

The Weekly Journal.

CHICOPEE, SATURDAY, March 22, 1856.

F. M. PRATT, G. & Co., are the Agents for the Journal, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payment. Their offices are at 119 Nassau street, New-York, and 10 State Street, Boston.

JAMES C. PRATT, Editor.

"WE MEAN TO SUBDUCE YOU, SIR!"

We honestly believe that it is as infamous to suffer wrong as to do wrong, provided the wronged party possesses the power of successful resistance. The principle of light, properly cultivated, and always kept within reasonable bounds, is, in our opinion, as necessary to help make a true man as any element in the human character. No one is justified in resenting every petty, imaginary insult; but those who will submit to gross injustice, when they can palsy the hand that smites them if they only try, almost deserve to wear the servile yoke of inferiority.

A few days ago, in the national senate, Douglas, alluding to the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, said:—"We intend to subdue you, sir!" In that remark, he simply enunciated the policy of the south, which is to "subdue" the free states, and make this nation a centralized despotism, whose chief idea shall be the constant acquisition of slave territory. And now we put the question, will you be subdued? Have you forgot the stock from whence you sprung? Do you not still remember the glorious achievements of your fathers, both in England and America? Despotism, no matter whether civil or religious, never could subdue them, and are we not their legitimate children? They trampled tyrants under their feet "with serene and lofty courage," and were the first to advance the idea that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." Shall we follow in the footsteps of those noble ancestors, and meet the demands of the south as they deserve? or shall we play the part of a fawning sycophant, a willing slave, and continue to obey the dictates of an oligarchy which now rules the nation with a rod of iron? Will you be subdued, as Mr. Douglas, speaking for that oligarchy, threatens? If so, be consistent, and talk no more of the followers of Cromwell, (your ancestors) of Plymouth rock, or of revolutionary glory; forget the men who pledged their "lives, fortunes and sacred honor" upon the altar of their country's enfranchisement; destroy all recorded statements of noble deeds and high resolve; look upon the magna charter of our liberties as an unmeaning paradox; and finally, be honest, and own yourselves the most contemptible slaves the world ever saw, created for the express purpose of cramming down "southern dirt" and glorifying political mountebanks.

But the north will not be subdued. As well talk of chaining the hurricane, or of bailing out the Atlantic with tea-spoons. The spirit of liberty is alive in the free states; it will laugh to scorn the threats of the "little giant" Douglas and his associates, and finally bury them in oblivion.

EXHAUSTLESS.—A merchant of San Francisco, who has pretty thoroughly explored the mining districts of that state, says that not one acre in a thousand throughout the mining region, has, as yet, ever been prospected, and that thousands of years must elapse before the mines will give out, for the reason that there will never be water sufficient to enable us to exhaust them.

SIX PLAGUES.—Lobbier facetiously says that the six plagues of a small town are—a lawyer with great knowledge, great sophistry, and no sense of justice; an ancient physician with little skill or manners; a preacher without any conscience; a quarrelsome soldier; a politician without principles; a man of letters who eternally dogmatizes.

OBJECT OF A POST OFFICE.—Lord Palmerston recently said in parliament:—"It was the opinion of those who had most studied the matter, that the main object of the post office was, not revenue, but to effect an easy and cheap transmission of correspondence for the convenience of the public, and the promotion of the commercial interests of the country."

THAWING OUT BY STEAM.—The fire department of Cincinnati have a locomotive steam boiler, with which all frozen hydrants, water pipes, hose, and other things, can be immediately thawed. There is a flexible tube attached to the boiler, to convey the steam to the point to be operated upon.

Not a single American paper in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island or Connecticut supports the Philadelphia nominations.

ICE.—The inhabitants of Wickford, R.I., have been facilitating the removal of the ice from their harbor, by means of gunpowder.

CHICOPEE NEWS.

The lecture of E. W. Bond, Esq., on Monday evening, upon the "character of the framers of the U. S. constitution," was interesting in facts, well worded, and calculated to impress the hearers with the great value of our noble institutions. Such lectures are calculated to do much good, as they carry people back to the early days of the republic—to the principles of the master workmen, who erected this temple of freedom, consecrated it to freedom's God, and after the magnificent structure was completed, preserved it from the rude attacks of internal foes. The men who framed the constitution will live as long as time shall last, and the constitution itself is revered by all true patriots as the noblest production of political wisdom.

A few days ago, Henry Ashley, a young man employed by the Ames Co., was fired at by a southerner, whose name we have not learned. Mr. A. tells the story as follows:—"The southerner was about to start for the western states with a concert company, and had made a partial agreement with him (Ashley) to act as agent; but he finally concluded not to accept the offer. Upon this, the southerner became excited, saying he had been fooled several times in that manner by others, and thought he should not be again. Sharp words ensued, and the consequence was as we have above stated. They were sitting at the time in one of the stalls in the saloon under the Cabot House. It was evening, and there was no light therein. The southerner fired under the table, probably with the intention of wounding Mr. A. in one of his limbs, but was not successful in the attempt. We do not know whether the matter has been settled between the two or not.

We hope people will beware of a traveling doctor, who calls himself Lyman Winthrop, and pretends that he can cure almost everything—can almost bring a corpse to life, and make it "jump Jim Crow." This sublime physician has dived our worthy employer out of several dollars, and not paying his printing bill; and has also cheated several other persons in this village.

The receipts of the donation party given to Rev. Mr. Lincoln, amounted to about \$80 in cash, beside several valuable presents. Remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Cone, Pettis, Bellamy and Lincoln; and a declamation was given by master Wm. Walker. Those who attended enjoyed the occasion much.

On Tuesday evening, officer Whitaker, assisted by Norman Danks, arrested Wm. Murphy, of the "Patch," for drunkenness. William resisted, and they were obliged to take him to the lock-up by force, while about two hundred Irish friends of the prisoner followed on. A short time after, some of the window glass in the house of Luman Danks (brother of Norman) was broken. Mr. D. immediately ran out, and overtook two or three Irishmen, and he feels confident that they were the perpetrators of the outrage.

Titus Chapin has, within a few days, received a letter from his son, residing in Topeka, Kansas, who seems to be very much pleased with the territory, and to have no desire to return eastward.

Phineas Seedman has sold his famous Durham calf for \$250; and it is to be transported to the Sandwich Islands.

On Saturday, two young Irishmen—Patrick McGuire and Michael Cornell—employed in Mr. Wyman's room, Dwight mills, got into a scuffle, when the former drew a knife upon the latter, and stabbed him in the bowels. At first, it was thought to be a fatal wound, but the young man now seems likely to recover.

The town librarian requests us to say that the following books are missing from the town library, and those who have drawn said books are requested to return them, as soon as possible:

Jordan and Dead Sea—Lynch, 75; 1st Vol. Gibbon's Rome, 108; Works of President Edwards, 167; Hist. Peninsular War—Napier, 193; Philosophy of Storms, 199; History of United States—Hildreth, 233; Popular Account of Ancient Egyptians—Wilkinson, 238; Greece and the Golden Horn—Oliver, 267; Pendergast—Thackeray, 302; Travels in Mexico—Gillman, 304; Dickens' Works, 309; Dickens' Works, 312; Book of Nature—Good; John Foster, Life, &c., 376; The Old World—Furness, 416; Songs of Labor, &c.—Whittier, 450; Plutarch Lives, 454; Freedom of the Will—Edwards, 463; True Story of my Life—Anderson, 504; Karanagh—Longfellow, 545; Life in Mexico, 552; Life and Voyages of Columbus, 582; Expedition to the Dead Sea—Montague, 584; Holmes' Poems, 595; Elements of Geology—Hitchcock, 646; 'Tis Sixty Years Since, 670; The Abbott, 678; Tales of a Grandfather, 695; Pioneers, 701; Old Red Sandstone, 721; White Slavery, &c., 740; Zenobia, 763; Voices of the Night,

771; Paul Jones, 1st vol., 779; Condition of Women, 809; History of Chivalry, 834; Memoirs of Empress Josephine, 842; Swiss Travelers, 856; History of Ireland, 869; China, 897; Quadrupeds, 916; Natural History, &c., 958; National Magazine, 1050; American Farm Book, 1069; Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1st vol., 1094; Little Ferns, 1113; Now-a-Days, 1185; Don Quixote, 1186.

We refer our readers to the "Festival of Beauty" advertisement, in another column.

Many of the scholars who have attended Mr. E. W. Clapp's writing school, being so well satisfied with his teaching and their improvement, have persuaded him to give another course of lessons. We advise all poor writers and new beginners to attend, as he takes particular pains with such. We know of several who were bad writers when they commenced taking his lessons, who can now write handsomely. His room for the next course will be over Buckingham's store, and he will commence on Thursday eve., March 27.

J. R. Childs, Esq., by being a member of the "Cosmopolitan Art. Association," has drawn a beautiful picture, which the association values at \$300. It represents a view from Mt. Orange, New Jersey, and was executed by Somers, the most gifted delineator of rocky scenery in America. It now hangs up in the selectmen's room, so that all who wish can have an opportunity of seeing it.

J. P. Phillips gives his concluding ball for the season, next Thursday evening, in Exchange Hall.

St. Patrick, who, the Irish affirm, banished all snakes and other venomous reptiles from Ireland, was hung in effigy upon an elm tree a short distance east of the Chicopee House, on the evening preceding St. Patrick's day.

I. M. Bullens has presented us with a box of "Leman's commercial pen," and, after a fair trial, consider them superior to any we have ever used. Those who wish for an excellent article should give Mr. B. a call.

P. B. Randolph will, under spiritual influence, speak in Cabot Hall, this (Saturday) evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Admittance, 10 cents. We notice that the press speaks highly of Mr. R.'s lectures.

For the Chicopee Journal.

The Chicopee Debating Society.

Mr. Eborra:—I just obtained a glimpse of a book, the other day, entitled "Journal of the 'Chicopee Debating Society,'" and being a little anxious as to its contents, I took the liberty of examining the volume somewhat, and then and there learned that the book was soon to change hands, for, as the record shows, the society have chosen a new secretary, as well as new officers to fill other posts of honor, and I trust of usefulness. But the gentleman who is so suddenly thrown out of office, does not seem to feel like complaining, nor does he seem to entertain any bitter feelings towards his fortunate successor, as the following extract, which I steal verbatim, will most abundantly testify. This extract is taken from the last page, written by the unfortunate and now ex-secretary of the society:

To WILLIAM BLISS, Secretary elect of the Chicopee Debating Society. By J. C. Havens.

Here ends my task! And now I'm asked By this blank book before me, If its to be laid In oblivion's shade, And remembered by me never more be? To which I reply, Without even a sigh, Or a we-begone look, like a monk confessor, Be of good cheer, You've nothing to fear, You'll be consigned to the care of my successor.

Yours,

TATTLER.

For the Chicopee Journal.

FURTHER INFORMATION WANTED.—The firemen of Chicopee would like to be informed if "One of Many" intended in his communication of last week to charge them with being intoxicated upon the occasion of the late fire. If so, they willingly take up the mailed glove, and stand ready to disprove the accusation. A FIREMAN.

Chicopee, March, 1856.

A prominent member of the American party informed us, a day or two ago, that he knew of only two or three persons in this town who seemed inclined to support the Fillmore ticket. We have conversed with only two persons who favor the nomination. We find in the Springfield American the following excellent communication upon the subject, which we suppose to be written by D. F. Randall. At least, such seems to be the general opinion: Correspondence of the Daily American.

CHICOPEE, March 12, 1856.

Mr. Eborra:—I was much pleased in reading your article in the Daily American of the 11th inst., to the question, "Are you going to support the nominations?"

Your candor and frankness will certainly be appreciated by the American party in western Massachusetts. You have answered that question just as I believe ten-tenths of the American party in Massachusetts would to day. Millard Fillmore is not, and will not be, the choice of the Americans of Massachusetts for president. And, in my humble opinion, the nomination of the Philadelphia convention will be repudiated by the party generally throughout the northern states. The act making Fillmore and Donelson candidates for president and vice president was conceived in iniquity, and consummated in direct violation of sentiments as repeatedly expressed by the Americans in the free states. Those sentiments are expressed and maintained by the party in this state, in what is called the Springfield platform, and those principles are thoroughly incorporated into the rank and file of our party in this state, and it is useless for any man, or set of men, to deny, or attempt to deny, the fact; and what makes the mystery still more mysterious, is that so many of our delegates, after having endorsed the Springfield platform themselves, and knowing full well, as they did, the sentiments of the party in this state upon the slavery question, should have carried so much *dangle* in their faces into that convention. Too much willingness was shown to yield to the wishes of the "southern wing" of the party. In short, a lamentable weakness in the back was too plainly exhibited. A. B. Ely asserts that one reason for his peculiar course in the convention was, to give the editor of the Springfield Republican a *chance to find some fault with him*. Just no reason at all. Just as though what that uncertain political wiper-slicer said could make any difference whatever.

To say the anti-slavery sentiment does not go hand in hand with the American, and is not so upheld by the majority of the American party at the north, is to deny truth, and the attempt of any man or set of men in Massachusetts to subvert or weaken its strength with the people, will not be for one moment tolerated. Had the Massachusetts delegation been firm, and true to their party and its principles, and had they united with delegates from the free states who indorsed the sentiments of the Springfield platform, they could have controlled that convention, and could have made a better nomination, or what is still better, no nominations at all. In my opinion, the names of Fillmore and Donelson were brought forward for the sole purpose to cause a split in the American ranks at the north. Some of the far-seeing ones from the "southern wing," after satisfying themselves that the anti-slavery sentiment of the north, in convention, if united, would carry the day, set themselves at work to "divide the house against itself," and the effectual manner in which it was done, needs no comment. It was the same species of trickery that sent Francis P. Blair up to Pittsburg to preside over a republican free soil convention, claiming to have been sent by the republican party of Baltimore, and intending, if that convention made a nomination, to have been the candidate for the presidency. That the north was out-generaled at Philadelphia, must be acknowledged; and I agree with you when you say "The American party had better appoint delegates to their own convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates whose Americanism is unquestionable, and who are not tainted by any ism outside of Americanism."

TRUE AMERICAN

THE SHOE BUSINESS OF LYNN.—For the past week our shoe manufacturers have been very busy in selling and shipping goods. The interruption to communication by the extreme cold weather has crowded operations into smaller compass than usual. Our manufacture have suffered no little inconvenience in being obliged to keep the goods which were sold; while sales were checked by the failure of buyers to arrive as early as common. But the stagnation is over—purchasers are plenty—shoes are going off rapidly, and the comparatively small stock will soon be reduced to a "beggarly remnant of empty boxes."

We learn, through the politeness of Mr. Pratt, of the express firm of Messrs. Pratt & Lumper, that the number of boxes carried by them over the Eastern rail road for the week ending on the 8th of March, was 2691. The number carried by other express, independent of railroad conveyance, during the same period, upon inquiry, we estimate to be nearly 2000, making the total amount shipped during that period not less than 4,600 boxes. Messrs. Pratt & Lumper took on one day 820, being the largest number of boxes ever taken from Lynn in any one day.

The high prices for stock continuing, with little probability of an early reduction, makes it apparent that instead of a surplus of goods, the supply will scarcely be equal to the demand the present season.—Lynn Bay State.

THE REEDER CASE.

On Wednesday, the friends of Kansas free achieved a great victory in the house of representatives. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved to lay the whole subject in relation to Gov. Reeder's right to a seat upon the table, which was voted down, by a vote of 93 yeas to 100 nays. Mr. Dunn's resolution, to send three persons to Kansas, (to be appointed by the speaker) to investigate matters, was then carried, by 104 yeas to 90 nays.

Mr. Greeley telegraphs as follows to the Tribune:—"Our friends elsewhere can hardly realize how great is the triumph won for free Kansas to-day."

CITY ARCHITECT, by W. A. Ranlett:—DeWitt & Davenport, N. Y.—Contains a number of original designs for stores, dwelling-houses, public buildings, beautifully engraved, and printed on fine paper. From a casual examination, we judge that it will be a popular work.

For the Chicopee Journal.

TABLES. A table of contents—a dinner-table; a table of discounts—a gambling table.

This subject of tables is suggestive.—There are pine tables and mahogany tables, which might give a lesson in economy or extravagance. There are card tables and work tables, which suggest that some of our work is only another name for play; and that much of our play would be hard work, if it were not for the name. There are interest tables, which possess such a different interest for the money borrower and the money lender. There are time tables, which remind one of railroad cars which will wait for no man, but during the past winter have allowed many men to wait for them. Indeed, it would not be difficult to show that this world turns on a table. What would become of agriculture and commerce if there were no tables to supply? What makes that man work from morning until night? He must have something to eat,—he is haunted by a table. Take away the tables, and all woman-kind might well say, "Our occupation is gone." So, whether tables move or not, they move the world. Surely, it is no new idea for spirits to make the table the medium of their communication, although some people may be oblivious on the subject.

The "table of contents" is an interesting table, although it does not receive the attention it deserves. Many persons are very particular with regard to what goes into the stomach; the body must be nourished, the taste must be pleased. Are they equally particular with regard to what enters the mind? They must have good beef. Do they demand good books? The beef they must have. Do they perceive that food for the mind is equally essential. They have their times to eat.—Do they have and use their time to read? Do they consider whether a book will be of any service to them or their children?

But the dinner table is the central point of interest. Do we not look upon it too much as a place to supply the wants of the body? Do we value the table as a place of family meeting? Do we consider how courteous and kind feeling may be learned and expressed there? If a boy is allowed to eat like a pig, can he ever become a man? Will not the coarseness run through his whole nature?

But we suspect the contents of the dinner table have a close connection with our discounts. Sydney Smith says:—"My friend sleeps late; he eats a strong soup, then a lobster, then some tart, and he dictates these esculent varieties with wine." The next day I call upon him; he is going to sell his house in London, and to retire into the country; he is alarmed for his eldest daughter's health; his expenses are hourly increasing, and nothing but a timely retreat can save him from ruin. All this is the lobster; and when over-excited nature has had time to manage this testaceous encumbrance, the daughter recovers, the finances are in good order, and every rural idea effectually excluded from the mind."

In these days of patent medicines, we have ventured to write a recipe for a dyspeptic, which may perhaps reduce the table of discounts.

1. Do not watch your stomach. The proverb tells you "the watched pot will not boil;" it reserves a prudent silence on the point whether the pot would boil if it were not watched. But the bodily organs will not act naturally, healthily, while you watch them.

2. Have your food cooked; do not eat rough or half-boiled potatoes.

3. Remember that you can not eat plowman's meals and do a lady's work.

4. Do not be afraid to laugh. Plants wither in the shade, and smiles are the sunshine in which the body and soul thrive.

5. Keep a clear conscience.

But our motto calls the gambling table a table of discount, and well it may. If we were to call a gambler a pauper, he would be offended. But how is he better? He inherits nothing; he earns nothing; he lives by chance, like a drone in the hive, or a leech on the social body; he shows no talent, no skill; he is too lazy to dig, too proud to beg, and just mean enough to swindle. But we shall be told there is a charm in these games. So, it is said, there is a charm for the bird in the eye of the serpent, and for a man in the eye of the lion; and so the victim moves on deliberately to its own destruction.

NIGHT SWEATS AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.—Among all the numerous medicines advertised for these complaints, none can be found so efficacious as Dr. Rogers' Liverwort, Thy, and Cachaalagan. It subdues the irritation, stops the sweating, and restores the strength in a very short space of time. It is well worth your trial, and can be had of any druggist.

Before the Missouri "border ruffians" commenced their foray upon Kansas, the 6 per cent stocks of Missouri sold in New York at 97. They are now down to 86! The 6 per cents of Ohio are held at 110!

THE DEFENSE OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The Alta California gives the following account of the defense of San Francisco harbor:

"The defenses of San Francisco harbor are progressing rapidly towards completion, and we learn that additional works are about being commenced on Angel Island and Lime Point, opposite the fort now building. The points now surveyed by the United States engineers are the fort on Port Point, to mount 154 guns; Lime Point, 80 guns; Black Point, 30 guns; two batteries on Angel Island, 40 guns; Alcatraz Island, 50 guns—making in the aggregate 354 guns, with a caliber ranging from 32 lbs. to 120 lbs. of columbinards, but very few under 64 lbs. With the completion of this tremendous armament, it must be a powerful fleet that would attempt an entrance into our harbor."

TEACHERS SENT TO THE WEST.—The last annual report of the agent of the national popular education society states that the total number of teachers sent to the west, &c., by that society, is 323, distributed as follows: To Indiana, 121; Illinois, 99; Missouri, 51; Iowa, 31; Wisconsin, 31; Michigan, 22; Ohio, 18; Tennessee, 0; Kentucky, 8; western Pennsylvania, 6; Minnesota, 3; North Carolina, 3; Alabama, 3; Texas, 3; Arkansas, 2; Mississippi, 1; California, 5; Oregon, 6. These teachers, all females, were bound to teach at least two years. In the northwestern states, the report says, there are 2,150,000 children between five and 18 years of age, and in the southwestern, 1,100,000.

IOWA.—The Chicago Free Press calls Iowa the Canaan of the emigrant. It says that the strife at Fort Dodge and Dacotah land office is very great. The seats in stages from Dubuque have been, in some cases, taken ten days in advance. A gentleman at Davenport states that during the early spring the desirable lands in the Dacotah district will be entirely absorbed. Land warrants are pouring into the offices of the prominent land agents of that section from parties all over the Union, to be located on speculation.

THE HALIBUT FISHERY.—About fifty sail of fine clipper schooners of eighty tons burthen, from the port of Gloucester, are now prosecuting the halibut fishery on George's Banks. They are manned by a hardy, daring crew of about twelve men to each vessel, who will be absent from home some three weeks. So far this spring they have had good luck on the banks, but the risk they run is very great, and the money obtained in the business hardly pays the expenses.

COTTON.—The first cotton spun by machinery in this country, was at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, December, 1790, by Samuel Slater, an English emigrant, who may be properly called the parent of the American cotton manufacture. As an evidence of that vast improvement in the culture and manufacture of the article, it is said that at that period good cotton cloth was fifty cents a yard.

The orthodox city mission of Boston employed last year 22 missionaries, 7 males and 15 females, who visited 9540 families, distributed large numbers of Bibles and tracts, induced 533 persons to attend church, gathered 785 children into Sabbath schools, induced 79 persons to sign the temperance pledge, and were instrumental in 77 hopeful conversions. About \$10,000 were expended in these operations.

The state of Iowa is said to contain 25,000 square miles underlain by the coal formation, and yet not a single seam in the whole of this vast deposit is known to exist over three and a half feet in thickness, or one from which its quantity and quality is likely to induce capitalists to embark any considerable sum in its development and working as a commercial operation.

SOAP FROM COTTON SEED.—Mr. Barnes,

a soap manufacturer in New Orleans, La., has manufactured a new article of soap, made from cotton seed; it is purely vegetable, and has the same properties as Castile soap; the color is dark, for the reason that it is made from the dirtiest portion of the seed. It is sold at six cents per pound.

THE PRIZE CURRENT of this week publishes full returns of the pork trade in the west, and also of the shipments east. The increase in the number packed up to the present time, as compared with last year, is 343,000, and the increase in the shipments east 155,000.

SHERIDAN'S MAIDEN SPEECH.—He was hoisted at for his presumption; his first and second attempts were wretched; and his friends advised him to retire from the rostrum forever. "Never!" said he, striking his breast; "it is here, and shall come out!"

It is estimated that 8,000,000 feet of lumber have been cut during the past winter on Wolf River, Wisconsin, and its tributaries. Nearly all this lumber is taken to a place called Oshkosh, where its value is about \$8 per 1000 feet.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

D. B. Potts, Publisher

OFFICE IN THE ROOM UNDER

CABOT HALL.

TERMS: \$1.50 in advance. A discount made

to Agents and Companies.

ADVERTISING.

The space occupied by 100 words, or not exceeding

that occupied by 12 lines of million type solid, shall

constitute a square.

One square 1 week 75 cts; 3 weeks \$1. Each insertion

afterwards 20 c.

One square 6 months \$5—year \$9.

One half square or less—1 week 50 cts; 3 weeks 75

cts. Each after insertion 10 c.

One half a square 6 months \$3—year \$5.

Twenty-five per cent advance for continuance in

advertising one week.

Probate Advertisements.—All kinds of Orders of

Notice, \$2.00 each; Executor's and Administrator's

Notices, \$1.25 each; Commissioners' Notices, \$1.50

each.

Insolvent Notices.—Messengers' Notices, \$2.00 each

Assignee's Notices, \$1.50 each.

Cards of acknowledgment, religious notices and the

like, one insertion, 50 cts per square.

Political notices, calls for conventions and secular

meetings to be charged the same as other notices or

advertisements similarly published.

Notices in news columns 10 cts per line one insertion,

but no charge made for the amount of \$2 per annum or

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NOTICE!

The subscriber intending to make a complete change in his business, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to make payment, before the 1st of February, in order to prevent their debts passing into other hands for collection. He would also request all persons having claims against him to present the same.

Chicopee, Jan. 13th, 1855. W. E. WINTWORTH.

Auction and General

Commission Store—No. 4, Exchange st.

THE subscriber intends to carry on the Auction and

Commission business, and will receive every description

of property, for which he has extensive stock, and

is willing to make liberal advances on goods

consignments for sale at auction, for which prompt

returns will be made. In cases where parties are leaving

Chicopee, or neighborhood, he will buy Furniture,

or other articles, at a reasonable cash price.

In the auction room, there is at present, and now

on hand, a large lot of

Letter and Account Paper

Envelopes, Slates, upwards of 1000 volumes of

standard and other publications, by the most celebrated

ancient and modern authors. Also, Catalogues of

looking glasses, Clocks, Cutlery, Galvanized

all kinds, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, with many

articles that usually find their way into an Auction

Room, and which he will sell at a low price.

Chicopee, Jan. 13th, 1855. W. E. WINTWORTH.

DON'T

'Wait for the Wagon.'

It is not necessary to 'wait for the wagon' any

longer, for it has arrived already, and tumbled its

contents into the

Boston One Price Clothing Store.

If one may judge from the appearance of the place,

that wagon has arrived a great many times, and car-

ried larger loads of choice

Ready Made Clothing

For the winter season, to the said store. Our stock of

Overcoats,

French Sacks,

Pants,

Vests,

Drawers, Cerralls, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars,

Gloves, Suspenders,

Umbrellas, Trunks,

HATS AND CAPS

Is full and complete, and offers to the purchaser

an easy chance to make a selection.

We have a good assortment of

Boys' Clothing

Ready for sale, upon our counters.

We need not boast of what we have done or

can do. The public are already aware that we have

a very large assortment of goods; that we

sell them at very low prices, charging rich and

poor alike, and sending all off satisfied that they

can trade at our store as cheap as at any

place in the State.

You need not wait for the wagon any longer,

but come and buy.

Boston One Price Clothing Store, Chicopee.

WM. MURRAY.

J. & J. E. HOLT,

Silver Platers,

And manufacturers of Harness Trimmings, Numbers

and Letters,

No. 96 Union street, Boston.

COSMOPOLITAN

ART ASSOCIATION!

SECOND YEAR.

ARRANGEMENTS for the Second Collection of

this new and popular literary work, for the diffusion

of Literature and Art, have been made on the

most extensive scale.

Among the works already engaged, is the fol-

lowing:

"GENOA CRUCIFIX."

In forming the new collection, the diffusion of

works of American Art, and the encouragement of

American artists, have not been overlooked. Com-

missions have been issued to many of the most dis-

tinguished American Artists, who will contribute

some of their finest productions. Among them are

three Marble Busts, executed by the greatest living

sculptor, —Hiram Powers:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

The Father of his Country;

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

The Philosopher;

DANIEL WEBSTER,

The Statesman.

A special agent has been appointed and made care-

ful and judicious selections of foreign works of art,

both in Bronze and Marble; Statuary and choice

paintings.

The whole forming a large and valuable collection

of paintings and Statuary, to be distributed free

among the members of the Association for the second

year.

Terms of Membership.

The payment of three dollars constitutes one

member of this Association, and entitles him to

NOTICE!

WANTING TO EVERY SENSIBLE WOMAN.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

No woman of delicate is willing to disclose the

trials she has to undergo, even to her friends, and

often to her physician.

This remedy, and delicate is willing to disclose the

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