

The Weekly Journal.

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Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Journal.

THE SLAVE MOTHER.

"O leave this darling child to me,
Its form is in my heart;
I know too well that I shall die,
If we are forced to part;
Thrice have ye torn my loved away,
O God! what scenes I've passed—
My blood runs chill, my brain grows wild,
O leave me but the last!"
She might as well have poured her prayers
Upon the ear of death—
The hammer fell, and dearest ties
Were sundered at a breath—
Night came, and through the forest dark,
A child and mother sped,
She heeded not the thorns beneath,
The beating storm o'erhead.
But how she gained Ohio's shore,
Through marshy swamp and dell,
And how she crossed the crackling ice,
O none but God can tell!
And when she trod the Freedom soil,
Safe with her infant boy,
Her throbbing heart tumultuous beat
In wild, delicious joy.
But hark! the hunter's on the way,
His hounds have crossed the wave,
Yet never shall that dark browed boy
Become the white man's slave;
One parting kiss—and swift she dashed
Her idol in the stream—
Then turned and fled—but fell, as pierced
Her heart its dying scream!
God help the childless mother now,
Not one free foot of ground
To save the panting fugitive,
In all the nation round;
Not one bright blade leaps from its sheath
To free those shackled hands,
Whose reins shall pour their purple tide
On Alabama's sands.
They bound her to a withered tree,
Fast fell the torturing stroke,
But soon she felt its power no more
Than did that blasted oak;
Her soul defied them, and her voice
Rang with her parting breath—
"I summon you to follow me
Into the land of death!"
A strong man on his dying bed
Wrote on his tombstone:
One voice was ever in his ear,
One shriek of mortal woe;
Its eye sent arrows through his soul,
That scarred from his side,
O for more terrible than her's,
The wretched death he died!
W. G. B.
Chicopee Mass.

CALIFORNIA GAMBLING SCENE.

A writer in Bentley's Miscellany, whose fortunes led him to San Francisco in 1852, presents a fearful picture of the scenes enacted at that period in the gambling-hells of the golden capital.
The visitors are suddenly crowding round a table, where high play is apparently going on. Let us go to, and see it. A young fellow is standing at the table, between the keeper of the table and his confederate—the first of whom is slowly shuffling a pack of cards, for the sake of employment till the play commences, while the other watches, with his little piercing gray eyes, the cards as they are turned up. The game itself is strange to us, although the Spaniards, on the other side of the table, who follow its vicissitudes and the hands of the dealer with a scarcely perceptible smile, and without staking for the present, seem to understand it better than we do. It is monte, a Spanish game, and played with Spanish cards, and the strange figures on them, the crossed swords and golden balls, the horsemen instead of queens, &c., attract the stranger's eye above all, and impart a much higher and mysterious charm to the bags of silver and gold staked upon them. The young fellow in whom we feel an interest from the outset can not be more than sixteen years of age. He is tall and thin, and his features would have something effeminate about them, were it not for the gleaming eye and the ashly, firmly-compressed lips. His right hand is supported on the green cloth of the table, upon the center of which piles of dollars form a barrier round a heap of gold, as well as sacks of gold dust, and three or four largish nuggets and ingots, more for ornament than use. His left hand is in his pocket, and from beneath his hat two or three locks of auburn hair peep out. His stake, amounting perhaps to twenty or five-and-twenty "eagles," is on the horseman, and his gleaming eyes are fixed nervously on the hands of the dealer.
The latter, an American, sits coldly and calmly behind his table, with the card in his hand ready to turn up, and casting, at intervals, a rapid glance at the stakes to see that all is in order. The ace and queen are the uppermost cards—and the young fellow has won, and a triumphant smile plays on his lips.
"I'll pay you back now for the other

night, Robertson," he laughed, hoarsely, between his scarce opened lips.
"I hope so!" replies the banker, calmly, with an equivocal smile. "You're in luck, Howell, and ought to take advantage of it."
"I leave it on the queen, and put this lot on the three." Here and there a few stakes are altered or withdrawn, and the cards are turned up again. Both lose!
The young man grows a fearful but hardly audible oath; but his hand brings almost involuntary fresh booty to light in the shape of a bag of gold-dust, which the banker does not even deign to glance at. The bag might contain about two pounds, and the Spaniard, standing opposite, now throws a couple of ounces on another card.
"You do not trust the gentleman's luck, senior," the banker said, smilingly, as he held the cards firmly in his left hand, but kept his eye sternly fixed inquiringly on that of the Californian.
"Quien sabe?" he muttered, with indifference; but—his card has gained.
The young gambler uttered another fearful oath, and his hand sought frenziedly in his pockets for more money, but in vain. "Not there—not there—gone, robbed!" he stammers to himself; and he measures distrustfully and anxiously those standing round him. He meets only indifferent or sarcastic glances.
"Come, stranger! if you don't play any longer, make room for some one else!" said a bearded man, dressed in dirty blue and torn blouse; it seems to me you've done."
"I'll stop here as long as I like!"
"Come, sir, if you don't play, make room for another party," said the second banker, who sat close to him; our table is, besides, quite crowded."
"I have been robbed!" the young man shouted, casting a furious glance on the blouse—"shamefully robbed!"
"Well, don't look at me, young fellow, in that way," said the man in the blouse, quietly.
"I'll look at whom I please, and any one who can't stand it may turn away."
"Room there!" the man shouted, turning his head to those behind; and, seizing the young gambler with a giant's grasp, he lifted him up and hurried him back.
"Take care, take care!" several voices shouted at the same moment; and two or three hands threw up the arm of the madman, who, armed with a revolver, and careless of the consequences, was aiming point-blank at his assailant's head. Though so quickly seized, the young scoundrel managed to fire twice before they could tear the pistol from him, and one bullet broke the globe of a lamp, while the other went into the ceiling, and brought down a shower of plaster. It was not the only mark of the same sort up there.
"Thank ye," the miner in the blue shirt quietly said to the surroundings, and without caring farther for the infuriated lad, who was foaming at the mouth and struggling with those who held him, he took a packet of gold out of his waistcoat pocket and put it on the nearest card. The young gambler had in the meanwhile been dragged to the door by several powerful Irish volunteers, where he was received by two policemen, summoned from the adjacent station, and borne off to duance vile. All the curiosity mongers in the room—and their name was legion—had thronged up to the spot where the shot had been fired, to see as much as possible of the anticipated row. Even the counter was deserted for a second or two—but not longer. At this moment, too, shouts, laughter, and noise, were heard from the other side of the room. What had occurred there?
"Bravo!—that was capital!—hurrah!" the mob shouted, and the shrill voice of a man, who was energetically protesting against something or other, was continually drowned in noisy bursts of applause. A peculiar circumstance had taken place here, in which the mob speedily performed the functions of judge and jury, and gave its verdict.
A man in a black-tailed coat and dark trousers, very clean and respectable, had come for seven evenings in succession to the same table, had watched the game for a while, until at last he produced a small canvas bag from his breast-pocket and laid it on a card. The card won the first evening, and he emptied the bag on the table to count the money. It contained twenty-

eight Spanish dollars, which the banker quietly paid him, and the 'gentleman' quitted the table with his earnings, without deigning to tempt Dame Fortune again.— On the second evening he returned, staked, and the card lost. With the greatest coolness he opened the bag, seized the corners, shook out the money—and it contained precisely the same sum as on the previous evening—and quitted the room. On the third, fourth, fifth and sixth evenings, the same story. The bankers began to know the man, and amused themselves about his strange conduct; as usual, he lost, took up the bag, and walked away.
The seventh evening arrived. It was just a minute after eight, and the one banker said laughingly to the other—"We have treated him too hard, and frightened him away," when his comrade laughed, and the man in the black coat, without altering a feature, or paying any attention to the whispering and laughing, took his usual place, quietly watched the progress of the game till a quarter past eight, and then laid the bag all knew so well upon a deuce that had just been turned up.
A couple of cards were turned up without the two making its appearance. At last the three fell to the left, and to the right—a scarcely perceptible smile played on the banker's lips. The stranger turned deadly pale, but without uttering a syllable about the change in his luck, he stretched out his hand to the sack, and was on the point of opening it, in order to count the dollars, when the banker said laughingly:
"Let it be; I know how many are in it—eight-and-twenty. Am I not precisely right?"
"Not exactly," said the man, calmly, and shook the silver out on the table. He then shook the bag still more, and a roll of bank notes, slightly wrapped together, fell out.
"What is that?"—the banker—cried—in alarm, and the audience pressed curiously round.
"My stake!" the man said, with apparent indifference, as he unfasted the thread that bound the notes.
"Stop, that will not do!" the banker cried as he threw down the cards; "that's false play. You only played eight-and-twenty dollars on the previous evening."
"False play?" the man shouted, and his eye-brows were menacingly contracted.— "Prove it, you shufflers! Did I not lay the bag just as it is on the card—and have you ever refused to pay it unopened?"
"No! that's all correct—quite right," said those around, who are always glad to oppose the banker, because they are firmly convinced that he does not play fairly, although they continually throw away their money. "He staked and won, and must be paid," others shouted.
"Count your money—how much is it?" said the banker, who had hurriedly exchanged a few words with his confederate seated opposite—"how much is it?"
"In the first place, twenty-eight dollars in silver," he said, calmly, while the bystanders laughed heartily. "Then here in bank notes—two, three, four, yes, eight hundred dollars; and then—"
"What more?"
"A small bill on Dollsmith Brothers, as good as silver, accepted and all—the money need only be fetched—for three thousand."
"Three thousand, the banker yelled, starting in dismay from his chair. "Why, that would make nearly four thousand dollars altogether! Are you mad? Do you expect me to pay that?"
"Don't I?" the stranger asked in surprise. "Would you not have taken it if I had lost?"
"Of course he would—of course. Do you ask whether they would take it? Everything they can get, and a little more too," shouted the voices round the table.
"He must pay!"
"Gentleman!" the banker protested, in the poor prospect of turning their hearts—gentlemen, this person staked every evening for the entire week—
"And lost every time," another interrupted him. "I have been present several times, and have heard so from others, and he never made the slightest objection."
"But that was only eight-and-twenty dollars!"
"And if it had been so many thousands, all the same."
"But do let me finish," the banker shriek-

ed with aspen lips and furious glances; he only shook out twenty-eight dollars on the table, and kept the paper back."
"Prove that I ever had a cent more than twenty-eight dollars in the bag," the stranger exclaimed contemptuously; you won't get off by such excuses."
"Why did you not keep the bag as well, companero?" laughed a Spaniard who stood near.
"We always stick to everything that is staked."
"If he had lost again, no more than the confounded dollars would have come out of the bag," the banker growled.
"Possible; but it can't be proved," the surrounding players laughed. "You must pay up."
"Hanged if I do," the banker shouted, and struck the table with his fist. "This is a new sort of robbery you are trying upon me; but you've come to the wrong customer—I won't pay."
"I've lost two hundred dollars by you in the last half hour," a gigantic Kentuckian shouted, as he elbowed his way to the table, "and was forced to pay up to the cent. If you refuse to pay that fellow, you must fork over my money again."
"And mine too!" a multitude of voices ejaculated.
Another banker from an adjoining table had in the mean time come up, and had whispered a few words to his comrade, during the height of the tumult. The loser for a time refused, but at last yielded to his persuasions, and took up the money to count it, while both carefully examined the notes and bills. There could be no objection raised against either, and with a heavy sigh the banker paid the money, which took all on his table, as well as several packets of gold dust, which the stranger carefully cut open, examined, and then weighed at the bar. All was in order;—and concealing the money in various pockets, he thrust what remained into the mysterious bag, and then quitted the room, after bowing his thanks to the surroundings, which were returned by a thundering hurrah and shouts of applause.
AMERICAN CLIMATE.
Dr. Holmes, in a recent lecture on the "Americanized European," says:
When a British steamer unloads her living cargo at our wharves, at once is recognized the contrast between the reddened and rounded face, the plump developed limb and muscle, as compared with the American. They fill their coats fuller, they walk more briskly, they articulate more vigorously, they are warm, jolly and athletic.
The change in complexion was attributed to difference in climate. The prevalent early decay of teeth was charged to the same cause. The numerous pale faces to be seen and languid ailments so fashionable, he said, should not be attributed to wrong living and wrong habits as the mainly were. There were faults in this respect—lamentable faults—but the invalid was too much scolded. The lecturer adverted to means within the reach of every American to counteract the baneful physical phenomenon to which he was subjected. The importance of air and exercise was not, he said, sufficiently understood. The English gentlemen hunt, shoot, ride, box, play at cricket, get up pedestrian matches, and the English ladies leap fences on their hunters, tramp about like dromedaries on foot, drive four in hand in their equipages. The reason is they come into the world with good stout, solid organizations. Why American ladies do not heartily join in such out-door exercises is because they have not vigorous stamina, the overflowing red blood in their veins, the substantial muscle in their limbs, that drive to such exercises, as a rational outlet for their superfluous vitality. The changeable weather discouraged such exercises. The vasculations of temperature contrasted with England were referred to as causing much of ill health in America. The vegetative life of the American, and attendant pale complexion, narrow face, faulty teeth, spare outlines, fatigued features, were all only owing to the action of the elements and the imponderable agencies with which he was surrounded. There was not, however, the lecturer stated, a material difference in the longevity of the inhabitants of Old England and the denizens of New England. The American had strength of endurance—few lotus eaters or lazzaroni are among them. The body of the American

is chastened and prepared for life and made bold by the scourges of the lawless elements.
CHOOSE A MANLY AVOCATION.
A cotemporary truly remarks that to lounge all day on a sofa, or to stand behind a counter and talk nonsense with simpering girls, or to carry cups and saucers from the dining table to the side-board, and from the side-board to the dining table, furnishes neither physical nor mental exercise enough for a man. The principle of the low-minded is to shift off labor and responsibility, and to resort to any expedient in order to live with as little exertion as possible. In a country like this, in which the avenues to competency are open to all, it is humiliating to find robust men begging for situations which girls could fill. Those who in youth shrink from the manly struggle for distinction, rarely afterwards exert themselves to retrieve loss time. When once a man becomes unsexed, he sinks down into utter helplessness, quite below the level of his sphere and of his race. Having lost all respect for himself, he neither receives nor deserves the respect of others. Choose a manly profession, and then adhere to it. Of all servility, shun servility to the customs of a class. Why should an honorable man fear the censures of others, if he possess a consciousness of his own integrity, and set up his own standard of right? The whole wardrobe of external virtues is utterly valueless, if it conceal a weak resolution, a mean spirit or a cold heart.
PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINES.
The coal area of Pennsylvania is about 15,000 square miles, 10,000 of which lies west of the Alleghenies and principally in the valley of the Monongahela. The veins are from two to twelve feet in thickness, and will yield, upon an average, 200,000 bushels per acre. At that ratio, about 50 acres are annually exhausted. And there being 640 acres in a square mile, it would require almost thirteen years to exhaust one square mile. If there are then 10,000 square miles of coal, we should not be able to use up the coal at that rate of consumption in less than 769 years. But, from the rapid increase of the population of the west, and coincident increase of manufacture of every description, in fifty years we may want the amount quadrupled, so that from three to five hundred years will exhaust the first upper strata of coal. About three hundred feet below, there is a three feet vein which must be made accessible in the course of another hundred years.
THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.
It is worthy of notice, among the signs of the times, that in many towns where Mr. Sumner has lately spoken, he has been welcomed and heard by men of all parties, forgetful of former differences. At Lynn, the meeting at which he spoke was organized by the choice of six vice-presidents, being the ex mayors of the town, whigs, democrats and free soilers, without distinction of party. At Lowell he was introduced to the audience by a whig, and on the platform were the mayor of the city, the speaker of the house, and distinguished citizens, while such whigs as Hon. Linus Child occupied prominent seats and testified much interest in the occasion. The Newburyport Herald spoke of his audience there as "the most intelligent collected this season." In smaller towns, as we understand, the attendance has been general. All this shows that the old party ties have lost their influence, and that the people are ready to hear the truth.
JOURNEYMAN PRINTERS.—From high to low they are the same careless, well informed, good hearted men—knowing how to act better than they do. Nothing at times, yet everything if occasion requires it. We have seen one and the same individual of the craft, a minister in California, a boatman on the western canal, a lawyer in Missouri, a sheriff in Ohio, a sailing master on board a privateer, an auctioneer in New York, a pressman in a garret printing office.
One thing is evident, every person that chooses can't be a printer. Braius are necessary.—Ez.
A light-fingered chap, having been arrested for stealing a gold watch, gave as an excuse that he was unwell. The doctor advised him to "take something."

THOUGHTS AND FACTS.
Time is like an India-rubber bag; the more you crowd into it the more it will hold.
A few drops of ether in a bottle of oil will prevent it from ever becoming rancid.
Politeness is one of the cheapest things in the world. It pays the best of dividends, and no one ever yet lost anything by investing in it.
The Irish shopkeeper, who was lately cheated by an old woman stealing a jar of whiskey, and leaving a jar of water in its place, described her as speaking in a strange dialect, neither Irish nor English. A punster said he had reason to complain of the jar-gon.
It is an interesting fact that the word piety, among the old Romans, meant family affection, whether on the part of children or parents, or of brothers and sisters toward each other.
Mr. Jay tells a good story of the Rev. John Newton, namely—that a countryman once said to him, "You often speak of our forefathers; now I know of only three—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Pray, sir, who is the fourth?"
A wag observes that he looks under the marriage head for the news of the week.
He is a wise man who learns from every one; he is powerful who governs his passions; and he is rich who is contented.
SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN FRANCE.
France is the largest producer of beet sugar in the world. A favorite soil and climate, and a rural and industrious population, contribute to the successful prosecution of the beet sugar manufacture. This manufacture originated during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte. His continental system raised colonial produce to an almost fabulous price. The high rate of sugars induced many to look around for the means of producing sugar at home, and an impetus was given to the search, by the offer of a magnificent premium by the emperor to the successful discoverer of a permanent home source of supply. Of all the plans tried the beet proved the most promising, but forty years elapsed before the manufacture of beet sugar was enabled to cope successfully with colonial sugars. From France the culture spread through Belgium, Germany, and far into the interior of Russia, and now there is produced of this kind of sugar on the continent of Europe, three hundred and sixty millions of pounds, nearly one half of which is manufactured in France, in three hundred and thirty-four manufactories. In the vicinity of Lillie the average yield of the sugar beet is sixteen tons to the acre, and at Valenciennes, nineteen tons. In some localities twenty-five tons are produced.
From experiments lately made at Cambridge and Donai, it appears that the yeast of beet root employed in the proportion of one-half only, of the quantity used of beer yeast, produced the same effect in making bread.
At the Unitarian festival in Boston, Francis E. Parker said, religion was so confused in Boston that it had become really difficult to ascertain whether a man believed in anything firmly enough to entitle him to swear in a court of justice. A witness was questioned as to his belief: "Your honor," was the answer, "I am a free thinker, a Roman Catholic." And another addressed the court after this wise: "How shall I swear?—I am an American citizen, born of Hebrew parents, and go to Theodore Parker's meeting!"
HON. JOHN P. HALE.—We stated last week, that this gentleman had been a consistent total abstinence man for years.—We felt assured that we then spoke within limits, and we were glad to hear him say in his speech at the convention on Friday, that he had not drunk a drop of ardent spirit for twenty years. We trust this will seal the mouths of his defamers.
N. H. Phoenix.
A gentleman, while in church, intending to scratch his head, in mental absence, reached over into the next pew and scratched the head of an unmarried lady. He discovered his mistake when she sued him for a breach of promise of marriage.
TWISTIFICATIONS.—A mahogany child's chair was recently advertised for sale; also, a great man's coat, and an elegant lady's shawl.

The Weekly Journal.

CHICOPEE, SATURDAY, July 14, 1855.

S. M. PETERSON & 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 payments. Their offices are at 119 Nassau street, New-York, and 10 State Street, Boston.

JAMES C. PRATT, Editor.

UTAH.

Two weeks ago, we published an article in relation to the Utah question, and took the ground, although rather hesitatingly, that she should be admitted into the confederacy. We still incline to that opinion; but the subject is a difficult and knotty one—probably the most so of any question which has ever come before the American people. There can be very strong arguments produced on both sides. Great evils can be imagined if she is admitted into the Union, and also great ones if congress refuses to admit her. One of the two things must be done, however, and the only course seems to be to take the least of the two evils. A friend has requested us to publish the following, against her admission, from the Wisconsin Democratic Press:

The immense tide of immigration that has recently set in upon our shores, under the guise of Mormon elders and prophets, to inhabit the great valley of the Salt Lake, is well calculated to create a feeling of solicitude in the minds of the people of the United States as to the future of Utah territory. If the influx continues for the next two years at the same rate, there is every probability that they will by that time be demanding admission into the Union as a state, with a constitution legalizing what is revolting to every pure minded man or woman, and what is punished as a crime in every civilized country in the world. We refer, of course, to polygamy. This crime, it is well known, is preached up by these elders, prophets and leaders as a virtue, and practiced by the Mormons with more devotion than any other dogma of their creed.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen religious liberty. But in doing so it does not provide that a man, or a set of men, or a sect, can set at defiance the law of the United States. If in worshipping Mahomet, or Joseph Smith, or Juggernaut, we give no offense to society nor to the recognized laws of the land, then we come under the protection of the constitution and are clearly entitled to all the rights and privileges guaranteed therein. But should the tenets of our faith lead us to do that which is demoralizing and dangerous to the welfare of society, it is then clearly the duty of the state not only to deprive us of those rights, but to punish us for the wrong we may have perpetrated against the laws. Polygamy is no more a virtue in Utah than it is in Washington; and why it should be rewarded by a governorship in the one place, and with state prison in the other, is not very clear.

That the congress of the United States granted such a community as the Mormons even a territorial government, is a standing rebuke to the country; and that president Fillmore appointed such a professed libertine as Brigham Young governor of Utah is altogether inexplicable. What could have possessed them that they thus acted? Pretending to be Christians, with a high sense of honor and integrity, they grant a government to a people whose most prominent characteristic is not only the demoralization of woman, but also her actual enslavement. Polygamy is the sure precursor to the degradation of the female sex; for whenever a man wants a slave he marries a woman who will drudge and toil for her lord and master, to be driven forth at his caprice, a Nigger in the wilderness. Let "woman's rights" preachers turn their attention for a season to the degradation of the fair sex in Utah by these saints; let them see how she is made a beast of burthen to avaricious and unprincipled men, who, to satisfy their lust and their cupidity, under the semblance of "marriage," make these innocent but deluded slaves to them for life.

Should congress admit Utah into the United States, with a constitution legalizing polygamy, what will be the result? Will it not be public recognition of the virtue of a plurality of wives? Will it not have a tendency to loosen the morals of the community, and render marriage and prostitution? If Utah becomes a state, she will send her senators and representatives to congress; and if these are allowed to have their harems at Washington city, may we not also expect that others will do the same? And shall we punish a representative from Boston for doing what a representative from Utah does? Suppose, however, that Washington city be neutral ground, and that the doctrines of General Cass regarding the rights of Americans to religious liberty prevail there, what is the moral lesson to be drawn therefrom? If our law-makers do so and so, why not also we?

There is one argument in the above which does not amount to anything. If polygamy is legalized in Utah, it is not in Washington, and if the former should be admitted, her senators and representatives could no more take their "spiritual wives" to Washington than slaveholders can take their slaves to any of the free states.

OREGON WILL SOON BE A STATE.—The people of Oregon have voted to have a state government; the convention to frame a constitution will soon meet, and congress, at its next session, will add another star to the "glorious constellation"—making 32—seventeen free, and fifteen slave.

CHICOPEE NEWS.

A friend has handed us the following account of an exciting incident:

A few days since, a suit of male apparel was observed lying upon the rocks just below the dam which feeds the grist-mill in this village, and near a deep hole, where our youth are in the habit of bathing. No one appearing to claim the clothes for some time, excitement became rife, and many persons visited the place, and various conjectures were made as to the whereabouts of the owner of the toggery. Finally, it became evident to the minds of some that he must have gone in to bathe, and was drowned. Accordingly, a deputy sheriff was called, and a jury of inquest summoned to sit upon and examine—not the dead body, but—the clothes of the missing unfortunate. These were duly overhauled, some three cents or so found in one of the pockets of the pantaloons, and under such circumstances, it was deemed necessary to search for the lost corpse. A minute description of the wardrobe was taken with paper and pencil, and grapples, &c. were about to be put into requisition, and all were agog with excitement, when a ghostly voice was heard to issue from an adjoining thicket, in these words:—"What in— are you doing with my clothes?" A veritable *hombre* immediately made his appearance, and in a few words, explained the matter. It seems he had started on a fishing excursion, and had doffed this suit and replaced it with one more appropriate to his occupation, and having been absent some time, the curiosity of several individuals had become awakened—hence the excitement. But the cream of the matter is, that a "cruener's" jury should be called before finding a corpse.

Last Saturday evening, there was considerable "noise and confusion," and some quarrelling, in a house near the junction railway station, occupied by two Irish families; the fuss was caused by some of the inmates of the aforesaid building worshipping at the shrine of Bacchus. Officer Porter was sent for, but the rioters, hearing that such was the case, and not wishing to spend the night in the lock-up, fled before he arrived.

We advise those who purchase charcoal of unknown peddlers to see that they get full measure. On Tuesday, a man from West Springfield came to this village with a quantity of coal, which he offered for sale, and used what he called a two bushel basket as a measure, but it was discovered that it held only a bushel and a half. The town sealer of weights and measures, upon hearing of this, went to the man and made him give up the basket.

The Ames Co. has commenced making a colossal statue of Benjamin Franklin. It will, when completed, be placed in— street, in Boston.

M. D. Whittaker, Esq. of Chicopee Falls, has been appointed judge of the Chicopee police court, and J. R. Childs, Esq. assistant.

We have heard it stated—but don't how true the statement is—that there is to be a "United American" lodge organized in Chicopee. If we mistake not, Ned Buntline was the originator of this order. Secret organizations have had their day.

Mr. William Reed, of Chicopee, killed a rattlesnake in Chester a few days since—3 feet and 9 1-2 inches in length, and having ten rattles.

Holyoke people have been trying to persuade Rufus Mosher, the popular proprietor of the Chicopee House, to take charge of the Holyoke House, and we believe he has concluded to do it. He will, however, continue as manager of his hotel in this place, and will continue to be a resident of Chicopee.

Mr. Stoeber left Chicopee on Tuesday for Philadelphia, and is going from thence to Minnesota. He wishes us to say that the winters in the territory are not so unpleasant as in New England, on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, notwithstanding mercury sinks lower in the former than in the latter. Pioneer life has cured him of dyspepsia.

There were two mistakes in Miss Lanckton's poetry last week:—"Mrs. Curtis" should have read "Mrs. Curtis;" and in the fifth verse, "little" ought to have been "bitter." We are oftentimes obliged to read the proof-sheet in haste, and hence, there are occasional blunders.

Patrick Fitzgerald was arrested on Monday by officer Whittaker, and brought before A. Doolittle, Esq. for examination, charged with selling liquor contrary to law. He was found guilty, and fined \$10 and costs—making \$27.59,—and sentenced to imprisonment in the house of correction for twenty days, and thirty days in addition, if he should refuse to pay fine and costs, and was also ordered to recognize in the sum of \$1,000 not to violate the law for a year. He paid up—Ladd for commonwealth.

Thomas Murray was arrested by officer Porter, and tried by A. Doolittle, Esq., July 13, for selling liquor contrary to law.

He was declared guilty, and the fine and costs amounted to \$27.06, and 20 days' imprisonment and \$1,000 bonds beside.

We refer our readers to Mr. Doolittle's advertisement, in another column; and also to the coal advertisement of Charles W. Chapin. Mr. C. formerly resided in Chicopee.

Know Something State Convention.

The know somethings of this commonwealth had a state convention in Worcester on Tuesday. P. Emory Aldrich, of Worcester, formerly a whig, was chosen president, and Charles W. Slack, of Boston, formerly a free soiler, secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of an immediate and honest union of all the people of the state, who believe that freedom rather than slavery should be the controlling element in our national policy.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each congressional district be appointed to correspond and co-operate with the members of all the various parties in the commonwealth favorable to a fusion movement upon the above basis, and this committee shall be authorized, in conjunction with them, to call a state convention in August or September next, or whenever, in their judgment, the time for such convention shall have arrived.

A committee of twenty-two was accordingly appointed—L. A. Moody of Chicopee and Francis Bates of Springfield from this district.

The proceedings were marked with perfect harmony, and a strong desire for fusion was expressed by all the speakers.

Now let the members of the Springfield convention act as men above small things, and take similar ground, and the other anti-slavery elements will fall into line, and the freedom lovers of this commonwealth, standing upon a republican platform, can march to the polls in a compact body, like the "well-knit Macedonian phalanx." Such a course will be felt throughout the free states, and do much to make the north a unit at the next presidential election.—What matters it if some of the aristocratic politicians of the state—such as George S. Hillard and Robert C. Winthrop—do oppose a fusion? All wisdom and "respectability" is not concentrated in the leading men of Boston, and "Bourbonism" has not now the power to control Massachusetts politics.

WONDERFUL HARVEST IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Courier has information from all sections of the state, to the effect that there is every reasonable prospect of a harvest unparalleled in the history of Kentucky. Every species of grain has grown with the greatest luxuriance. The orchards are bowed down with their fruitful loads. Hemp promises to be a fine yield, and the tobacco will be far better than last year.

The Paris "Presse" quotes Lord Gray's estimates of the loss of life, putting it at 600,000 men in all, 250,000 on the side of the Russian, and 250,000 on the side of the allies. It then gives the Turkish loss 120,000, leaving, by a very simple process of subtraction, 130,000 for England and France. 50,000 for the former, and 80,000 for the latter, are the conclusions of this estimate of human slaughter.

THE OLDEST POSTMASTER IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. John Bickel, of Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, is the oldest postmaster in the United States. He was appointed under Jefferson's administration by Gideon Granger, on the 23d of September, 1802, and has held the office fifty-three years next September. He is eighty-two years old, and does all the business himself.

ELECTIONS.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday; and North Carolina on the second Thursday of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month.

PLEASANT FOR TOBACCO-CHEWERS.—The Worcester Transcript says: "We notice a man about our streets, collecting into a bag old stumps of cigars. In our large cities, the collecting of old cigars is made a lucrative business, as they are readily purchased by tobaccoists, and manufactured into *fine cut chewing tobacco*."

THE FALL OF POPERY.—While so many of our countrymen are endeavoring to put down popery in this country, it will doubtless be gratifying to them, to know that popery has had a fall at Rome. The pope himself lately had the misfortune to tumble through the ceiling of a room and land on a lower floor.

A gentleman from Wisconsin says there is no "croaking" about the crops in that state. There never was more promise of an abundant harvest. There was an unusual breadth of ground sown with spring crops, and all look well.

THE BIRD LAW.

Mr. Editor:—Among other notable acts concocted and made into laws, by the wisecracks of our late general court, was one for the protection of robins, thrushes, warblers, and other bobolinks.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am as much opposed to the wanton destruction of birds as any other live man, and would almost as soon shoot my grand-mother as a robin; but when a man has sown, reared and bushed a nice row of peas, and the pods begin to grow rotund—yes, to stick out with fatness, and his mouth waters as he beholds them, in anticipation of that dinner of peas and baked lamb on the glorious 4th of July—to find, on examination, that those warblers, who are protected by a two dollar fine, have made a clean sweep of the delicious morsel.

The little innocents perch upon a tree at your very door, and entertain you with a treat of their impudent cackle, and then empty your pea pods with the utmost coolness, while you are obliged to pocket the insult and behold the destruction of your vegetables, without the first chance of getting the "grande" satisfaction.

Again: you have a comfortable little bed of strawberries, whose swelling cheeks just begin to put on that delicate rosy blush that we so often "read of," and you look forward to the time, not far distant, as you fondly hope, when the "gude" wife will place before you a three deck short-cake, all hot and nicely split, buttered and inlaid with the product of your toil and care. You seize your basket and rush to the strawberry patch, filled to the utmost with fond alimentive anticipations, when, oh horror! you find the *warblers* have turned your short-cake to dough, and your berries into their stomachs, and you return homeward, *berried* in the reflection that you are the victim, (without redress) of bad legislation.

The warblers get the entire "benefit of the act," without consent of a majority of the creditors.

Query:—shall not the commonwealth do for the vegetables? P. POD. Chicopee, July, 1855.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST ON SLAVERY.—The N. Y. Evening Post, having some months ago asserted that it was useless to attempt the restoration of the Missouri compromise, because in its opinion that end could not be accomplished at present, (a very poor reason,) now turns about and plants itself squarely upon the free state platform upon this issue. The Post distinctly pledges itself to oppose any candidate who is not sound upon this overshadowing question. The Post states, what we believe to be true, that "there is a vast proportion of the members of the old democratic party who will support no candidates nominated on any other ground."

A FRENCH paper has the following: "At Balaklava, every day, the bands of the garrison give concerts in the square. The birds, who know very well the hour when the musical soiree in the open air commences, resemble in innumerable multitudes upon the trees and roofs of houses. The first piece is heard in profound silence; but the moment the second piece begins, the winged songsters join in and make such a hubbub, that a flute or oboe solo can scarcely be heard twenty feet off."

Four other states besides Connecticut have no debt, viz: New-Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware and Florida. Pennsylvania has the largest state debt, \$4,956,666, 279. Virginia follows next, with a total debt of \$26,295,351. Then New-York, with an absolute debt of \$23,356,923, and a contingent debt of \$931,645—total, \$24,288,568. New York has a school fund of about \$7,000,000. Indiana, \$5,000,000.

DISAPPOINTED LOVE.—A chap in Philadelphia, the other day, attempted to swallow some melted lead, to kill himself because he was disappointed in love. The lead burned so in the mouth that he could not swallow it, but he succeeded in putting his mouth in as terrible a condition as love had put his heart, and it is thought he will die.

Oak Hall, Boston.—Mr. Simmons still continues to give the greatest satisfaction to those who purchase at Oak Hall, and his immense stock of clothing affords the means of selecting to suit the most fastidious taste. Buy there when in Boston, and you will get good bargains.

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN LOUISIANA.—The N. O. Bee, (K. N.) repudiates the platform adopted by the know nothing national council at Philadelphia, and declares that a large portion of the Creoles, disgusted with the religious test, will vote the democratic ticket in Louisiana.

LIQUOR LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New Hampshire legislature has passed a liquor law similar to the Massachusetts law.

From our New York Correspondent.

New York, July 10th, 1855.

"To the hills, to the hills, away." I could not endure the thought of suffering here, a pandemonium of gunpowder, heated bricks and dusty streets during the anniversary of the birth-day of liberty; so immediately after writing you last week, I took steam and hurried away to the Catskills. The trip has been described so many times, it is not my intention to bore you with my "delightful experiences," but I only mention it apologetically, as a sort of excuse for my inability to speak familiarly of New York since my descent. I am still walking around among the clouds in a very rare atmosphere, listening dreamily to the music of water-falls, and gathering Alpine flowers with an immense panorama of ever-changing wood-land, dale and stream spread out at my feet, notwithstanding I have left the elevated couch where hoary Rip Van Winkle took his somewhat lengthy nap, many hours away.

The fourth passed off here, according to report, much as every fourth does. About the usual number of poor widows have been forced to mourn the shattered limbs of their patriotic young sons, whose labor they trustingly looked forward to for support in their declining years. About the usual number of bright young eyes were extinguished, and almost as many faces burnt as in days gone by. There was not quite so much drunkenness and rowdiness as there is wont to be, probably owing to the moral influence of the temperance law, which was not enforced at all. In short, a veteran citizen could scarcely distinguish "the fourth" of '55 from "the fourth" of '54, except that he might have a twinge or two more of rheumatism, while the people had uniformed policemen and no fire works in the park.

The absence of this latter, sine qua non of a celebration, closed the day unduly, so in order that the tax payer's money might be spent in a good cause, the city authorities arranged to burn it up last night, so I was "there to see," that is as much as could be seen through the dense foliage of the park trees, which were hidden likewise with a heavy crop of urubins, who now and then dropped on the folks below by the branch-fall. Girding up my loins, I wedged myself through the crowd in every direction—now towards Tammany—now fountainward and in the direction of Broadway, looking all the time to find a point d'appui from which an uninterrupted view of one, just one piece could be obtained, but all in vain.—Now I am fond of fireworks—yes, I may say passionately fond of them, but I like to see them. If you can't see fireworks, there is not so much interest attached—it is all smoke—so thought nine-tenths of the vast crowd in the park, every individual of whom was like myself, drifting around indiscriminately without a rudder, in search of a vista, which the low branches and the pyramidal piles of men, women and children built up architecturally on the fence chains, continually interrupted.—The taste of Aldermanic arrangements is proverbial, and so we went home satisfied, stoutly insisting with ourselves, however, that if the end of one of the avenues had been chosen, instead of the ball steps, full one hundred anxious spectators could have seen, where one only enjoyed that luxury as it was.

These are sad days for dogs, indeed. The lonely wanderers whom we meet in our peregrinations with close snuzzles on their cold noses, seem to have lost their canine character entirely. No longer do we see them hurrying with blythe and agile step from heap to heap of garbage to smell out the dainty morsel, or rushing with headlong intrepidity between the legs of hot pedestrians, towards the savory doors of cook shops, or licking the faces of prostrate infants as a sort of apology for having upset them. Oh no, they pass you by with drooping tail and upturned eye of shame, as if they felt the muzzle on their hearts. They seem to ask you in an abject, deprecating way, to pick them up and take them to the pound—they had rather die—they would if they could, but pro-wa acid even, is denied them, and suicide, now-a-days, the great privilege of their masters, is prohibited. Many a noble Newfoundland and St. Bernard has begun to "dwindle peak and pine," and but for the pride which fortune humbles not, and the philosophical reflection that "dog-days" come only once a year, would seek the river or the railroad. They carry on the legitimate business of dog-catching on rather an extensive scale up town. I saw the other day a huge long wagon, with high gratings, drawn by four mules, holding its first dozen vagrant canines, which had been gathered during the early evening, with a burly negro on either side, walk with sleeves rolled up, and a pouch containing sundry enticing morsels of liver, &c., to coax the dogs within his reach, marched slowly onward, adding ever and anon to the motley group. Being a sausage-lover, I tremblingly asked myself the question, where do they all go to? What is their ultimate destination?

Well, Mayor Wood has produced another grand reformatory institution. He has recognized the surgical department of the police, the existence of which, not having been suspected before by our citizens, they are curiously inquiring how he has re-organized it. No matter, the Mayor thinks that his policemen should be cared for by the city when they are ailing, and should have the best of medical advice without charge, and so he proposes to select a surgeon-general and seven underlings from medical men of the first reputation, to serve for the pay of policemen. The station-houses are to be used as hospitals, and to be provided with medical chests, surgical instruments, &c. I suppose medals are to be distributed to the surgical staff for extracting teeth skillfully, and trepanning cracked skulls.

What next! Arrests for intoxication are the marked events of the day; so far as we are interested in the temperance movement: It has grown to be rather dangerous for old to

pers to venture out with a sheet in the wind. Twenty-five were placed in a cool spot in the fombs yesterday, until they had time to recover, and then were gently fined.

The city mortality has slightly increased during the past week, owing to various causes. Without going into them in detail, I believe the principal one to be, that the doctors are now beginning to starve in consequence of the late extreme healthfulness of the community. The delightful weather, which we have been favored with for a few days past (just like the soft advances of October) will not be apt to contribute largely to medical practice.

Barnum has started another dodge. He offers 200 premiums, amounting to over \$5000, to be presented to the handsomest ladies in America. He calls upon every handsome lady or her beaux, to send in her daguerreotype, which will be exhibited in the Museum, and from these the public are to select 100, which are considered the handsomest and entitled to premiums. These are to be painted life size by the best artists in the country, and to make a permanent gallery of the beauties of America. Ten of the most beautiful of this hundred will be engraved in the "world's book of beauty," to be published in Paris, at the expense of Barnum. It will be a great attraction, and attract thousands to the gallery.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The work of determining who shall be the next president of the United States has already seriously commenced. Scheming politicians are hard at work laying the wires, but the old parties are so shattered to pieces, that it is very difficult often for them to know what they are about. The press, however, without much regard for party, are going ahead and making candidates. The "New York Herald," "New Orleans Bee," and "New Orleans Delta" have nominated George Law, of New York.

The "Buffalo Advertiser," N. Y., and Hanover "Spectator," Pennsylvania, have nominated Millard Fillmore, of New York.

The "New Orleans Creole" has nominated Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee.

The "Jefferson City Examiner," Missouri, and "Squatter Sovereign," Kansas, have nominated David R. Atchison, of Missouri.

The "Washington Sentinel" has nominated R. M. T. Hunt, of Virginia.

The "Trenton Free Press," New Jersey, has nominated John M. Botts, of Virginia.

The "Charleston Mercury," "Savannah Georgian," and "Free Press," Maine, have nominated Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

The "Chicago Courier," Illinois, has nominated Fernando Wood, of New York. The "Concord Reporter," New Hampshire, "Shawneetown Illinoisian," Illinois, "St. Louis Herald," "Chicago Democrat," and "San Diego Herald," California, have nominated Sam Houston, of Texas.

The "Buffalo Express," and "Dubuque Tribune," Iowa, have nominated W. H. Seward, of New York.

The "Charlotte Democrat," Virginia, has nominated Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.

The "Minerva," Louisiana, and Georgetown papers, Kentucky, have nominated Garret Davis, of Kentucky.

The "Galena Advertiser," Illinois, and "St. Louis Intelligencer," have nominated Edward Bates, of Missouri.

The "Orleans Bulletin," Indiana, has nominated John Bell, of Tennessee.

The "Rock Islander," Illinois, has nominated John Black, of Pennsylvania.

A NEW SUPPLY OF GUANO.—In the British house of commons, the ministry in reply to an inquiry, said that a dispatch had recently been received by the board of trade from the foreign office, giving an account of the discovery of a valuable deposit of guano in the neighborhood of the Sandwich Islands.

AFRICAN CONFEDERATION.—A movement has been started to form a civilized confederation on the west coast of Africa, comprising the English colony of Sierra Leone, the present republic of Liberia, and the Maryland colony, which is now organized independently.

The administration party of this state has called its state convention at Worcester, September 5, to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, auditor, secretary of state and attorney general, and select two delegates at large to the next national convention.

The Houston Telegraph states that 1200 Swiss watchmakers will compose part of the new colony which Mons. Considerant is about to establish in the neighborhood of Dallas, Texas. They will carry on the watchmaking business on an extensive scale.

Madam Harris, of New York, gives notice through the Tribune that she continues to supply Hymen's candidates with yoke-fellows, and promises "advantageous matches," "dignified and agreeable partners and happy and comfortable homes" to her customers.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

COMFORT FOR THE BOOHOO.

The most despondent and vocal of our boohooes was not personally in favor of the annexation of Texas. They would rather have had that star out of our constellation, and they submitted to its admission only, as they submit to all the advances and usurpations of the slave power, for the sake of peace, and to save the Union. They never welcome the admission of slave states for slavery's sake, but for the Union's, and always rejoice that the balance is kept even by the contemporaneous admission of free states. Well, gentlemen, if the annexation of Texas, with its slavery, was no great blessing, would it be any great curse if she should leave us? Or suppose Georgia should leave us, as she threatens in case Kansas would not be admitted with slavery, and should take Florida and South Carolina with her, would that be any worse than the dis-annexation of Texas? Here we add a free state, and get rid of three slave states, at a blow. The slave power thus throws at our feet as much as the result of half a dozen of its victories. Is this very terrible? If the supposed seceding states had never been embraced in the Union, a failure to annex them as an offset to free Kansas would not have been very deplorable, would it?

How likely a faction which has always shown so keen a relish for addition is to subtract three states from its power, in revenge for being baffled in its design to add one more, must be left entirely to your credulity to decide. Ours is not adequate to the task. We only call your attention to the nature and degree of the evil, in case it happens. Weigh it well, gentlemen, before you exhaust the briny floods within your sympathetic and patriotic bosoms.

Possibly your fears extend to a more serious subtraction, amounting to an entire secession of the stripes from the stars.—You are in awe, lest the slave states, having gained and long rejoiced in almost unlimited power over the free states, should relinquish the whole of that power if not permitted to increase it. In that case, the Union will be surrendered precisely between freedom and slavery, and poor freedom will be left to make her way down through the unexplored tracts of future history with an utter destitution of despotism. What might befall her in such untrod circumstances is doubtless sufficient to agitate the profoundest depths of your timidity, and to unseat fountains there worthy of the prophet Jeremiah. But first consider whether the circumstances are at all probable. Remember how anxious the slave states have always been to introduce into our treaties with neighboring nations a clause for the rendition of their fugitive property of a peculiar sort. The laborers of our federal diplomats for this purpose with Mexico and Great Britain have far exceeded the labors of Hercules in numbers and difficulty. The Union, as now interpreted and administered, embodies such a treaty, or rather exists as such. Whatever there may be said of distant slave states, will those most powerful and populous ones which border on free states voluntarily give up this treaty, now the sole practical guarantee of their slave property, with a certainty that they will get nothing so good in place of it? Their sympathies may go immensely with the states south of them; but they are under bonds to the precise money value of their slaves not to yield to those sympathies, and they are poor to forfeit their bonds. Is not this a comforting thought?

So long as the fugitive slave bill exists as the national interpretation of the constitutional clause about escaping from service or labor due in any state into another, the most abject of Union avers ought to be sure that Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will stick to us. But suppose that bill should be flatly repealed; what then? The states aforesaid, having lost their guarantee, would be obliged to divert themselves, in one way or another, of their peculiar property, as soon as possible. They would then come into the world's land-market and invite emigrants from the free states and from foreign countries. The rise of their real estate would soon richly compensate them for any losses on the un-real. The repeal of the fugitive slave bill and the absence of any law for such a purpose, would at once make it for the interest of every border slave state to become a free state; it would, in fact, leave no alternative but that or ruin. Thus it is impossible that in consequence of such a repeal the slave states will slough off in a body. The physical, geographical nature of slavery itself makes it sufficiently certain that there will be no dissolution of the Union, unless the free states should come to the determination to withdraw from those which tolerate slavery.

CHEAP MODE OF TRAVELING.—A shrewd Frenchman, being at Marseilles without money, and desiring of going to Paris, filled some phials with brickdust, or ashes, labeled them as containing poison for the royal family of France, and put them where he knew they would be discovered. The bait took, and he was conveyed as a traitor to the capital, where the discovery of the jest occasioned universal mirth.

RICH AND ONLY.—New Bedford, the richest city in the world, in proportion to its population, numbers among its tax-payers twenty-nine who are worth \$100,000 each, four worth \$200,000, a lady worth \$300,000, one man who has \$600,000, one worth \$800,000, two worth \$1,000,000, and any number that can show from \$10,000 to 100,000. Most of those persons have made their money from the whaling business.

A large emigration is now going on from the north of Scotland to Canada. In two months no fewer than 5,000 persons have left Aberdeen and other northern ports.

TEXAS.—The state of Texas has been settled so fast by emigrants, since the taking of the last census in 1850, that it is said to contain at this time no less than 600,000 inhabitants. It is estimated that by the time the census of 1860 shall be taken, the state will have one million of inhabitants. This, however, is but estimate.

"**WHO'LL BUY?**"—There is an advertisement in a Kentucky paper of a minister for sale. He was a slave to a man recently deceased. It is stated in the advertisement that he holds a license to preach. Churches in want of a pastor will take notice.

CROW STORY.—An exchange states that a farmer in Pawlet, Vt., being annoyed by the black feathered scamps, soaked some corn in strychnine, and scattered it about his fields, and in one day he found 200 dead crows in and about the field.

REAPING MACHINES.—Between fifteen and sixteen thousand reaping machines, it is said, will be manufactured and sold this year in our country. The demand is so great that manufacturers can not make them fast enough for their orders.

LUMBER TRADE WITH FRANCE.—Two million feet of spruce deal, enough to load four vessels, were sold recently at one bargain on the Penobscot river in Maine, to go to France, at ten dollars per thousand. This demand has grown out of the interruption of the Baltic trade.

The Weekly Dispatch, an English paper, published in the city of London, in answer to a correspondent, says: "The population of the United States is a short-lived, consumptive, lanky, pale-faced, phisick-taking race!"

If the life-giving fluid, the blood, be pure, its beautiful blending of pink and white will show through the flesh and skin, producing not only lovely colors, but cheerfulness, animation, freshness, beauty! Such is the effect of using faithfully Dr. Clough's Columbian Pills.

The Rutland Herald says there are 700 men constantly employed quarrying marble in Rutland county, Vt., and there will be raised during the present year not less than 1,100,000 feet of marble.

Mrs. Partington says that she was much elucidated last Sunday on hearing a fine discourse on the parody of the prodigious son.

ADVERTISEMENT.
In the Journal of last week, is an article signed by Marcus Chapin and George D. Bartlett, of which we wish to take more than a slight notice. In the first place, the article plainly shows that it proceeded from a low and vulgar mind, and we should think it would cause the signers of it, and their friends, to feel ashamed and disgusted.

They say they should not have replied if we had not mixed up falsehood with the rest of our "concerning folly"—which falsehood, it seems, is concerning their retracting. We did not assert, unqualifiedly, that they had retracted; we said we were assured by some of our friends that they had done so, and we say so now, and they were those whose truth and veracity we would much sooner rely than on their own.

We now wish to say a few words in regard to the writing, which, they say, notwithstanding all the threats of the persons who presented it, they refused to sign; and as this language conveys a wrong idea, we will state why we offered it to them to sign: Previous to the time that this writing was presented to them, one of us had an interview with George D. Bartlett respecting the reports, at which time he frankly confessed, with every appearance of shame and sorrow, that they had done wrong, and if they had been publishing their own business that these false reports would never have been in circulation. The next morning, the same man had another interview with him, in which he said he was willing to retract, but it had been so long, he had forgotten to whom he reported it, except one individual. In this state of affairs, it was suggested by a friend that, as these reports had been made public, and was no more than right that the retraction should also be public. There were drawn up a writing, which was a true representation of the person's words, and it was presented to them by one person, (not persons, as they say,) first, to George Bartlett, who, on reading it, said, "That is it," and that he would sign it if Marcus Chapin would. It was then presented to him, and he said—"I think that is the best way to do," and agreed to be at Mr. Darling's store at half past twelve o'clock of that day and sign it, and also to have it published in the Weekly Journal. They met according to agreement, but it seems, through the influence of some of their friends, who had been very busy in circulating these reports, they refused to sign it, for no other reason, it seems, than because it would bring disgrace on them, which they justly deserved, but did not wish to bear, if by any means, either by dodging behind their own or others' falsehoods, they could screen themselves from it.

In the next place, "we do not see the indications of propriety, or common sense, in giving newspaper notoriety to a person's own weakness and want of intellect, for we were fully aware that the persons who made these matters public had "vacuums" in their heads, though we think they are anything but "glorious." And we are quite sure we are not the persons who made these matters public. And then there are many who, though they did not originate the reports, have been very busy in circulating them, whose moral character, where they are best known, is considered rather low.

In closing this article, we would, in a friendly manner, give the signers of the article in last week's Journal a little good advice, which is, that they leave their present employment, and attend school long enough to acquire sufficient knowledge to write a short article for a newspaper without employing a petty lawyer to do it for them. And until their reputation for good manners is better than at present, it would be come them much better to improve their own conduct before they sit in judgment on the conduct of others.

D. MORGAN,
N. S. MORGAN,
H. SEARLE,
Chicopee, July 13, 1855.

The editor of the Hamilton Spectator, Canada West, acknowledges the receipt of a pair of white kid gloves, from a newly wedded couple, with their marriage notice for publication.

MILWAUKEE.—This, the commercial emporium of Wisconsin, was laid out in 1835, and has now a population of over 40,000—supporting seven daily, nine weekly, and five tri-weekly newspapers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A wonderful cure of ulcers in the leg.—Frederick Hiff, of Houston, Texas, was afflicted for eight years with seven ulcers in the leg, like the keys of a flute, which discharged continuously and rendered his life one of the greatest wretchedness and misery; many remedies were tried in vain, he became worse, at last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies in accordance with the printed directions for nine weeks, he was radically cured, and is now able to walk better than ever he was in his life.

Don't forget that box of Dr. Clough's Columbian Pills, when you have a cold, pain in the side, back or shoulders, headache, &c., or one "sick all over." These Pills are mild and innocent, but they search out disease, and sometimes the first dose will raise up a great commotion, especially if there is much "bad bile" about the patient—but persevere—their use will make all right, and in the end you will be as good looking and healthy as your neighbors. Read the advertisement in another column.

If you are going to Howe's Gallery for your Daguerreotypes, go early. A word to the wise is sufficient.

DAGUERREOTYPES FOR 50 cts.
At the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Swift, Cabot Hall Block. All kinds of cases, frames, &c., constantly on hand. Call and examine for yourselves.
C. H. HOWE, operator.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A young man to learn the Daguerreotype business. For further particulars, inquire of C. H. Howe, Daguerreotypist, Chicopee.

Wolfe's Sclerian Aromatic Schnapps.
This medicinal drink is manufactured by the proprietors at Sclerian, in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes, and has been selected to supply all the first Chemists and Physicians in the United States, who endorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the *Materia Medica*. It is now prescribed with great success in Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, obstructions of Bladder and Kidneys, and for Dyspepsia it has no superior in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork and label, and for sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
18, 20, and 22 Beaver St., New York.
25 South Front-st., Philadelphia.
May 13-3m

DIED.
In Deerfield, July 3, MARTHA H. WHITMAN, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Whitman.
With a slow and solemn tread,
Beneath the consecrated tree,
To the earth his form of beauty,
From a new straggling bough and hymns
The spirit opens its folded wings,
Now laid the turf be laid,
Over the grave new made,
With an aureole silent mourn,
Seek a lonely home,
List! the sweet sweet and low
From a new straggling bough and hymns
And accents ever dear
Glad our stricken spirits hear,
Glad that we'll find him him arise
To our brighter home—
Making earth's paths bright,
Changing shadow into light,
With that heaven's angelic light,
To this beatific shadow of the dead;
Nor with our joy be mixed a wail
Of loneliness, for thus
Within the grave hath Jesus slept,
While finite mortals wept.
With Christ we'll find him him arise
Above earth's cloudy skies,
To own a blessed surprise.
L. F. B.
"Sunny Side," July, 1855.

W. E. WINTWORTH
WILL, on Monday evening, commence selling a lot of Goods at Auction.
Chicopee, July 14.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber by an account over thirty days standing, are called upon to settle the same previous to the first day of August next, and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for payment.
MORRIS MORTON,
Chicopee Falls, July 9, 1855.

ATTENTION.
PERSONS having property which they wish to dispose of at Auction, will, by applying to me, have the business attended to in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
A. DOOLITTLE,
Chicopee, July 14, 1855.

Mitchell's New National Map.
THE subscriber being sole agent for Mitchell's New National Map for Hampden County, would respectfully inform the citizens thereof, that the work, complete, will be presented them for inspection and patronage about the first of next month. It is an excellent and valuable work, and includes, in an easterly and westerly direction, the entire Atlantic and Pacific Coasts; thus showing all the U. S. and territories according to their latest established boundaries; all Mexico, all Central America, the Islands of the East, a portion of the South America, the West India Islands, Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The map of Mexico is a direct copy of a very extensive and late map of that Republic, published at the expense of the government. Mr. Mitchell has also been favored with recent Cuban publications, which enables him to make a superior map of every part of the island which will be shown, as recently established by its government. The various banks in the vicinity of the island will be distinctly marked.
In addition to the above, there will be two maps of the world, one on Worcester's, and one on a globular projection, together with a map of the Sandwich Islands, on a much larger scale than they have heretofore been presented to the general reader.
There will also be designed tables of valuable statistical matter, such as the population of the U. S. by counties, according to the census of 1850, height of principal mountains, length of rivers, distances of places, &c. The otherwise unoccupied spaces on the map, are adorned with the most beautiful embellishments of an instructive character.
The book is engraved expressly for this work by one of the first artists of the country, and the whole is engraved on metallic plate by a most skillful hand.
I need scarcely remark, when we consider the many years of experience and devoted interest of the publisher in his pursuit, that the present work has been compiled from the most recent and authentic sources of information, and that the publisher has spared neither labor or expense to make it meet the approbation of the public, by which his works have ever been so favorably received.
Respectfully B. D. MERRILL,
July 13, 31.

Legal Notice!

THE SUI in the Circuit of the United States, for the Vermont District, in our name against E. B. Eddy, of Burlington, for an infringement of our Patent for Friction Matches, has been decided after a full hearing before both Judges, in our favor, by which decision our exclusive right to the use of the formula described in the Patent is sustained.
All persons are hereby cautioned against selling any FRICTION MATCHES except those made by us, as all infringements of our rights will be prosecuted to the full extent of the United States Patent Laws.
BY AN, PEARSON, CARLTON & CO.,
110 Union Street, Boston.
July 14 3m

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN, SS.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said county, on the 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five.
Whereas, upon the petition of the Selectmen of Chicopee, and others, heretofore presented, representing that there are no known bounds upon a portion of the highway leading from the bridge over Chicopee River to Springfield, and called Spring-field street, and praying that the bounds thereon may be established, from near the house of widow Donnan Paddock on the north, to the house of Mrs. Geo. A. Peckham on the south, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petitioners should be granted.
It is now thereupon ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the Court House, in Chicopee, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating and settling the boundaries of said highway, and for the purpose of making an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, into the Weekly Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last at least on or before the day of August. And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said county, do hereby, send the Clerk of the County of Chicopee, with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least, and post up abstracts containing the substance of the petition, and this order, in said County, fourteen days at least before the said thirtieth day of August, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to locate and settle the boundaries of said highway, and for the purpose of making an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, into the Weekly Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last at least on or before the day of August. 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