Journal and Courier.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 18, 1880.

LOCAL NEWS.

[For other Local News see Second Page.]

Sheffield Scientific School.

The Course to Mechanics—Prof. Fisher on "The Heroic Element in Historical Persons and Eras."

The fourth in the annual course of lectures to mechanics was given last evening at the North Sheffield building by Prof. Fisher, of the Yale Theological School, whose name is so vividly known and honored in the theological world for his scholarship and valuable contributions to theological literature. There was a large audience in attendance. The lecturer said:

My subject is the heroic element in historical persons and eras. We need not pause long to discuss the nature of heroism or to analyze metaphysically the feeling which it calls forth. There are forms of human achievement and human suffering, as we all know, which stir within us an enthusiastic admiration, often not unmixed with awe. They kindle the imagination. They impress the beholder like majestic objects in nature, or like stupendous creations of human art. There is a mysterious likeness between things material and things spiritual; the world of matter corresponds to the world of mind. Language, so far as it denotes mental objects and relations, owes its possibility to this correspondence. Thought weaves its vesture out of material furnished by the senses. Even the precise language of philosophy is only fossil imagery. Adam and Eve did not talk to one another in blank verse; nevertheless their talk was in figures of speech, which, like the fresh blossoms of Eden, held all the bloom and perfume. Metaphor crystallizes itself into definite symbols of things which the eye cannot see, or the ear hear; and these become a true equivalent of the deepest ideas, the subtlest shades of emotion even an adequate channel for conveying the thoughts of God to man. As a part of this dual order of things, sublimity in character and conduct, in its effect on the mind, is like the sublime in natural scenery, or in grand edifices reared by human hands. We are inspired, exalted, smitten with awe. The lofty cliff on the sea shore, against which the waves beat, surge on surge, in vain, is recognized as an emblem of a resolute soul, withstanding the assaults of impetuous adversaries. When the fallen Archangel, "with a countenance majestic though in ruin, rose to speak, in his rising he seemed a pillar of state." A great statesman upholding the civil fabric is like the column of a temple; and the physical aspect of the fallen angel betokened his capacity to fulfill such an office.

Hero, in its primitive sense, meant a semi-divine personage. On one side, at least, he was of celestial parentage. Prometheus, the champion of the human race, who bore an unspeakable torture for their sake, was himself a discrowned god. Hercules, the typical hero of antiquity, was the son of Zeus. The warriors in the sieges of Thebes and Troy were of heavenly descent. Even in historic times, myths of a preternatural cast gather about the hero's name and story, as we see in the case of Charlemagne and Alfred of England. Shall we say that something superhuman, a glory not of earth, is ever associated in our minds with heroic endurance and heroic deeds? This has been asserted. It is claimed by some that the unearthly element is an inseparable quality of the hero as he is depicted in poetry and enshrined in the popular imagination. This, at least, may be said that the genuine hero is conceived to stand upon a higher than the ordinary plane of human sentiment. We attribute to him a more elevated range of motive, a more adventurous spirit, deeper wells of patience. We should not find it incongruous, at the moment when he reaches the full ideal of his character, if light were to irradiate from his brow; as when Pallas sent Diomede into battle—

"Upon his head
And shield she caused a constant flame to play,
Like to the autumnal star that shines in Heaven,
Most brightly when new bashed in ocean's tides.
Such light she caused to beam upon his crest.
And shoulders, as she sent the warrior forth
Into the thick and tumult of the fight."

Il. B. V.

The fault of Carlyle's delineation of heroism is its deification of force,—that one element. He makes energy and sincerity the "two notes of the hero." He says of Mohammed's propagating his religion by "a bloody crusade:" "I care little about the sword; I will allow a thing to struggle for itself in this world, with any sword, or tongue, or implement it has or can lay hold of." "We will let it * * do beak and claws, whatever is in it." But what if the weapon be counterfeit, masterful hypocrisy. Is this heroic? And if so what becomes of the criterion of sincerity? It is enough, perhaps Carlyle would say, if there be relentless, reckless earnestness in the end aimed at. The fetish worshiper Carlyle asserts, "let him entirely believe in his fetish," is not in so bad a way. It is true that in his look at this subject, he is not always consistent with himself, but this adoration of force represents his real opinion again. Hence he sweeps under the one category of heroes men of power in whatever province,—Shakespeare, as well as Luther. Where there is force exerted without misgiving, and with tremendous effect, though it be like the action of a hurricane, or a fiery volcano, the conception of the heroic nature seems to be met. On this theory, if nought but energy is required, one might find a model hero in Tamerlane, who left at Bagdad a pile of slain of thousand beings. And if unhesitating sincerity makes one heroic, Torquemada administering the Spanish Inquisition ought to stand high on the roll.

But we cannot eliminate from heroism the righteous element. There may be single qualities to be sure, such as courage, invincible perseverance, bold enterprise, which, when contemplated by themselves, inspire admiration, even though the ends aimed at are not such that conscience can approve. But when regarded as a whole the hero is spoiled by the alloy of baseness or brutality. Critics have disputed on the question who was intended by Milton to be the hero of "the Paradise Lost." Some hold that it was Adam, the first man, who was vanquished and lost the good which the second Adam regained. But, whatever was the poet's design, there is some truth in Talne's remark that the finest theory in connection with this Paradise is Pandemonium; and the thoughts of the reader turn involuntarily to the leader of the Revolt against Heaven as the grand figure in the poem, and one in whom the author, whether unconsciously or not, embodies many of the feelings of those who, with him, stood among the adherents of the lost cause in the great struggle for the commonwealth. When, however, with regard to a character in history or poetry, we cease to fasten the eye upon the single traits like those adverted to; and distinctly perceiving that the animating spirit is low, selfish, unrighteous, we experience a reaction of feeling. Admiration is chilled and may give way to reprobation, even to disgust and contempt. Look for example at one of the celebrated heroes of antiquity, Alexander. As a military genius he has hardly had a superior, his chief fault as a commander being an excess of personal daring,—a fault which itself, as in the case of Henry IV. of France, excites a romantic admiration, especially when the subject of it comes off unhurt. His genius as a soldier admits of no dispute, it was the praise of Hannibal. But when we look at the Macedonian conqueror more closely we find him not less violent in his revenge than wrathful Achilles whom he took for his model. We see his hands stained with the blood of personal friends who had done no wrong. We find that the old idea of his having to do Hellenize Asia is fabulous; so far as this work was done at all, it was accomplished by the Diadrehi after him; that his real purpose was not to Hellenize Asia, but to Asiatize Europe. He wished to make himself a despot, after the Persian model, with the whole world under his feet, and might, perhaps, have succeeded had it not been for the drunkenness that cut short his days. When we look at the dark side of the picture, we may judge that the pirate was not so far wrong who, when condemned by Alexander, told him that he had only done what the conqueror was doing himself on a large scale; and we may agree with Niebuhr who calls Alexander an adventurer,—one who, in the spirit of a gambler, staked his all, without need, upon military success. It is hard to see how an admirer of Napoleon can think of the mendacity of his hero, which gave rise to the saying, "as false as a bulletin," of his unscrupulous eagerness to build up thrones for himself and his brothers, at his undignified petulance when he was called, not back, but to suffer on St. Helena,—it is hard to see how one can take all this into view, without being disenchanted. One must look at his hero on all sides. Queen Dido at first was charmed with Æneas.

"What strange unwonted guest is here;
How hero like he seems;
How bold his port; how fair his face;
'Tis no vain tale, his heavenly race."

But he is about to desert our coast, how altered is he:

"No goddess love you, traitorous man;
No Dardanus your race began;
No'twas from Caucasus you sprung,
And tigers nursed you with their young."

We long for heroes to whom we can pay our homage. Admiration carries in it joy. We seem lifted up to the height of the object that we venerate. We are carried beyond ourselves and above our own littleness and imperfection. We mount upon wings. What is worship but admiration all absorbing? The soul is ravished by the vision of a beauty and excellence illimitable. It is the nearest approach to the Infinite that is possible to created being. We yearn for the heroic and delight in it. Courage—courage, especially, exerted for the sake of others in some difficult enterprise or hazardous encounter thrills every mind that is not debased by selfishness. The charm which the military profession has always had does not spring out of a coarse and cruel passion for destroying others; nor has it sprung mainly from the love of fame. The exhilaration produced by exposure to peril, the appetite for chivalrous exploits—these are among the strongest incentives impelling to a military career. How many of us in our boyhood, on occasions when it was left to us to choose what scripture we would hear read, selected the duel of David and Goliath? A more sifting inquiry dissolves many a popular legend. The story of Pocahontas and Captain Smith, the story of Putnam and the wolf, have gone the way of William Tell. But stirring events are left here and there in our annals. The sojourn of the regicides in New England after the restoration of Charles II. is a chapter of authentic romance. I know of no reason to distrust the tradition that in the attack made upon Hadley by the Indians in 1675 the people were rallied by word of command from an unknown man, advanced in years, and clothed in the costume of a former day, who suddenly appeared in the midst of them, put the invaders to flight, and then disappeared himself; and that the veteran who had thus led and inspirited them and then vanished was the same Colonel Goffe who had broken through the lines of Prince Rupert at Naseby and had sat on the Court of High Commission that sent to the scaffold King Charles I. Walter Scott has lost a great part of his fascination for the generation at present on the stage. Mediævalism can no longer cast a spell on the men of to-day; the democratic tendency is too rife; the criticism of social inequalities is too keen; pageants and glorious feats of arms do not from our eyes the accompanying ignorance and superstition. Yet we can at least remember the thrill of delight which was experienced in reading for the first time how, in the lists of Ashby when Ivanhoe was hard pressed by his antagonists, and well nigh borne down, the stalwart knight in black armor, who had listlessly stood aloof from the contest, suddenly waked from his slumber, struck Front de Boeuf from his saddle, rolled the bulky Athelstane in the dirt with a single blow of the battle axe wrenched from his hand, and leaving to the disinherited knight but a single foe to deal with retired from the throng as leisurely as he had come, awakening the surmise, however, that the mysterious champion whose powerful arm had done that work could be none other than the long absent monarch, Richard Coeur de Lion. Our sense of the heroic is doubly stirred by a brave dead in an emergency. Let one advert to an incident, one of the most affecting in all Grecian history, which occurred in connexion with the battle of Marathon. But first I must recall to your memory some of the circumstances relating to that conflict. It was one of the great battles which have determined the course of history. It was a contest of the East with the West, Europe with Asia. It was the question whether the growing civilization of Greece, with its ideas of liberty, of constitutional right, and the value of the individual, should be crushed by the might of that colossal Empire which had already quenched in blood the revolt of the Ionian cities. The Greeks were to stand face to face with the military force of that Asiatic power which had spread its dominion over a great part of the world as it then existed. And the Athenians were left to bear the brunt by themselves. Philippides, one of the swiftest runners, had been sent to Sparta, running that day, it is said, 150 or 140 miles distant, the next day after he started. The Spartans, stunted Romans as they have been called, with their pharisaical piety, for the reason, either real or pretended, that they thought it not right to march until the moon was full, kept held their aid. There was treachery and divided counsels, moreover, at home. Militiades had obtained leave to fight only by the casting vote of the Polemarch, given at his urgent request. Immediately after the battle, a shield was displayed on Mt. Pentelicus, a signal of traitors, designed probably to direct the Persians to sail around Cape Sunium, as they actually did, for the purpose of effecting a landing near Athens, an attempt which was baffled by the rapidity of Militiades who, on the same evening, or, possibly, on the morning of the next day, marched his army a distance of 23 miles to meet the apprehended attack. There on the plain of Marathon the ten thousand Athenians, among them men like the poet Æschylus, stood and before them was the uncounted host of their enemies scattered along the shore. At this moment, when not only their lives and the lives of their families, but the very existence of their country, and, in an important degree, the cause of civilization for all coming time, were hanging in the balance, and they were left by the other Greek communities to fight single handed—at this moment of supreme peril they saw approaching to their help 1,000 men, the whole fighting population of the little town of Plateæ. No doubt the peasans of the Athenian rang out with a joyful note, as they ran forward upon the enemy, for this timely help and the sympathy which it betokened. Athens showed her appreciation of the timely service done by the Plateans by making them Athenian citizens, as far as civil rights were concerned; and, ever after, at the commemoration of the victory, once in four years, the Athenian herald implored the blessings of the gods upon the Plateans in common with his own people.

Into intellectual efforts of a high order character must enter. He who speaks or writes without convictions cannot speak or write well. Eloquence has been styled a virtue, so dependent is noble and effective speech upon the moral spirit that animates the orator. When the orator requires to rouse in order to speak as he does, when he speaks, not for the gratification of his hearers, nor for their applause, but for a practical end, like the salvation of the State, then his words are really deeds. Speech is then itself an act. * * There have been in public life who were most remarkable for their intellectual accomplishments and for the graces of manner, and who lacked no advantage which talent could confer, but who have failed in the power to thrill their auditors, simply because they made oratory more an end than a means. Other men who have been thought to be, like Moses, slow of speech, lacking in action, in confidence, of courage, have risen to an eloquence, which, if you measure eloquence by its effect, has never been surpassed. The biographer of Cromwell tells us, in his quaint style, how that leader, at a critical moment, in the House of Commons, dropped from his stammering tongue a speech that melted tough old Sir Edmund Coke to tears. There is a striking personage, pertinent here, in the diary of the elder John Adam during the early session of the Continental Congress. Under the date of August 22, 1774, he writes—referring to Mr. Lynch of Virginia, whom he pronounces a most sound and judicious person: "He (Mr. Lynch) told us that Colonel Washington made the most eloquent speech at the Virginia Convention that ever was made. Says he—'I will raise one thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march, myself at their head, to the relief of Boston.' What was there in this brief speech to outdo the eloquence of Henry, and move to their inmost hearts the assembly that heard it? It was a tocsin of war; it was an engagement to take up arms, encumbered by no condition. There was a man behind the words,—a man not caring to say grand things, a silent man, accustomed to follow up his words with deeds. They evinced a settled purpose to put life, reputation and fortune in jeopardy, in the matter which they were debating; who knows whether it may not have been the effect of that incident, as related by Lynch, which led John Adams to suggest the name of Washington as commander of the Continental armies?

Prof. Fisher now compared the types of heroism shown in Cranmer and Latimer respectively. Cranmer thrust the perfidious hand into the flames. Old Hugh Latimer, how different was he in his natural temper? "Be of good comfort," said he, "Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England as I trust shall never be put out." Thus also the speaker compared Melanchton, scholarly, true yet timid, with brave Luther, whose courage rose as difficulties arose. He drew a picture of Milton's facing the immediate peril of total blindness rather than the desertion of his duty to his country. He called, he said, (in reply to a friend,) the two destinies which the oracle of Delphi announced to the son of Thetis:

"Two fates may lead me to the realms of night.
If, staying here, around Troy's wall I fight,
No my dear home no more my steps return;
But lasting glory will adorn my urn.
But, if I withdraw from the martial strife,
Silent is my fame, but long will be my life.

Il. IX.

The lecturer now considered the dignity imparted to literature by love of the brightest interests of mankind guiding the pen. The man of letters whose business it was to flatter royalty was only one notch above the court jester. Niebuhr's honest scorn for his brother historian Von Muller, with Napoleon's eagles flashing near and nearer to Berlin, adhered to his books. He paid a tribute to Niebuhr's honesty as a historian. Dean Stanley told the lecturer, Prof. Fisher, that he had seen Dr. Arnold of Rugby, when referring to some iniquitous act far back in the past, full of noble scorn and rage. The faith element in heroism was referred to with such types as Abraham, Moses, Gideon, Barak and others referred to in the 11th of Hebrews. The courage of Columbus was a glorious page in history.

Nations were not without their heroes, as Scotland's Wallace and Bruce, and John Knox in Protestantism, while France could point to her St. Louis, Joan of Arc, Holland to William the Silent, Sweden to Gustavus Adolphus, Germany to Luther, America to Washington. A fine picture of Washington as a man and as a soldier was drawn.

The heroic eras of nations was the next subdivision of the topic. The heroic era in Grecian history was the period of the Persian wars, a contest not as in later days of Greek vs. Greek, but of civilization against barbarism. Again, besides the topics fit for ballad and stirring chronicles that lay in the dim back ground of Roman history in the mythical and legendary periods, there was enough to nurse heroic feeling in authentic tales,—those for instance relating to the contest with the Samnites and with Pyrrhus and the tremendous struggle with Hannibal. The wars of the Moors left to the Spanish people a store of chivalrous sentiment mingled, unhappily however, with religious funaticism. The struggle out of which the United States of

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The Best Bargains Yet.
Having taken inventory we find on hand the Cleanest and Freshest stock of goods in the State.

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Consists of the following odd lots, which we mark at a price that will be sure to sell them:
1 lot of Ladies' Fancy Slippers at $1, former price from $2 to $3.50.
1 lot of Ladies' Slippers, slightly soiled, at 75c.
1 " " " " " " 50c.
1 " " Kid Button Boots " $1.25.
1 " " Foxed " " 1.25.
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Every pair of which formerly sold from $2 to $3.50 a pair.

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To close out the ends we will offer one lot of fine Calf Kicks Cooper Gaiters and Button Shoes of every imaginable style at the remarkable low price of $2.50 a pair.

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String Beans, Egg Plums,
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Please call and be convinced that we keep the goods we advertise, and many others that we have not space to mention.

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Journal of Commerce. s9 eithdly

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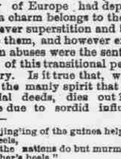
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Beautify your Yards and make your Gardens Productive and Attractive.
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State News.

The assets of the Naugatuck savings bank, which in July, 1874, were only $20,960, now aggregate over $70,000.

The New London Northern railroad is to build a freight house, 250 by 40 feet, on the stone pier at New London.

A number of horses in the vicinity of Elmwood are sick with a disease called strangles. Goodwin Bros. have nine horses afflicted.

The Connecticut Amateur Press Association will hold a semi-annual meeting this Wednesday at the McDonough House, Middletown, at 11 a. m. All amateurs in the State are invited to be present.

The town of Bloomfield advertises for proposals for $50,000 of its 10-25 bonds, bearing 4½ per cent. interest. The bids will be opened at the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, in Hartford, on the 27th inst.

Rev. James Bradin, Jr., of Flatbush, L. I., has accepted the rectorship of Trinity church, Stratford, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dexter L. Lounsbury, who was recently killed in his sleep by his insane wife.

The case of Hiram Tucker against P. & F. Corbin of New Britain, for alleged infringement by "amber" bronzed articles made by the Corbins upon the patent process of ornamenting iron known as the "Tucker bronze," has been decided adversely to the plaintiff in the Circuit Court for the Massachusetts district.

A sharp lookout showed the Housatonic road to be obstructed for a second time Monday last. As quick as the train was stopped, the train men gave pursuit, capturing one of the would-be wreckers, the second escaped. The man who was caught was taken to Canaan and delivered to Deputy Sheriff Richmond, and will be held for trial.

Mr. Charles N. Goodrich, a contractor at Colt's, while drawing a barrel of a Gatling gun across the testing room Monday met with a severe injury. There had been two charges of powder in the barrel and two balls, Mr. Goodrich supposing there had been but one charge, and an explosion took place. The charge shattered his right hand and also tore the flesh off his arm. It was a narrow and fortunate escape.

Among the important jury cases assigned for trial in the Superior Court, Hartford, this week was the Granby bridge case. On a former trial a verdict for Mr. A. C. Wilson, the plaintiff, for $2,000 was obtained, and on a motion in error a new trial was ordered. Monday the Selectmen of the town met Messrs. W. C. Case and Judge Eggleston, counsel for Mr. Case, and effected a settlement, paying in cash $4,000; so that the case is now out of court.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins is on the outside wrapper.

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There is but One Opinion

respecting Milk of Magnesia among those who have either experienced or witnessed its effects in case of sour stomach, flatulency, dyspepsia, headache, gout and gravel, viz.: that it is a sovereign remedy for those disorders. It is also an excellent aperient. Sold by all druggists. f16 3teod

From Hell to Heaven.

Sometimes the pains of disease are so great that it seems as if they could not be borne, and sometimes the minor pains worry men and women into the grave by preventing rest and sleep. Then the soothing influence of Warner's Safe Nervine is like a translation from hell to heaven. d1 eod2w 2tw

We meet almost daily persons who complain of Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc. For such we invariably recommend West's Vegetable Liver Pills which are very effective, quickly removing the cause and supplying natural health and vigor to the whole system. They are entirely vegetable, therefore perfectly safe and harmless at all times. In use over twenty years and the sale of them constantly increasing every day.—
s9 eithdly

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the New Haven postoffice, New Haven county, State of Connecticut, advertised Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1880:

LADIES' LIST.

R—Miss E Baldwin, Bridget Boyle, Addie Burr, Rosa Banks, Sarah R Blackman, Maggie Burns.
C—Julia Cleary, Maria Coy (2), Lucy A Carr.
D—Annie J Dunnigan, Bridget Darr, Mary E Downey, Lydia Dickerman.
F—Mrs Geo H Fowler, Alice R Foster, Mrs J M Foster.
G—Annie Gilman.
H—Mrs Edw R Hun, Betsey Hill.
J—Amelia Johnson, Lillie Johnson.
K—Jennie Keenan, Mary Kilcran.
L—Mrs F B Lynch.
M—Julia Moody, Abbie E Meeker, Mrs H D Martin, Rose Marbour.
N—Mollie J Robinson, Cora Rogers, Mary Rafferty.
S—Hattie Stewart, Helen C Sheppard, Eleanor F Stanley, Lizzie Stiles, Eva Swick, Jane O Smith.
T—Margaret Thayer.
W—Miss S A Whitmore (2), Emma Walker.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

B—Charles Babcock, John Barnett, Rev. Jonathan Barlow, John W A Beers, Adelbert Ball, Charles G Brink, John Back, Joe D Burrell.
C—N B Canfield, M F Carroll, James Conway, R F Copeland.
F—Chas W Fink, Henrich Fatter, Fred L Ford, Hunt Feorsberg, Frank H Frost (2), Thos Furmige.
G—Dr W G G Grannis.
H—Gus Hatch, Cavan Henderson, R B Herron, Burton Holbrock, Jos H Howland.
J—Dr Joslin, R L Judd.
L—Joseph Ladree, George Lafayette, Joe Lawrence, Jno F Sanders, W W Lounsbury, Joe Lubis.
M—C I L Morse, Walter Murphy.
P—J B Payer.
R—Leonard O Ryerson, Cornelius K Russell.
S—F H Sedgwick, J E Sleight, E L Smith, Frank V Stevens, Ludwig Stagel.
T—Tyler, Grove street.
V—Fred Valentine.
W—Tylman J Waip, Benj Webster, W H Wise, Thos K Wirt, Hiram Wright.
Persons calling for above letters will please say "Advertised," and state the date thereof.
N. D. SPERRY.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Fair Haven postoffice, Feb. 18, 1880:

LADIES' LIST.

M—Miss Mary Means.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

B—F A Burnham.
D—James Davis.
M—Henry Mabrey.
W—David Wooster.

To All Whom It May Concern.
H. E. FOWLER is the only authorized Licensee of the United Nickel Co., who is privileged to do job plating in the city of New Haven.
UNITED NICKEL CO.
By A. J. FOXES, Agent, ja14

Court Record.

Superior Court—Civil Side—Judge Culver.

This court came in yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

John W. Alling asked to have the case of Townsend Savings Bank vs. Todd et ux set down for a hearing in the Superior Court with reference to a question concerning the bank. The Supreme Court has just advised judgment for Alfred and Theron Todd, who were made plaintiffs with the bank. Mr. Baldwin thought it could not be put down now as the reasons had not been received. Judge Culver, although deferring assignment, intimated that the case would have to be disposed of without any great delay.

The case of Henry R. Barnes, of Fair Haven, vs. Alexander W. Forbes was taken up. It is a petition to open a decree of foreclosure obtained last May on Barnes' house in Fair Haven. The mortgage was $7,500, and the interest, etc., amounted to nearly $3,000. The limit of redemption was the first Tuesday of September. There was no redemption, and the title became absolute in Forbes, who sold the property to Zenas J. Ward, of North Haven. Barnes claims that Forbes agreed to stay proceedings. He also claims that certain interest money he paid was not allowed. Ives and Ives for petitioner; Johnson T. Platt for Ward; D. W. and G. J. Tuttle for respondents.

At the bar meeting in the afternoon the following assignments were made:

Wednesday, Feb. 18.—Ives vs. East Haven, special; Whiting vs. Whiting, special; Rogers' appeal, special; O'Malley vs. Maloy; Woodbury Savings Bank vs. Leishman.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.—Russell vs. Lyon, special; Treat vs. Smith, special; Freeman vs. Freeman.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.—Evans vs. Lanyan; Tompkins vs. Peck; Gaynes vs. Lamontagne; Johnson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.; Townsend Bank vs. Marble; Same vs. Monson.

Thursday, Feb. 26.—Reed vs. New Haven.

Friday, Feb. 27.—Alling vs. New Haven.

Tuesday, March 2.—Miles vs. Treat & Clark; State vs. Shelton.

Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

City Court—Criminal Side—Judge Pardee.

William H. Sharpe and Samuel R. Hildebrand, theft, not probable cause; James McDonald, David Maloney and John Golden, theft of cakes, to March 18; Ashbury Jobes, breach of peace, discharged; Michael Maher, injury to building, discharged.

City Court Notes.

In the City Court yesterday morning Ashbury Jobes was charged with drunkenness, assaulting his wife and with a general breach of the peace. His wife testified that he threw her sewing machine down stairs and broke it. He was discharged on all the counts except that for drunkenness, and on this he was fined $10 and costs.

The continued case of Samuel R. Hildebrand charged with being concerned in the theft of Captain Lowe's money was further heard. He was defended by Judge Eggleston. The evidence against him was not of a very positive character, and Judge Pardee thinking that a jury would not convict on the evidence ordered the discharge of the prisoner. The case against Wm. H. Sharpe, another of the number charged with being implicated in the theft, was disposed of in a similar manner.

The Insurance Cases.

There has been a new answer filed in the stock capital case of Russell vs. Robertson. This takes the place of the old demurrer. A new demurrer has been filed in the guarantee capital case of Russell vs. Lyon. It has been assigned for argument next Tuesday.

State Correspondence.

Madison.

The great interest which has been shown in this vicinity in the progress of the case of the State vs. H. H. Hayden has been intensified by the issue of his autobiography from the press of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford. The demand for the book far exceeds the supply, and many clamorous ones who cannot be otherwise appeased have resorted to a return to the primitive times in which one person, as reader, doles out the narrative to a promiscuous assemblage from the paper covered pamphlets.

The indefinite postponement of Vennor's snow storm has given an impetus to pedestrianism, for as yet the carriage traveling is beset with many annoyances and calls forth from those who are necessitated to submit to them expressions which, even to the most liberal minded, would scarcely be termed devout.

State News.

The assets of the Naugatuck savings bank, which in July, 1874, were only $20,960, now aggregate over $70,000.

The New London Northern railroad is to build a freight house, 250 by 40 feet, on the stone pier at New London.

A number of horses in the vicinity of Elmwood are sick with a disease called strangles. Goodwin Bros. have nine horses afflicted.

The Connecticut Amateur Press Association will hold a semi-annual meeting this Wednesday at the McDonough House, Middletown, at 11 a. m. All amateurs in the State are invited to be present.

The town of Bloomfield advertises for proposals for $50,000 of its 10-25 bonds, bearing 4½ per cent. interest. The bids will be opened at the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, in Hartford, on the 27th inst.

Rev. James Bradin, Jr., of Flatbush, L. I., has accepted the rectorship of Trinity church, Stratford, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dexter L. Lounsbury, who was recently killed in his sleep by his insane wife.

The case of Hiram Tucker against P. & F. Corbin of New Britain, for alleged infringement by "amber" bronzed articles made by the Corbins upon the patent process of ornamenting iron known as the "Tucker bronze," has been decided adversely to the plaintiff in the Circuit Court for the Massachusetts district.

A sharp lookout showed the Housatonic road to be obstructed for a second time Monday last. As quick as the train was stopped, the train men gave pursuit, capturing one of the would-be wreckers, the second escaped. The man who was caught was taken to Canaan and delivered to Deputy Sheriff Richmond, and will be held for trial.

Mr. Charles N. Goodrich, a contractor at Colt's, while drawing a barrel of a Gatling gun across the testing room Monday met with a severe injury. There had been two charges of powder in the barrel and two balls, Mr. Goodrich supposing there had been but one charge, and an explosion took place. The charge shattered his right hand and also tore the flesh off his arm. It was a narrow and fortunate escape.

Among the important jury cases assigned for trial in the Superior Court, Hartford, this week was the Granby bridge case. On a former trial a verdict for Mr. A. C. Wilson, the plaintiff, for $2,000 was obtained, and on a motion in error a new trial was ordered. Monday the Selectmen of the town met Messrs. W. C. Case and Judge Eggleston, counsel for Mr. Case, and effected a settlement, paying in cash $4,000; so that the case is now out of court.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. f16 MW&S1tw

There is but One Opinion
respecting Milk of Magnesia among those who have either experienced or witnessed its effects in case of sour stomach, flatulency, dyspepsia, headache, gout and gravel, viz.: that it is a sovereign remedy for those disorders. It is also an excellent aperient. Sold by all druggists. f16 3teod

From Hell to Heaven.
Sometimes the pains of disease are so great that it seems as if they could not be borne, and sometimes the minor pains worry men and women into the grave by preventing rest and sleep. Then the soothing influence of Warner's Safe Nervine is like a translation from hell to heaven. d1 eod2w 2tw

We meet almost daily persons who complain of Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc. For such we invariably recommend West's Vegetable Liver Pills which are very effective, quickly removing the cause and supplying natural health and vigor to the whole system. They are entirely vegetable, therefore perfectly safe and harmless at all times. In use over twenty years and the sale of them constantly increasing every day.—
s9 eithdly

List of Unclaimed Letters
Remaining in the New Haven postoffice, New Haven county, State of Connecticut, advertised Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1880:
LADIES' LIST.
R—Miss E Baldwin, Bridget Boyle, Addie Burr, Rosa Banks, Sarah R Blackman, Maggie Burns.
C—Julia Cleary, Maria Coy (2), Lucy A Carr.
D—Annie J Dunnigan, Bridget Darr, Mary E Downey, Lydia Dickerman.
F—Mrs Geo H Fowler, Alice R Foster, Mrs J M Foster.
G—Annie Gilman.
H—Mrs Edw R Hun, Betsey Hill.
J—Amelia Johnson, Lillie Johnson.
K—Jennie Keenan, Mary Kilcran.
L—Mrs F B Lynch.
M—Julia Moody, Abbie E Meeker, Mrs H D Martin, Rose Marbour.
N—Mollie J Robinson, Cora Rogers, Mary Rafferty.
S—Hattie Stewart, Helen C Sheppard, Eleanor F Stanley, Lizzie Stiles, Eva Swick, Jane O Smith.
T—Margaret Thayer.
W—Miss S A Whitmore (2), Emma Walker.
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
B—Charles Babcock, John Barnett, Rev. Jonathan Barlow, John W A Beers, Adelbert Ball, Charles G Brink, John Back, Joe D Burrell.
C—N B Canfield, M F Carroll, James Conway, R F Copeland.
F—Chas W Fink, Henrich Fatter, Fred L Ford, Hunt Feorsberg, Frank H Frost (2), Thos Furmige.
G—Dr W G