man-fashion.

☞ We call the attention of the Republicans of Connecticut to the following caution from the N. Y. *Tribune.* We fully endorse it as being true. The Democrats will make a desperate effort, and they will shrink from nothing which will tend to their success. They look upon their defeat on the first Monday of April as the greatest misfortune which could befall their party, both in this State and nation. They will use money freely, and have already commenced sending it out, to be used among the doubtful. The Republicans, on the other hand, relying upon their principles, can appeal directly to the hearts of the people, and on the strength of their principles can succeed, in spite of all the money, bribery and corruption of the shams. The honest Democrats of Connecticut will not endorse the platform of their party, as lately promulgated in the United States Senate; but will rather aid in the glorious triumph which awaits the Republicans. Truth is mighty and WILL prevail.—Never in all our experience have we witnessed such a deep and heartfelt interest as now animates the united opposition, and such an earnest determination to place CONNECTICUT on the side of Freedom and true Democracy. A glorious victory awaits us, we firmly believe! All it wants is to enlighten the people upon the true issues, and a second Fremont victory surely follows. PUSH ON THE COLUMN.

Connecticut—Beware!

It is generally understood among the Democracy, that a desperate effort is to be made to carry Connecticut at the approaching election. It is thought by them that the loss of that State to the Republicans, this Spring, would produce a chilling effect upon our cause through the country, while, at the same time, so unlooked-for a result would cause a corresponding elation among our opponents in all parts of the Union. Thus much we *know.*

We learn, on excellent and reliable authority, that the Sham Democracy are delving in secret to accomplish this object, and that one of the agencies they are about to employ to secure this end, is the cautious but liberal use of money in the close towns.—The plan is, for trusty agents of that party, having a due supply of "material aid," to visit the towns where the Republican majorities were small at the last election, and there, by appropriate appeals to the venal, change the majorities in as many of those towns as possible, by bringing some voters directly over to the support of the Democratic ticket, and by inducing others to absent themselves from the polls by keeping away from the town meetings, or leaving home on election day on some flimsy pretext, and by influencing still others to resort to some one of the many modes which desperation can suggest, and corruption reward, for doing service in a bad cause, and promoting the ambition of profligate politicians.

The Republicans of Connecticut must not forget that the Legislature soon to be chosen will elect a United States Senator. The term of Mr. Foster, their able and faithful representative in the Senate, is about to expire. A change in some of the close towns may, therefore, not only defeat their excellent State ticket, but will surely elect a Legislature that will send to Washington, in the place of Mr. Foster, a man who will reflect the sentiments and wishes of Carolina and Virginia, rather than those which are indigenous to the land of Sherman and Ellsworth. Freemen of Connecticut! Look to your close towns! [illegible] has been a prominent Spiritualist, has denounced the whole thing in terms of great severity. This is not quite accurate; he still believes in the reality of spiritual manifestations, but now insists that they are of diabolic origin, and are absolutely ruinous to those who devote their time and thoughts to the subject. He stated at a public meeting in London, that spiritualism was the most horrid thing that ever came from the nether world. He detailed numerous proofs of its devastating effects on mind, body, morals, property, domestic comfort and social happiness. In his zeal to denounce his old associates, he ran into the opposite extreme, and colored the moral character of his recent friends, darker than truth will justify. Let us be just to all men and all creeds.

☞ The Hartford *Times* endeavors to make capital out of the fact that John T. Wait of Norwich, a democrat, has returned from Richmond, Va., whither he was sent (unsuccessfully) to procure a commutation of Stephens' sentence of death! There is not a lawyer in the State, Republican or Democratic, who would not perform the same duty, if *paid for it,* as Mr. Wait was.

☞ A Democrat in Rocky Hill gives two reasons why he shall not vote for Seymour. "First," he says, "the Colonel never earned $5 in his life, but what he has drawn from some Treasury; and next, he defeated the nomination of Gen. Pratt, and I will not vote for him."

☞ A correspondent writes to the *Press* from Washington: *"Douglas said yesterday that the Senate platform had killed the Democrats in Connecticut, and that he had received letters from there predicting a Republican success."*

☞ On Feb. 22d, in Marietta, (O.) W. B. Thomas, the agent of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, presented the Defiance Engine Company of that city, a massive silver trumpet. It was received with much ceremony.

State Items.

The schooner *James English* of New Haven left Magaquez for New Haven on the 4th of February, and as she has not been heard from since, fear for her safety are entertained.

The Cook axle company of Winsted talk of transferring their business to Derby, on account of the excessive cost of freight. They buy their iron most at Derby, and have then to re-ship the bulk of it southward to the numerous carriage makers along the line of the Naugatuck road.

Mr. Geo. O. Little, hat and cap dealer, in New Britain, aged 43 years, died on Sunday of black erysipelas. He helped to lay out the body of Benjamin Smith, who died of the same disease a few days previous, and is believed to have received the infection through a scratch on one of his hands. On Monday evening of last week he complained of a pain in that arm, left the ball room, went home, and died on Sunday.

Mrs. Blood, of New Britain, fell dead on Saturday last; cause supposed to be disease of the heart.

Two hundred thousand gallons of wine are made in Connecticut annually, and are pronounced the best in market.

Dr. S. Chroeder of Stratford, taking advantage of his wife's absence, took a young lady to his house Friday evening, and the twain were packing up their duds preparatory to elopement, when the neighbors, getting wind of the affair, went in and the doctor went out. He hasn't returned.

Alexander Hamilton of Bridgeport, attempted suicide Friday in a New York prison, where he was placed for ill-treating his wife, by opening a vein in his arm. It was a vein attempt; he didn't bleed and the doctor sewed him up.

The "Liberty and Union Club," to meet alternately at Southington and Plantsville, was organized on Friday evening last. President, Wm. Wilcox; vice presidents, J. K. Upson, Chas. E. Mann, E. E. Snow; secretary, S. Lewis; treasurer, Samuel Pratt.

The male printers in the office of the Worcester Transcript made a strike lately, because girls were employed in setting type. They were all promptly discharged and their places supplied.

ABE LINCOLN AT THE CITY HALL!

Another Republican Rally!

THE HALL CROWDED TO EXCESS!

The Question of Slavery Philosophically Considered!

THE DANGER OF INDIFFERENCE.

The Republicans assembled at the City Hall last evening, to listen to a speech from the Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. The hall was filled before the appointed time for the appearance of the speaker, and when he took his position on the stand he was greeted with applause which was almost deafening. Mr. Lincoln said:

Whether we will have it so or not, the slave question is the prevailing question before the nation.—Though it may be true, and probably *is* true, that all parties, factions and individuals desire it should be settled, it still goes on unsettled—the all-prevailing and all-pervading question of the day. Hardly any other great question, however important it may have appeared, has been before the country several years, that had the power so to excite the public mind as this question of slavery. It has been so for six years, and before this received considerable consideration.—It is in reality, older. It was rife before the Revolution, even. But it was settled, apparently. It has been settled many times; but each time it has risen it has come higher and higher. It has been coming up and going down. Its last rise was in January, 1854; it rose then higher than any former time, but this has never subsided. Otherwise than this, it grows more and more in magnitude and importance.

Two years ago, I said in a speech in Illinois, "We are now in the fifth year of an inauguration of a policy which was to settle this question satisfactorily, but we have not seen the end." It may now be added that since the winter of 1857–8, when the Lecompton imbroglio was created, those who then brought up the question have never been able to see the end. It characterized all the speeches, that the policy they had adopted "was working well, and we were just at the end of it, notwithstanding the efforts of Abolitionists to continue it along. We are just getting rid of this vexed question; and the tail of this hideous creature is just going out of sight."

Now we hear no more of this; and the question arises, "Why can't this question which we all desire so much to be settled, be satisfactorily arranged?"—The reason is, that while we all agree that we want it settled, one faction wants to settle it one way, a second has a different plan, and a third still another.—Each pulls in a different direction. All desire its settlement, but differ in the method of doing it; and none of them being in a decided majority have ever been able to accomplish the object.

I think one great mistake is made by them all. I think our wisest men have made this mistake. They underrate its importance, and a settlement can never be effected until its magnitude is properly estimated. Until we do this, the means of settlement will never be properly estimated. Now what is the difficulty? One-sixth of the population of the United States is slave. One man of every six, one woman of every six, one child of every six, is a slave. Those who own them look upon them as property, and nothing else. They contemplate them as property, and speak of them as such. The slaves have the same "property quality," in the minds of their owners, as any other property. The entire value of the slave population of the United States, is, at a moderate estimate, not less than $2,000,000,000. This amount of *property* has a vast influence upon the minds of those who own it. The same amount of property owned by Northern men has the same influence upon *their* minds.—In this we do not assume that we are better than the people of the South—neither do we admit that they are better than we. We are not better, barring circumstances, than they. Public opinion is formed relative to a property basis. Therefore, the slaveholders battle any policy which depreciates their slaves as property. What increases the value of this property, they favor. When you tell them that slavery is immoral, they rebel, because they do not like to be told they are interested in an institution which is not a moral one. When you enter into a defence of slavery, they seize upon it, for they like justification. The result is, that public opinion is formed among them which insists upon the encouragement or protection, the enlargement or perpetuation of slavery—and secures them property in the slave.

Now this comes in conflict with this proposition which actuated our forefathers in the establishment of the government is right; and that slavery, being directly opposed to this, is morally wrong. I think that if anything can be proved by natural theology, it is that slavery is morally wrong. God gave man a mouth to receive bread, hands to feed it, and his hand has a right to carry bread to his mouth without controversy.

We suppose slavery is wrong, and that it endangers the perpetuity of the Union. Nothing else menaces it. Its effect on free labor makes it what Seward has been so roundly abused for calling, an irrepressible conflict. Almost every man has a sense of certain things being wrong, and at the same time, a sense of its pecuniary value. These conflict in the mind, and make a riddle of a man. If slavery is considered upon a property basis, public opinion must be forced to its support. The alternative is its settlement upon the basis of its being wrong. Some men think it is a question of neither right or wrong; that it is a question of dollars and cents, only; that the Almighty has drawn a line across the country, south of which the land is always to be cultivated by slave labor; when the question is between the white man and the nigger, they go in for the white man; when it is between the nigger and the crocodile, they take sides with the nigger. There is effort to make this feeling of indifference prevalent in the country, and this is one of the things, perhaps, that prevents the sudden settlement of the question. Is it possible that a national policy can be sustained because nobody opposes or favors it? It may answer to serve the ends of politicians for a while, but it falls at last. There may be one way, however, to make it stand, and that is to make the opinion of the people conform to it; must be made to conclude that those who want slavery shall have it, and that it is simply a matter of dollars and cents. I do not believe a majority of the people of this nation can be made to take this view of it.

Is there any man of the Democratic party, especially the "Douglas wing," but will say that in his opinion the Declaration of Independence has no application to the negro? I have asked this question many times during the past three years, and no Democrat has yet denied that this was his belief, though I have asked it always where people are in the habit of answering their speakers when they please. So I assume this to be their belief to-day; and I tell you, you are safe to offer a premium to any man who will show you a Democrat who said so five years ago. I avow I never heard it from any man until I heard it from the lips of Judge Douglas. I had, to be sure, in certain portions of the country, heard men say something to this effect, but they didn't sneak around it with any statement like this. *They* took the bull by the horns, and said the Declaration of Independence wasn't true! Judge Taney might have first broached the doctrine. Perhaps he did; but I heard it first from Judge Douglas, though it was after Taney's Dred Scott decision. If so, Douglas possibly got it from him. Here's half the people of this nation saying what they would not have said five years ago; taking man from his kind and placing him among the brutes. This is a long stride towards bringing about this feeling of indifference in the minds of the people of this country. One more such stride and the object would be reached.

The proposition that there is a struggle between the white man and the negro contains a falsehood. There *is no* struggle between them. It assumes that unless the white man enslaves the negro, the negro will enslave the white man. In that case, I think I would go for enslaving the black man, in preference to being enslaved myself. As the learned Judge of a certain Court is said to have decided—"When a ship is wrecked at sea, and two men seize upon one plank which is capable of sustaining but one of them, either of them can rightfully push the other off!" There is, however, no such controversy here. They say that between the nigger and the crocodile they go for the nigger. The proportion, therefore, is, that as the crocodile to the nigger so is the nigger to the white man.

They tell us that they desire the people of a territory to vote slavery out or in as they please. But who will form the opinion of the people there? The territories may be settled by emigrants from the free States, who will go there with this feeling of indifference. The question arises, "slavery or freedom?" Caring nothing about it, they let it come in, and that is the end of it. It is the surest way of nationalizing the institution. Just as certain, but more dangerous because more insidious; but it is leading us there just as certainly and as surely as Jeff. Davis himself would have us go.

If, then, we of the Republican party who think slavery is a wrong, and would mould public opinion to the fact that it is wrong, should get the control of the general government, I do not say we would or should middle with it where it exists; but we could inaugurate a policy which would treat it as a wrong, and prevent its extension.

For instance, out in the street, or in the field, or on the prairie I find a rattlesnake. I take a stake and kill him. Everybody would applaud the act and say I did right. But suppose the snake was in a bed where children were sleeping. Would I do right to strike him there? I might hurt the children; or I might not kill, but only arouse and exasperate the snake, and he might bite the children. Thus, by meddling with him here, I would do more hurt than good. Slavery is like this. We dare not strike at it where it is. The manner in which our constitution is framed constrains us from making war upon it where it already exists. The question that we now have to deal with is, "Shall we be acting right to take this snake and carry it to a bed where there are children?" The Republican party insists upon keeping it out of the bed.

Again: I met Mr. Cassius M. Clay in the cars at New Haven one day last week, and it was my first opportunity to take him by the hand. There was an old gentleman in the car, seated in front of us, whose coat collar was turned far down upon the shoulders. I saw directly that he had a large wen on his neck. I said to Mr. Clay, That wen represents slavery; it bears the same relation to that man that slavery does to the country. That wen is a great evil; the man that bears it will say so. But he does not dare to cut it out. He bleeds to death if he does, directly. If he does *not* cut it out, it will shorten his life materially.

This is only applicable to men who think slavery is wrong. Those who think it right, of course will look upon the rattlesnake as a jewel, and call the wen an ornament. I suppose the only way to get rid of it is, for those who think it wrong, to work together, and to vote no longer with the Democracy who love it so well.

Do you who think slavery is wrong, but still vote with the Democracy, act towards it as you do towards any other thing you consider wrong? I think not; on the contrary, you find fault with those who denounce it. In your view of the case it must not be discussed at all. In your view it must not be spoken of in the free States, because slavery is *not* there; nor in the slave States, because it *is* there; you do not want it brought into politics because it stirs up agitation; you do not want to hear of it from the pulpit because it is not religion; you do not want to take it into your Tract Societies because it creates disturbance *there.*

Are you consistent in this? You say that if the South themselves desire to stir the question, you wish them God-speed in it. Are you certain of that? In 1858 Frank P. Blair of Missouri did just this thing for his State. He went into the fight, and was a candidate for Congress. He was beaten; and when you heard of his defeat did you hang you heads in sorrow? I *reckon* not! I *guess,* that you threw your hat into the air and shouted, "Hurrah! for Democracy!" (Mr. Lincoln then proceeded to speak of the provision in the constitution which permitted the slave trade to continue 20 years. Although it was not expressly so stated, it was understood by the framer of that instrument that it was to have been abolished at the end of that time. He argued that if they had not considered slavery a wrong, they would not have thus limited the time of supply.) He continued:

I think the Democracy are pretty generally getting into a system of bushwhackery in this controversy. You all know how Seward has been abused for his "irrespressible conflict" doctrine. The Democracy have repeated it over, and over, and over again; I call this bushwhackery because they have been reminded time after time, but could never be made to admit, that the old fathers said the same thing. They dare not deny it because they know the proof is ready at your hands to meet their denial. Jefferson said it; Washington said it. Before Seward said it, the same statement was made by Prior of Virginia in his Richmond *Enquirer,* the leading paper of his State. Prior is sent to Washington and Douglas hugs him to his bosom, but goes into fits of hydrophobia at Seward's enunciation of the same doctrine which was preached by his Virginia friend.

Another species of bushwhacking is exhibited in their treatment of the John Brown and Harper's Ferry affair. They insist upon it that the Republican party incites insurrections. Did they, *can* they ever prove their statement? They tried it in the Senate Investigation Committee and failed, but they keep saying it. We have not been fairly dealt with in this matter. We need not expected that we would have been. There was some State elections to come off soon afterwards. They had just passed through elections in other States, and been whipped out. They were glad this occurred at Harper's Ferry. They said to each other—"Jump in—*now's* your chance!" They were sorry there were not more killed; but taking it as they found it, they howled over it. The elections came off, but they did not result as the Democracy had expected. Each Republican knew that the charge that his party had incited the insurrection was, so far as he was concerned, a slander upon *him.* That is my philosophy of the result of the elections which ensued. The Democracy is still at work upon John Brown and Harper's Ferry, charging the Re- [illegible] loving them, or a man into voting with them, they will learn better presently.

Now they are going to work at the shoe strike. I don't know that it comes into Connecticut. It goes into New Hampshire. A Democratic Senator gets up in the Senate Chamber and pompously announces that "I cannot dawt thot this strike is the thresult of the onforchunit wahfar brought aboat boy this sucktional controvussy!" Now whether this is so or not, I know one thing—*there is a strike!* And I am glad to know that there is a system of labor where the laborer can strike if he wants to! I would to God that such a system prevailed all over the world.

Now this strike is caused by a withdrawal of Southern trade, or it is not. If it is, what can you do to help it? Have you ever made war upon the South? No. Then how can you help yourselves? They withdraw their trade on a false accusation, because you never warred upon them, and consequently cannot stop the war they charge you with. You can, however, conform to their idea that slavery is right. This will satisfy them, but what is the effect on you? Why *slavery comes in upon you!* Public opinion against it gives way. The barriers which protected you from it are down; slavery comes in, and white free labor that *can* strike will give way to slave labor that *cannot!*

* * * * *

The Republicans want to see all parts of the Union in harmony with one another. Let us do our duty, but let us look to what our duty is, and do nothing except after due deliberation. Let us determine, if we can, what will satisfy the South. Will they be satisfied that we surrender the territories to them unconditionally? No. If we promise never to instigate an invasion upon slavery? No. Equally without avail is the fact that they have found nothing to detect us in doing them any wrong. What then? We must say that slavery is right; we must vote for Douglas's new Sedition laws; we must withdraw our statement that slavery is wrong. If a slave runs away, they overlook the natural causes which impelled him to the act; do not remember the oppression or the lashes he received, but charge us with instigating him to flight. If he screams when whipped, they say it is not caused by the pains he suffers, but he screams because we instigate him to outcrying. We do let them alone, to be sure, but they object to our saying anything against their system. They do not ask us to change our free State constitutions, but they will yet do that. After demanding *what* they do, and *as* they do, they cannot stop short of this. They may be justified in this, believing, as they do, that slavery is right, and a social blessing. We cannot act othewise than we do, believing that slavery is wrong. If it is right, we may not contracts its limits. If it is wrong, they cannot ask us to extend it. Upon these different views, hinges the whole controversy. Thinking it right, they are justified in asking its protection; thinking it wrong, we cannot consent to vote for it, or to let it extend itself. If our sense of duty forbids this extension, let us do that duty. This contrivance of a middle ground is such that he who occupies it is neither a dead or a living man. Their "Union" contrivances are not for us, for they reverse the scriptural order and call the righteous, not sinners to repentance. They ask men who never had an aspiration except for the Union, to swear fealty to the Union. Let us not be slandered from our duties, or intimidated from preserving our dignity and our rights by any menace; but let us have faith that Right, Eternal Right makes might, and as we understand our duty, so do it!

Mr. Lincoln's speech was attentively listened to, and frequently his quaint allusions and similes brought out the laughter of the crowd; at other times his forcible arguments received their endorsement by hearty applause. The Hartford Cornet Band which was present, then headed the procession which escorted the gentleman to the residence of his host, Mayor Allyn.

☞ A fire in Springfield, Sunday morning, destroyed the wooden building on Main street owned by Otis Childs, and occupied as a dwelling house by Mr. Rice; by Mr. Hooker, druggist; by John Dudley, as a sewing-machine agency; and by Mr. Morse as a confectionery store. The building was insured for $1,500 in the Ætna office of this city. Mr. Morse's loss is $3,000; insured $2,000 in the City Fire of this city, and in Worcester. Hooker's loss is $3,500; insured $2,500 in the Conway of Mass. and City Fire of New Haven. In the adjoining building south, owned by Wm. E. Rice of New York, the stock of D. P. Spooner & Co., photograph and picture establishment, was damaged $800, partially insured in the Charter Oak of this city.

SUFFIELD.—George S. Gilman and E. S. Cleveland, of this city, address the Republicans of Suffield, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Republican Committee Rooms.

The Republican Committee Rooms, Union Hall Building, are open until after the presidential campaign. Republicans wanting certificates and general information are invited to call.

H. C. BECKWITH,
Chairman Town Committee.

COOK, 519 North Main street, has Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for this week.

WILSON, at the Depot, has received Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun for April. It is decidedly funny.

C. G. GEER has received No. 2 of "Cassill's Illustrated Family Bible." It is profusely illustrated, and is a very fine work.

THERE was a false alarm of fire last evening. Those who raise false alarms have an idea that they are "smart." Nobody else thinks so.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB meet at their room, Union Hall building, this evening, to choose a Marshal and Assistants.

THE German Theater gave an entertainment last evening for the benefit of the German English School.

THE December Term of the Superior Court, Judge Waldo, adjourned yesterday, *sine die.* The March term, Judge Seymour, commences next Tuesday.

THE REV. MR. FITZ, pastor of the South Baptist Church, has signified to his congregation that on account of ill health, he will resign his charge on the first of April.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the guest of Mayor Allyn last night. He speaks at New Haven to-night; at Meriden to-morrow night; at Woonsocket, R. I., Thursday night, and it is thought he will be able to speak in Norwich Friday night.

THE ladies of the Spiritual persuasion are holding a Fair at Union Hall, which will be in operation this afternoon and evening, closing to-morrow night by a dance, with the Hartford Cornet and Quadrille Bands to do the music.

PUTNAM, in his spiteful little *Rainbow,* tells Middletown fellow citizens that if they want to see organs that *are* organs, to come and visit the Hartford churches. It would trouble Put. to give them more sensible advice on the organ question.

A PORTION of the seven o'clock freight train north ran off the track above the Tunnel, yesterday morning. The accident was caused by a ricketty old car from the Vermont Central Railroad, which jumped over a "frog" at the Providence Railroad crossing, taking two others with it. The damage is slight, and nobody is hurt.

THE DANVILLE, KY., FIRE.—Several important errors, unintentional, have been put forth relative to the losses of our insurance companies at the large fire at Danville, Ky. We have made enquiries, and find that the Ætna have policies amounting to 30,000 dollars, while their losses will be from $18,000 to $25,000; Phœnix, loss from $8,000 to $12,000; Hartford, loss $2,800; New England, $5,250.

E. C. BASSETT delivered his lecture on Physiology in the Universalist Church, last evening, before an appreciative audience. He imparted some truths relative to physical improvement which should receive the hearty approval of all who value life and health. His new manikin proved a valuable aid in illustrating his topics, and we see no reason why Bassett is not now thoroughly armed and equipped to battle in the great cause of human progression.

ARREST.—For some time past, our citizens have been annoyed by a couple of very bad young girls, [illegible] will swear like troopers. One of their grossest offences has been to run up behind young ladies in the street, catch hold of their crinoline, and attempt to throw it over their head. They were arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Chamberlin and placed in the Watch House. They should be shut up.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMP of 1856 is to be rebuilt. The meeting at the City Hall, last evening, appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to take action in the premises: D. F. Robinson, E. H. Owen, M. Merriman, Calvin Day, J. L. Bunce, Geo. P. Bissell, L. E. Hunt, Charles G. Day, J. R. Hawley, W. H. D. Callendar, A. N. Clark, Henry Kennedy, H. T. Sperry, H. C. Beckwith, Westel Russell. The committee are requested to meet at the Club Room this afternoon at four o'clock, to take counsel on the subject.

ONE C. N. Willis, a well-dressed and gentlemanly appearing individual, mounted the draw at the toll-bridge yesterday noon, and advised the astonished multitude that if they wished to see him they must look quick, as he was about to consign his body to the waves and start for that undiscovered country from whose bourne travellers do not, as a general thing, return. Mr. Wheat, the toll-gatherer, seized him and asked him to delay the journey for a while, as several gentlemen about town wanted to send messages by him to their friends in the other place. Mr. Willis accordingly came down, and Officer Nott, who was in the neighborhood, took the crazy gentleman into custody and locked him up. Rum was the trouble. Since Mr. Willis came from New York a week ago, he has spent half his time in drinking liquor, and the balance in getting drunk. He was out of cash, had pawned clothes and jewelry, and will go to jail for drunkenness.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—One of the largest purchases of real estate which has been made in this city, since the sale of the Connecticut Hotel property, was made yesterday by Messrs. Talcott & Post, dry goods merchants. They purchased of the Charter Oak Bank the large four-story building on the corner of Pratt and Main streets, known as the Janes' Building, together with the large building in the rear, on Pratt-st.—the whole covering a lot 40 feet on Main by 140 on Pratt street. Price about $36,000. It is a handsome advance upon the cost to the Bank, some years since, but is considered by shrewd judges to be a safe investment for Messrs. Talcott & Post. Either the present or the coming year, the purchasers intend to take down the rear building and replace it by one to correspond with the front one, making three fine stores on Pratt street, with large and spacious rooms over head. Other improvements are also contemplated. Ten years ago Messrs. Talcott & Post commenced the Dry Goods business in a room forty feet deep, which they afterwards increased to sixty feet, and from time to time continued to enlarge their premises until they occupied the whole of the large building on Pratt street, and still they call for more room to accommodate their large business.

THE INTUITIONS OF THE MIND, inductively investigated. By the Rev. James McCosh, LL. D. New York: published by Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by L. E. Hunt, No. 13 Asylum st.

This is a profound metaphysical work from the pen of the Professor of Logic in Queen's College, Belfast. Judging from an examination of the method employed in the table of contents, we should suppose it to be an able work. We have not time to read so long a work very closely.

There are whole classes whose occupations make them matyrs to the wants of civilized life. In the cutlery works at Sheffield the grinders and polishers die early, and their longevity is in direct proportion to the amount of water used on the grinding stones. The dry-grinders, who constantly breathe the fine dust of stone and steel, live only to the age of 29. The beard movement has proved a blessing to these workmen, and the protection of this natural covering to the mouth is acknowledged to have made a marked improvement in the health of the workmen.—Something has also been done by the introduction of fans to blow away the dust, and magnetised wire screens to cover the face, which attract the small particles of steel. The grinders console themselves for their short lease of life by saying, that if they lived longer the trade would be so overstocked they could not live at all.

Short Paragraphs.

Bishop Miles, the Catholic Bishop of Tennessee, died lately of paralysis.

Alfred L. Dennis of Bridgeport, is said to be negotiating for the purchase of Sunny-side, Washington Irving's late residence.

Seventy-five thousand copies of Mr. Seward's speech have been subscribed for by the Republicans of Congress for distribution.

The legislature of Alabama have coincided with that of South Carolina in the necessity for the call of a southern convention.

J. G. Boker, the father of the girl who ran off with the coachman Dean, died lately of disease of the heart. He has lived a retired life since his daughter's marriage.

The slave trade is very brisk on the coast of Africa and is carried on by American vessels.

The Connecticut River is now clear of ice from the Holyoke dam to the mouth.

The small-pox is very prevalent at present in Rhode Island.

The new boundary-line meets with strong opposition in the Rhode Island Legislature.

The Rhode Island State Prison is filling an order from Louis Napoleon for 200,000 pairs of brogans for the French army.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday says there has been little if any diminution in the amount of orders for shoes from the South. Southern merchants, like sensible men, buy where they can purchase the best and cheapest goods. The *Transcript,* it seems, don't know as much as the Bridgeport *Farmer.*

In Staunton's new work on Chess, two very inferior games are inserted as having been played between Paul Morphy and F. Deacon. Mr. Morphy says they are forgeries, and that he never played in England with Mr. Deacon.

From the fleet concentrating at Vera Cruz, and from the troops sent by the President to the Mexican frontiers, we should judge the Administration was preparing to make war on Mexico, whether Congress assents or not.

A respectable German citizen of Legrange, Missouri, who had always voted with the Democrats, was seized by a mob lately, hung till nearly dead, and beaten most shockingly, on the mere suspicion of having assisted a slave to escape. He declares his entire innocence. He is now in Quincy, Ill. This act was done by the party for whom our Germans vote.

A fatal lung-fever prevails among the cattle of North Brookfield, Mass., brought there last summer by a calf of some foreign breed.

One of the leading South Carolina papers draws a useful lesson from the failure of the mission to Virginia. It hopes that the legislature will hereafter "do nothing to place South Carolina in the lead of Southern action without the most mature deliberation as to the probable effects of so doing." The country generally will share that hope.

Hon. George W. Ingersoll, Attorney General of Maine, died at Bangor, Monday morning.

In the Missouri legislature on Saturday, a resolution was passed instructing the committee on internal improvements to report a bill for completing the Pacific Railroad to Kansas City.

Reading the Hartford *Times* daily, it is a never-ceasing wonder to us where the Republicans get all their money. At Spring elections and fall elections, whether choosing a tipstaff or a President, there are (if the *Times* may be believed,) perfect rivers of gold poured forth from the exhaustless "pockets" of these Republicans, to debauch and corrupt and *buy* up the democracy. Year in and year out the same old cry is raised and the same old story told and told again. Whether the election be town, state or presidential, the flow is as free and the supply as exhaustless as ever. Where does all this money come from? The Republicans get no government contracts, occupy neither post offices nor custom houses; but still, as the *Times* will have it, gold is poured out like water, and whether defeated or victorious, the yellow stream continues.

Now one of two things is true. Either the Republicans are the most disinterested, self-sacrificing, generous set of fellows that ever lived, holding the sun-[illegible] vantage, or else—the *Times* fibs it most outrageously. Take it whichever way you please.—*Winsted Herald.*

THE JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS OF LYNN.—The Lynn Bay State says:

"Some statements have been made of the shoemakers of Lynn, in striking for higher wages, that may lead many to suppose that a large proportion of the cordwainers of this place is made up of starving, riotous and reckless persons. Now, nothing can be farther from the truth. It is true there are quite a number of poor shoemakers in the city, who have families to support, and the low price for which they have labored for some time past has not enabled them to lay up anything to provide for their wants in sickness or when out of work. But much the largest portion of the cordwainers are men of more or less means, men who, in better days, have earned money, and laid up money, and own the house they live in, besides other real estate and personal property. We say—and we have no doubt of the fact—that at this time, *the shoemakers of Lynn own more real estate than all the manufacturers in this place,* and feel as deep an interest in the prosperity and honor of the city, and have as much at stake as the manufacturers or any other class among us. The proportion of disorderly persons among them, compared with the whole number, is exceedingly small, and as a whole, there cannot be found, on the face of the globe, a more intelligent and well-behaved people."

Dr. Richard Mead of England, was the first to introduce the custom of having himself *called out of Church;* but he practiced this ruse under more favorable advantages than most could. His father was a clergyman, with a large congregation, and when the doctor was summoned out, would say, "Dear brethren, let us offer a prayer for the poor sufferer to whose relief my son Richard has been called." In this way the son gained notoriety.

Dr. Doy, who escaped from jail at St. Joseph, Mo., where he was imprisoned on a charge of running off slaves, says that while he was there a negro was placed in jail for safe keeping who protested that he was free and had free papers in his pocket. Thereupon his pretended owner searched him, found his free papers and tore them up before him. The same night this kidnapped freeman was sent with a gang of slaves to a southern market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Established A. D. 1751.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. These purely vegetable Pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and *Brandreth's Pills* should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11th, 1859:—"I met with a man three weeks ago, who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fever.—When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Sold at No. 294 Canal street, Brandreth's Building, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.
mh 6 12d 2w64

Davis' Pain Killer.

No medicine is more prompt in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, Hornets, &c.

Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary to Burmah.

Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.
Harris, Williams & Co., New London, Conn., Wholesale Agents. 6deod 2w64 mh 6

Bartlett Makes Colored Photographs.
Bartlett Makes Plain Photographs.
Bartlett Makes Daguerreotypes.
Bartlett Makes Ambrotypes.
Bartlett Makes Ambrotypes Cheap.
Bartlett's Rooms are at 337 Main Street.
jan 30 tfd

For Chilblains,

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy. Sold by LEE, SISSON & Co.

Skaters

Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use *Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment.* Sold by [jan 10—tfd] LEE, SISSON & Co.

ALLEN & RATHBUN'S COLUMN.
ALLYN HOUSE DRUG STORE.

Choice Madeira Wines,
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Fine Old Monteiro Madeira	$5.00 per gallon.
Lisbon Madeira, very good	$3.00 "
Sicily Madeira, excellent	$2.00 "

The above are from Jno. D. & M. Williams of Boston, celebrated for their Pure Wines and Liquors, especially their importations of Madeira Wines. New supplies just opened.

Root's Cider, in Quarts and Pints.

We are selling at the rate of over 200 bottles a month of this splendid Cider, and can supply it by the hundred, dozen or single.

Substitute for Tobacco.

Those persons who contemplate leaving off Tobacco chewing, can purchase the AROMATIC STIMULANT, or Reynold's Substitute, of us. It is perfectly harmless. Sold by the box at his price.

Citronella Cologne Water,

Very nice, at 50 cents the quart

Suspensory Bandages.

A large assortment at various prices, of *Cotton, Silk, Elastic,* &c. &c., from 25 cents to 2 dollars. Also, Urinal Bags, Bags for Hot Water, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Knee Caps, Stockings and Anklets for Varicose Veins.

425 Bunches of Cigarettes.

6 cents a bunch; cheaper by the quantity.

Hopkins' Elixir.

This old and well known preparation, so extensively in use at the present time, is made by the subscribers, from a private recipe, with Pale Brandy, and is highly praised by those who have used it. Sold in quantities to suit. Price $1.00 a pint.

Monkeys! Monkeys! Monkeys!

We have now on hand 2,000 of these celebrated CIGARS. They are so popular that we are unable to get more than half what we wish. Price $5.50 per hundred in boxes of 200.

India Rubber Goods
OF ALL KINDS.

AIR CUSHIONS, AIR PILLOWS,
BED PANS, RUBBER APRONS,
RUBBER SHEETS, for use in child-birth;
BANDAGE RUBBER, &c. &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Private Lessons in French.

PROF. C. R. ELLENWOOD teaches his pupils to SPEAK the French, as well as write and translate it, by a method which he acquired in Paris. Applications may be made for lessons at the United States Hotel. feb 28—tfd

Spalding's Glue

Is unrivalled for repairing broken Furniture, Crockery and almost every thing else, needing repairs. See advertisement. jan 31—tfd&w59

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.
Robert M. Patrick,
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE ABOVE
CELEBRATED SAFES AND PATENT POWDER PROOF DEFIANCE LOCKS AND CROSS-BARS.
—ALSO—
Fire and Burglar-Proof Side Board and Parlor Safes, for Silver Plate, etc.
Depot 63 Murray Street, Corner College Place, N. Y.
[illegible] 6md

Moore's Premium Gallery, 275 Main St.

PORTRAITS IN OIL,	at 275 Main st.
PORTRAITS IN WATER COLORS	at 275 Main st.
IVORYTYPES,	at 275 Main st.
FINISHED PHOTOGRAPHS,	at 275 Main st.
AMBROTYPES & Daguerreotypes,	275 Main st.

feb 2 d

Smith's Dyeing Establishment.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, of every description, dyed to any fancy, shade or color; also, Satin, Crape, Lace and Gauze Veils, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Coats, Vests and Pants Dyed and pressed, and also cleansed, without ripping. White Merino and Rob Roy Shawls cleansed and pressed in the best style. Carpets, Table Spreads, Blankets, Brocha Shawls, cleansed and pressed. Particular attention paid to coloring Crape Shawls, any shade or color. Store worn goods dyed and finished in the best manner. Straw Goods dyed all colors. Ribbons, Velvets and Trimmings, of all kinds, Velvet Crapes, redyed and finished. Silk, Woolen and Cotton Yarn dyed by the large or small quantity. Skein Silk or Cotton Thread dyed dark or fancy colors. Samples of all kinds may be seen at the Dye House.

All colors on Silk Goods dyed on Mondays and Tuesdays; Black Woolen on Wednesday; all other colors on Woolen and Cotton, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. In order to facilitate the prompt execution of the work, all goods should be sent in at least one day previous to the day specified for the different kinds of goods.

We also keep constantly on hand Cotton Carpet Yarn, for rag carpets, in brilliant colors, for sale cheap.

Liberal discounts made to Agents and Post Carriers.
GEORGE SMITH,
feb 27 6md No. 37 Mill st., Hartford, Ct.

P. P. P.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
They Impart Strength; they Annihilate Pain.

PARK'S PATENT PORUS PRICKLY PLASTERS ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS FROM 1 TO 2½ DIMES.

These delightful plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system. They should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, etc. They retain their active properties when other Plasters are useless, and *where applied pain cannot exist.* Every family should have them.—One size on cloth, three sizes on leather.—Sample sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
mh 5 3md

The chief Attributes of Manhood, are frequently lost or suspended by mal-practices and vicious habits, that will inevitably lead to hereditary disease unless checked in time. Read the truths laid down in the treatise "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It is elaborately illustrated with colored engravings and will convince the most hardened and unconcerned, as well as relieve the minds of the most desponding, by leading them in the right channel for relief of bodily and mental agony and despair.

Sold by Dr. Barrow, 194 Bleeker street, New York.—Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by Talcott Brothers, 346 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
feb 26 1md 4w63

Break Up Your Colds.

Dr. D. D. Hanson's Vegetable Powders for immediately breaking up colds without sweating, dieting, or interruption of business, or the production of any appreciable effect aside from the disappearance of the cold, is pronounced to be one of the most remarkable discoveries of the present century. It is perfectly free from heating, stimulating, anodyne and narcotic properties, is very convenient and agreeable to take, and no matter what the symptoms of the cold are, cough, croup, sore throat, catarrh, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, &c., they are removed at once. Sold by all druggists. All orders must be addressed to COWLES & LEETE, Wholesale Druggists, No. 52 and 54, State st., New Haven, Conn.
oct 22 6md 6mw45

HANSON'S POWDERS are sold at MCNARY'S, Post Office Building.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

WITH HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE THE ONLY American Safes that were awarded Medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public.

$1,000 Reward

will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway cor. Murray st., New York, and 52 and 54 Gravier st., N. O.
jan 7 3md

TO BE BALD OR NOT TO BE BALD!—THAT'S THE QUESTION.—

Curtis's Cure for Baldness.

THE LATE GREAT AND RELIABLE REMEDY, and the only article which restores the hair to bald heads and stops its falling off, and which has merited the certificates of reliable men in our midst: containing no oil, sulphur or lead.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 1, 1850.

I commenced using Curtis's Cure for Baldness some five months since, previous to which time much the larger portion of my head had been bald for nine years.—After a few weeks use, the hair commenced growing, and has continued since until my head is now entirely covered. I am forty-eight years of age, and the "Cure" in my case having met with complete success, I take pleasure in recommending it, and will state the above facts personally to any who are interested and will call upon me.
ELISHA SMITH, 119 Friendship street.

Notice the size of the bottles, which contain one pint of the fluid.

For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists every where. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor,
aug 31 6md Providence, R. I.

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