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Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Journal. IMPROVISATION.

BY BEL HEATHER.

Still suffering and striving,
Still groping in the gloom;
Oh 'tis so weary waiting
For the dim dawn to come.

Still suffering and striving—
Alas! but conquering not!
This is the deep soul-torture,
This the thrice anguished thought.

I see'er would murmur, Father;
I'd drink it all, nor sigh,
Might I but know it in my soul
Work out divinity!

I'd walk the fiery furnace through,
Bathe in the bitter flood,
Might one small spot of earth there be
The holier where I'd tread.

But ah, to-night it seemeth
It all hath been in vain—
The sacrifice, the suffering,
It all hath been in vain.

I've struggled all the day-time,
I've sorrowed all the night;
The hot tears have drenched all my robes—
Oh! have they washed them white?

Oh, hath my hand yet lightened
The load on others laid;
Or brought to one crushed soul one gleam
Of sunlight through the shade?

'Tis such a hard way, Father,
Where my life-path doth lie,
An angel should have trodden there—
And I—oh! what am I?

It fell so early, Father,
The shadow on my soul!
So very soon my lips began
To rend the fiery scroll!

Thoughts all too vast, and cares too deep,
Came crushing my young years;
'Twas very sad so soon to know
The heritage of tears.

When I so loved the sunshine,
And every glad, bright thing;
To see the dark so swiftly,
So fearfully set in.

When every pulse went leaping
To life's glad music, then
To feel a cold, cold hand sweep o'er
All deathly, each string o'er

I long did see the sunshine
Beyond the gathering gloom;
I long did bear a brave heart—
A torch within the tomb.

But then the blackness thickened—
The star I loved enrolled;
Each bird-note died out in the air—
That bird-note in my soul.

Then I could walk no longer—
Down sinking in the way,
My quivering lips could only breathe
"Let this cup pass away!"

I know thou suffered'st, Savior,
The might of mortal pain;
Forgive me, oh my Savior,
Yet was Thine all in vain?

Thou trod'st the fearful valley,
Nor trembled in the night,
That those whom love divine yearned o'er
Might walk amid the light.

Thou feltest not the thorny wreath
Thy bleeding brows that bound;
For lo! thou savest it on theirs,
Transfigured to the crown.

And when the mighty work was done,
The last deep wound received,
Redeemed of the world, thy lips
The "It is finished," breathed.

Oh 'twas for this I struggled;
This was the star that shone—
This the glad bird within my soul—
The glorious bird hath flown.

Now there's no more to live for—
There's naught that I can do;
And so, I'm getting weary—
Oh! very weary too.

The violets all are springing
Out on the hill-side there;
And bird-song glad is ringing
Through all the mellow air.

'T would be so sweet, to slumber
Methinks, in earth's soft breast;
To lay these throbbing temples
In silent, dreamless rest.

The flowers would smile above me,
The birds would sing around,
And never know what aching heart
Had gone down in the ground.

I read that very bright, Father,
Thy unseen realm extended—
That sun nor moon is needed there—
I can not comprehend.

I read of all the mysteries—
The poems without end,
The cherubim, the seraphim—
I can not comprehend.

But see what words here gleaming,
So sweetly, strangely blest—
"The wicked cease from troubling,
The weary are at rest!"

Oh this doth seem too blessed,
Too blessed to be true;
If rest be there, Great Father,
Oh let me come there too!

Thy angels, would they lead me
Up the bright shining way?
Nor never ask me why I weep,
But wipe my tears away?

And lay me where "that river"
Its crystal streams doth pour
In the soft shade of "that life tree"—

And let me sleep once more?
Perchance some pitying seraph
Would take his golden harp,
And when earth-dreams came back again
And caused the trembling start,

He'd softly bend above me
And strike a holy strain,
Soft whispering that heaven was there,
So I could sleep again.

Sleep as I slept in childhood;
Nor wake to weep or sigh;
Oh Father, then 'twere all too best;
It were divine to die!

Oh, frail, complaining spirit!
Oh weak and shrinking thing!
Dost think the golden gate would open
To let such traveler in?

Not yet wrought out thy mission,
Not yet thy life-work high;
Up! nobly then, and strive to do
Before thou dar'st to die!

And if the black waves 'whelm thee,
And thou can't rise no more,
Die striving for the victory!
Die struggling for the shore!

Chicopee, May, 1855.

For the Weekly Journal.
"Sow in the Morn thy Seed."

BY MISS E. E. LANFORD.

Within an humble cottage, rudely built,
A child lay dying.
On that pure brow the sun had shone
Of scarce ten summers. Yet thus early in life's morn
Came the death-angel.

The sufferer's look was calm and peaceful. Yea,
The smile of holy resignation beaming there
Might well become the dying Christian of ripe years.
In a lone corner sat the father—
He who with wisdom
And a parent's love would long ere this
Have led the yearning heart to virtue's holy fountain,
Morse and sullen.

His flushed face and trembling form betokened one
Who learned in youth to love the wine-cup.
A mother nearer stood; but she, alas!
Had never leaned on Israel's God, and now
She murmured that the chastening hand removed her
idol.

Close beside the little sufferer,
With one kind hand inclosed in her's,
A fair young maiden wept, and yet her tears
With joy were mingled.

Months before she found a lamb, strayed from
The Shepherd's fold.
With rousing tones of tenderness and mild persuasion
She had won the love of that young heart.
Of as returned the Sabbath's holy light,
She led the wayward feet up to the house of prayer:
There first the wanderer learned to kneel
And lip "Our Father."

There, with wondering look and eager mind,
He heard of one who bade the children come to Him.
With autumn's chilling frost disease appeared,
And with its withering touch blighted the flower;
But not in terror came the messenger of death
To one who had been taught the way to heaven.
Calmly as sinks the setting sun he passed away,
Home to the Savior's arms.

Such is the teacher's mission, and though oft
Weary and faint thy courage fails thee,
Yet remember, when the death dew are gathering on
thy forehead,

Thoughts of those thy hand hath led to Jesus
Shall amid thee find more pleasure
Than the garnered stores of earth;
And on the other shore of that dark river,
O'er whose waters thy frail bark must pass,
Not he alone whose servant thou hast been
Shall welcome thee, but infant voices,
Tuned below to hymn God's praises,
Shall bid thee join the white-robed choir above.

Chicopee, May, 1855.

For the Weekly Journal.
The Trailing Arbutus—To Elize.

BY KATE CAMERON.

Thy favorite flower, my gentle friend—
Its name might then well be
Linked with full many pleasant thoughts
Of by-gone days and thee.

Of days when we have climbed the hills
In search of nature's gems,
Which to our eyes far brighter seemed
Than regal diadems.

As brightly as those blossoms shone
Amid the dark green leaves,
So 'round my heart their memory
A spell of magic weaves.

I think of those who with us roved,
The loved of other years:
Alas! the eyes so sparkling then
Have since shed bitter tears!

And some are absent, some estranged,
Of that once happy band;
Others, we trust, 'mid fadeless flowers
Live in the spirit land.

This dearest blossom of the spring,
The first that greets our eyes,
Upon its perfumed breath, should waft
Our souls to paradise.

PRINTERS PROVERBS.—Pay thy
printer in the day that thou owest him,
that the evil day may be afar off, lest the
good man of the law sendeth thee thy bill
GREETING!

Remember him of the quill, and the lit-
tle devils around him, and when thou wed-
dest thy daughter to the man of her choice,
send thou unto him a bountiful slice from
the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor
hath paid; but go and buy for thyself of
him who hath to sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbor's pa-
per, nor molest him in the peaceful posses-
sion of it, lest thou standst condemned
in the sight of him who drivest the quill,
and thy character be hawked about by poor
children.

A BACHELOR'S REVERIE.

Fifty to-day! Fifty; little chances now
of my having a wife and a house full of
"little responsibilities," as Fanny Wright
calls them. Heigho! I'm getting to be—
no, not a middle-aged gentleman; for I've
been that any time the last ten years; no,
I'm a gentleman declining in years, and may
advertise for a housekeeper without giving
a handle to scandal to make free with my
character. Twenty-five years ago, and I
should have affronted the man who foretold
this; that I should be sitting this day in an
arm chair, newspaper in hand; breakfast
before me, one foot on a cushion, and only
one cup and two eggs on the table. News-
papers are stupid things; I'd much rather
chat over my morning meal. Why the
deuce am I not married? Nobody makes
tea fit to drink now; and the toast never
comes up too hot. What capital tea Lucy
Smith used to make. Poor Lucy; I wonder
what made me think of her? People
said Lucy and I would certainly make a
match, and so we should, I suspect, if it
hadn't been for that cursed cousin of her's.

I'm sure she would have married me if I
had asked her; but I kept putting it off
and putting it off day after day and he cut
me out, and he banded to him. I was a
young gentleman then, and thought I could
marry whenever I liked. They went away
to the west and got rich; he's a member
of congress, and she has grown fat, and
rides about in her carriage, with two grown
up daughters; pretty girls, too, as I'm told,
but they'll never be like their mother. I've
a ribbon of her's, that she used to wear
round her slender waist, and I bribed her
little brother to steal it for me, with the
loan of my fowling piece; and sometimes,
when it rains, and I feel sentimental, I take
it out of my writing desk, and look at it
awhile, and think I'll throw it into the fire
—but I don't though, and there it is yet
in the secret drawer with my mother's pic-
ture, and the last lock of my own hair—

They make capital wigs now, by the way;
nobody seems to suspect that my curls are
not the natural crop. Lucy used to say
that my hair was beautiful, and I'm almost
certain she cut off a lock once, when I was
asleep on the sofa. I wonder whether she's
lost any of her splendid teeth; mine have
stood it out pretty well, but they're going.
Pardon my saying her's would last a long time,
and he ought to know. I must go to him,
and get him to make me a couple of new
ones. What shall I do with myself to day?
I've given up business and made money
enough to last me my time. I've no one
to leave it to when I'm gone. What's the
use of going on adding dollar to dollar, and
acre to acre, unless one has children to set
up? Nine marriages in the paper to-day!
Nine husbands and nine wives created
since yesterday morning. I dare say they'll
all have young sprouts—say four apiece
on the average; that's thirty-six little
months to be stuffed with bread and butter,
and seventy-two little feet to buy shoes for,
and two hundred and eighty-eight little
fingers to wash and keep clean! No fool
of a job that for nine papas and mamas!
I was always remarkably fond of child-
ren.

There is a new married couple moved
into the house over the way, on purpose
to plague me, I do believe; they seem to
be very fond of each other, and dreadfully
happy. There's a gig comes to the door
every afternoon, and he hands his wife in-
to it so carefully, and she smiles at him so
brightly as they drive off, that I'm almost
tempted to wish they might break their
necks before they come back. That's a
nice looking girl that has come to stay
with them during the honey-moon; she is
the bride's sister or something I dare say;
the prettiest foot and the most roguish eyes
I've ever seen—except Lucy Smith's. I
wonder if she's engaged to be married; I
don't see any very suspicious looking young
men come to the door, and—

But what
the deuce is it to me whether she is or not?
I'm an old bachelor, and must go down to
the grave without leaving anybody to cry
for me. I should like though to see the
girl nearer; it's easy enough to get intro-
duced into the house, and though I'm too
old to marry, there's no reason that I know
of why an old fellow like me, shouldn't do
the polite thing to a new-comer into the
neighborhood. I've a new coat coming
home that, my artist says, will make me
in the sight of him who drivest the quill,
look fifteen years younger—rather imper-
tinent by the way. And I'm not so ama-
zingly old after all. When I sat down to

breakfast, I felt rather bluish, and thought
myself quite a Methuselah. Poh, no such
thing; I can walk as briskly as ever—al-
most—I can ride, sing, dan—no, I'd better
leave out the dancing; but what of that?
I'm a good looking middle aged man, tired
of living alone, and hang me but I'll make
one more try for the ring, if I die for it—
There's a pretty girl over the way, and I'll
send over a basket of grapes with my com-
pliments.

[From the Boston Journal.]
MEDICAL INHALATION FOR THE
CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Erroton:—This mode of treating
lung diseases, extensively practised by
myself for more than six years, is justly at-
tracting much attention. It strikes the
popular mind, and the professional mind,
too, as being eminently reasonable and
necessary. It conveys the remedy directly
to the diseased part; and I claim that it
comes with the highest of all sanctions—
being armed with the power of cure.

Whether it is so armed, is a question of
incalculable interest, as a moment's reflec-
tion will convince any one. Small pox,
yellow fever and cholera are very terrible
in their visitations; but what are all their
aggregated slaughters to the ceaseless,
silent march of that fell disease which over-
steals a way in their first prime the bright-
est and the best? Boston, from its popu-
lation of 150,000, loses by consumption,
about 15 per week, 65 per month, or
about 780 per annum. Massachusetts
loses about 6000 per annum; New England,
not less than 20,000; and with the State
of New York added, the victims of this
single disease swell to 40,000 a year!

What an army! Picked from the choicest!
All sundered from life untimely, and
leaving more blight and sorrow behind
than would perhaps twice or thrice the
number whom any other pestilence would
have selected. The magnitude of the evil
places the question of the remedy before
all others that pertain to the healing
art.

I shall speak of inhalation, therefore,
very earnestly,—not as a palliative merely,
but as far more,—as a remedy. After
long and patient use, my experience allows
me to say, I know it to be such; and
knowing this, I should be criminal not to
present it to the public. With no other
feeling towards my professional brethren
than that of respect, I shall yet address
what I have to say to the popular mind;
for it is the great multitude of sufferers,
pressing fast through the gates of death,
who need to hear words of hope.

It is not denied that consumption is a
general disease, needing constitutional
treatment; but it has also a local develop-
ment in the lungs, first in the form of
albuminous tumors, called tubercles, and
then, after the softening, breaking down
and discharge of these, in the more formi-
dable shape of ulcerous cavities, which,
beginning at the summit, devour the lungs
down to the base. Can it be reasonable
to apply no remedy directly to this local
disease? Not so does our profession deal
with other local diseases. To an inflamed
skin we apply poultices, cold compresses,
solutions of acetate of lead, nitrate of
silver, &c.; to leprosy or scaly affections,
sulphuret of potash, bichloride of mercury,
zinc ointment, nitrate of mercury ointment,
sulphur, creosote, &c.; to weak and in-
flamed eyes, sulphate of copper, sulphate
of zinc, nitrate of silver, and opium; to
ulcerated gums, sulphate of zinc, myrrh,
honey, &c.; to open chronic ulcers upon
the skin, tannin, pulverized rhubarb,
opium, or cinchona; and to an inflamed
throat, nitrate of silver. These are but
specimens of the thousand cases in which
we use local remedies. Why, then, when
the mucous membrane, which lines the
air tubes, becomes inflamed through all its
branches, should we neglect, by the inhal-
ation of medicated vapor, to apply a re-
medy directly upon the whole inflamed sur-
face? Why, when tubercular matter is
beginning to be deposited upon the surface
of the air cells, and of the small bronchial
tubes, should not the vapor go right to
those parts, and cause, as it would, the
immediate expulsion of the offending and
dangerous matter? Uneducated common
sense sees the reasonableness of these sug-
gestions at a glance. Many a person, with
pulmonary disease, dies of suffocation, not
because there is not muscular strength to
expel the matter which is strangling him,
but because the lungs below the large
pellets of mucus which plug up the bron-
chial tubes, can not be inflated, and there-
fore no means of driving out the offend-
ing substance. Yet a proper medicated
vapor, drawn in with the breath, would
either dissolve the mucus, or rouse up
the expiring membrane to cast it off.

If the reader were to place one end of
a stethoscope directly over the disease upon
the breast of a person in the third stage of
consumption, and should then ask him to
talk, the words spoken would seem to rise
up through the instrument, and enter, well
articulated into his ear. This, in technical
language, is called pectoriloquy—a word
signifying chest-talking. It implies a cav-
ity in the lung. If now the patient be asked
to cough, a gurgling and splashing sound
will be heard. This denotes that the cav-
ity is partly filled with fluid, which is dash-
ed about by the air explosively driven
through it by the portion of lung below.

Here we have an excavated ulcer, with all
its filthy contents, composed of pus, mu-
cus, serum, and dissolved tubercles, lying
in it day and night to aggravate its unhealth-
y condition. What more reasonable,
what more necessary, than that a soothing,
alternative, and astringent vapor should
be drawn into this cavity, to cause its sides
to heal, and its absorbents to remove this
fluid? A surgeon who should permit an
ulcer upon the surface of the body to re-
main in that condition without a local dress-
ing, would be deemed unfit to practice his
profession.

Both in tubercular disease and in sim-
ple bronchitis, the bronchial tubes almost
always suffer some physical change. The
mucous membrane lining these tubes is gen-
erally softened. At other times they be-
come enlarged through their whole length,
so that many of them, from the size of a
quill, reach the bigness of the finger of a
glove. In still other cases, the straining
produced by coughing causes a tube to bel-
ly out at some point, forming a sack, which
is generally filled with mucus or purulent
matter. At still other times, a tubercle
will press against a tube so as to flatten it,
and convert it into a musical instrument,
producing a high or low note, according
to the size of the pipe. These physical
changes are all produced by causes which
the inhalation of a suitable vapor, at the
proper time, would almost infallibly remove.

How strange that this remedy—so simple,
so effectual, so easily comprehended—should
have been so little used! Right at this
vital point in the lungs, where the blood
runs in a ceaseless current—where the
whole of it goes every two minutes to re-
new its vitality by contact with atmospher-
ic air—we have, in thousands of cases daily
occurring, inflammation with roughening
or softening of membrane, with its con-
sequent harsh breathing; we have mucous,
tough or glairy, to impede and interrupt
respiration; we have tubercles in the hard
or soft state, adding to the general embar-
rassment, and not only lessening the vital-
ity of the blood, but disturbing all the sym-
pathies of the system;—and yet the practice
has been, and is, to attack these central dis-
turbances of life only through the circuitous
path of the stomach, lacteals, &c.

In making these remarks, I would not
be understood as disparaging remedies tak-
en into the stomach. For while it is true
that consumption is a local disease, it is
equally true that it is constitutional,—con-
sisting in mal-assimilation. Now, as all
animal and vegetable growth begins with
the cell, and as the cell is produced by the
union of a minute particle of oil with albu-
min, reason suggests, what experience
proves, that cod liver oil is a valuable re-
medy, provided it can be had pure. Besides
oil, iron also, with quinine and other tonics,
are often of great service. But that they
may be borne without producing fever,
much exercise should be taken in the open
air. Bathing and friction should likewise
be used; and more than all, perhaps, should
depressing emotions be dispelled, and the
mind of the patient be filled with pleasure,
hope and cheerfulness. But however judi-
cious these general modes of treatment, if
pellets of mucus are permitted to remain
in the air-tubes; if the membrane lining
them is allowed to remain dry and rough,
and to become thickened, if the air-cells
are permitted to grow stiff by viscid de-
positions within them, so that effort is nec-
essary to fill the pulmonary organs, such
a state of things is sure to bring in its train
that mal-assimilation which is the forerun-
ner of tubercles, and all the catalogue of
ills which end in death. And this brings
me to a repeated affirmation of the neces-
sity of meeting these local disturbances by
the direct remedy of inhalation.

In the autumn of 1848, the writer of
this article turned his whole attention to
the treatment of throat and lung diseases.
In the fall and early winter of the next
year, 1849, he contrived his shower syring-
es for treating throat diseases, which are
now extensively used, and for which he
has received letters of thanks from the
profession in every part of the Union.

He well remembers sitting in his study,
on Christmas day, while recovering from
sickness, and whitening with his knife a
pattern for those syringes, and also a
powder inhaler—both of which have since
been secured to him by letters patent.

Since that time, he has constantly used
inhalation in managing lung complaints.
I mention these facts because a member
of the profession in New York virtually
claims priority to others in this mode of
treatment, while his dates show that I
was two years before him. The whole
system of inhalation, now so properly used,
was for some time practised to any extent
by myself alone.

The difficulty of getting powder into
the lungs I found so great, that I soon
began to resort to the more feasible mode
of inhaling vapors and fumes, which easily
reach every air-cell, and permeate every
particle of lung tissue.

For breathing vapors, I have constructed
an instrument with two tubes, (silver
or britannia) running through a silver-plat-
ed cup into a flint-glass bottle, which is
encased in a neatly ornamented paste-
board box. One tube descends into the
fluid to be vaporized—the other merely
reaches through the cap—the upper por-
tion being finished in the form of a neat
mouth-piece, through which the vapor is to
be drawn into the lungs. The act of suc-

tion upon this mouth-piece creates a vacu-
um in the bottle above the fluid, causing
the air to rush through the long tube, and
produce a violent commotion, and a bub-
bling up of the vapor, to be drawn out
through the short tube.

This is about the only feasible way of in-
haling effectually. The mode of doing it
from a sponge held in the hand is imper-
fect, as the largest portion of the vapor is
lost; while that of trying a saturated
sponge upon the chest is scarcely worthy of
mention, as hardly a thousandth part of
the vapor reaches the nostrils, and the
sponge itself soon becomes filthy, and
therefore offensive to the wearer and to
those around. India rubber tubes are li-
able also to the objection of becoming
foul; and in the French hospitals have
in several instances communicated disease
to others, after having been used by per-
sons with extensively ulcerated lungs.

I deem it important that persons who
wish to give my modes of inhalation a fair
trial, should come to Boston, and, under
my immediate care, allow them to be used
systematically and thoroughly. I am mak-
ing arrangements for a beautiful retreat
for the consumptive, just on the borders of
our city, where those suffering from pul-
monary complaints may find the comforts
of a home, and where inhalation in all its
varieties may have a chance to display its
powers. Persons who can not visit me,
may, if they choose, correspond with me
as to the next best method of proceeding.

To thousands of families in New Eng-
land, this article opens a subject of deep
interest; for one of the horrible features
of consumption is the inexorable doom to
which professional custom consigns all
upon whom it fastens. Happily, nature
does not agree with our profession in the
comfortless dogma that consumption is in-
curable; on the contrary, she is particu-
larly careful in this disease to cherish
the hope of recovery, and if post mortem
examinations tell the truth, this hope, in
thousands of cases, has not been delusive.

I would not speak upon any subject oth-
erwise than soberly, and with due defer-
ence to the convictions of enlightened men;
but it is my firm belief that if the forty
thousand who are destined to die of pulmo-
nary disease in New York and New Eng-
land within the next twelve months, could
be put upon a system of inhalation, judi-
ciously administered, with such other
treatment as modern skill supplies, thirty
thousand of them would remain to comfort
their friends for many years.

The subject is hardly opened, but I must
close. I am bound up, heart, mind and soul,
in the study and treatment of throat and
lung diseases. Any person to whom my
views upon these diseases are of any value,
may have a small book from me, gratui-
tously, by asking for it through the mail.
To the consumptive, for whom this article
is written, joining my voice with that of
nature, I close by saying—*hope!*

IRA WARREN, M. D.
Boston, 3 Avon Place.

The Printer.

The night grows late—the streets are
hushed—the moonbeams fleck the desert
pavement, and sleep strews its slumberous
ropies over the inhabitants of the silent
earth. All gre at rest save the printer,
busy at his case.

Dreams, lovely as the winged cherubs,
hover about the repose of man and maiden;
visions pure as first lilies, and beautiful as
the sunset of early summer, haunt the
couches of matron and child—but to the
printer all is reality, toil, and weariness.

How nimbly and cheerfully does he ad-
just the faithful types, as if he took "no
note of time"—as if the duties that were
wearing out his life were more a diversion
than a laborious avocation. But amid
their monotonous discharge the printer
thinks of home, sweet rest, and sighs
within himself for the better lot of which
others are possessed. And yet there is
no repose for him, though the night tramp-
on and the jocund dawn will soon appear.

Why do his motions grow less rapid?—
why move his fingers in so deliberate and
mechanical a way? Whence is the smile
that lingers on his lip? There is a gentle
presence at his side—an eye, blue as vio-
lets glancing at his own—an accent, sweet
as music, entrancing his ear and reaching his
heart. It is but a moment—it is only a
reverie—it did not even win him from his
occupation—it only caused his hand to
flutter, not to cease—the printer awakens
to busy toil again.

Ye who perceive the sunrise favor, and
wander, perhaps, listlessly over its pages,
remember that it is the fruit of toil, which
was active and untiring, while you were
quietly sleeping—that life is, imprinted in
its columns—that your convenience and
comfort is bought with the price of wear-
iness.

There is an electric "chord" which,
charged with sympathy, will carry the
gentle burden even unto distant hearts.—
We bespeak its agency in behalf of the
FAITHFUL PRINTER.

The Weekly Journal.

CHICOPEE, SATURDAY, May 19, 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.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. NUTE.

We stated last week that to-day's Journal would have in it a letter from Rev. Mr. Nute, which we here give. The first part of the communication being of a private character, is omitted. He intends, through this paper, to keep Chicopee people "posted" in reference to Kansas and his movements therein:

ON THE MISSISSIPPI, April 30.

DEAR FRIEND:—We are so far on our way, safe, and enjoying ourselves very much. We changed our route on reaching Cleveland, came down to Cincinnati and took steamboat to St. Louis, and a pleasant change it was.

This is the most luxurious of all the ways of traveling that we have ever found. The accommodations, living, attentions, &c., are all equal to those of the best hotels. The state rooms are large and airy, and many congenial companions among the 175 passengers. Then the scenery on the rivers is full of interest.

There are between thirty and forty aboard, bound for Kansas, noble fellows apparently—most of them earnestly religious, and strong for freedom—at least ten who are ready to take their stand by the side of Gov. Reeder, and support him (with their rifles if need be,) in the discharge of his duty, against all the bullying and violence of Missouri ruffians.

About one day ahead of us is a boat bound for Kansas city, from Cincinnati, with a company of seventy, with cottages, farming utensils, stock, fruit trees, &c.—*Kansas shall be a free state!*

Hundreds are starting every week, from Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. The tide is swelling every hour from all parts of the free states. I am assured from those who are employed on the line of travel that there was never an emigration of so good a class of people to any of the western states as is now filling up the territory of Kansas. But I shall be better fitted to report concerning this after we have reached our destination, when you shall hear from me again.

The captain says we shall reach St. Louis on the twenty-third day of May, at four o'clock.

Tuesday morning. Arrived at St. Louis last night. Sweltering weather. Thermometer yesterday said to be 100 in the shade—little cooler this morning. We—i. e., wife and I, leave for Griggsville to-night, to leave her at her father's. I shall return before the close of the week, and start for Kansas as soon as possible. The Missouri river is very low, and falling—Many boats ashore all the way along; but a rise daily expected. E. N., Jr.

Brother Porter, of the Westfield News letter, who is in Kansas, with the Hampshire county company, thus writes:

"The Neosho country (where we are) is the best portion of Kansas, and will soon be filled by an immense population. Here is the finest prairie land on which the sun shines, extending for miles up and down the river, on which there is plenty of excellent timber, good wood, &c. The Neosho is a fine stream, a good deal larger than Westfield great river, and filled with fish of the best quality and quite large, so that one of two feet in length would four of us a breakfast. While the Missouri and Kansas are rivers muddy, the Neosho is as clear as a New England stream; the water is sweet and good, and in some places the banks are very high—in some instances, at least 30 feet or more. We have chosen a location about 100 miles from the border of civilization, in one of the fairest situations in the world, and are proceeding to lay out a township six miles square, in the center. In the center of this territory of six miles square, is a high hill, beautifully rounded off, on which we design to erect our city hall, schools and churches, in the good time coming. On the east is Wolf creek, on the south is Long creek, on the west, Neosho, and the Rocky mountains, while on the north is the prettiest body of timber on which the eye ever rested. Included within the limits of our township is a splendid and inexhaustible quarry of building stone, from which, no doubt, the best houses can be constructed, and any quantity of bricks can be made, to say nothing of the good supply of lumber, which only waits the arrival of a saw-mill, to be converted into building stuff."

ARREST OF BAKER.—Lewis Baker, the murderer of Poole, arrived at New York city, under charge of the officers sent to arrest him, in the clipper Grapshot. He was arrested on board the brig Isabella Jewett, at the port in Palmas city, island of Gran Canaria.

JOSEPH HISS.—After Hiss had been expelled from the house of representatives, he had the disgusting audacity to take his seat in the house, and attempt to speak and vote. The sergeant-at-arms promptly put him out.

CHICOPEE NEWS.

A few days of pleasant sunshine! what a rarity!—dispelling gloomy thoughts, and bringing an occasional smile to the countenances of disappointed maidens and crusty old bachelors. Now let us scratch our head, and think of what has happened.

The noble fish called shad is now making its appearance in our waters, and is beginning to grace the tables of our citizens. Some ten or twelve boys and young men have had rare sport at the dam in Chicopee river for the past few mornings, in netting and spearing shad. Our young fellows take to the water like ducks. One would think it was their natural element; they take a shower bath in the spray, or a *danche* bath in the smooth water, with the utmost "sang froid" in pursuit of their prey. One luckless youth was upset into a deep hole, by a large shad, which, with great force burst through his net. We noticed another, on Wednesday morning last, while hauling a net, stumble and disappear, all but the head and ears. The boys work hard, and earn what they catch; and if they only labored as hard out of the water as they do in it, most of them would make a decent living. Hurra for shad!—all but the price.

Mr. Weston, music teacher, of—we don't know where—has been in Chicopee for the purpose of enlisting recruits for Iowa. Nine have concluded to go.

There was considerable "noise and confusion," together with one or two fist fights, on Exchange street, last Saturday night. There have been various reports concerning the subject. It is said that some rowdies connected with Ballard & Bailey's circus had a hand in the fracas. If there is anything which should be abominated, it is indignant rowdyism.

The Dwight Manufacturing Company is about to put up a new engine, manufactured by Corliss & Nightingale, of Providence, R. I.

Mr. Bundy, barber, has left this village for Holyoke, and neighbor Ringgold remains, "monarch of all he surveys," in the shaving line. People are so well acquainted with his qualifications that he needs no puffing from us.

Rev. Dr. Ponniman, who has for several weeks preached to the Unitarian society in this village, is going as missionary to India. He has given entire satisfaction, and the society would be glad to settle him, but he prefers a wider field of labor.

The selectmen have appointed Messrs. Amariah Bullens and H. H. Jewell as town agents to sell liquor for the ensuing year.

There should be a good attendance at town meeting next Wednesday. The constitutional amendments to be voted upon are of considerable importance, and the expediency of having two additional constables is to be decided.

Amariah Bullens is erecting a new fence around his premises, on Park street. The new temperance law and hot weather will doubtless cause a rush to the soda fountains. Our thanks to Warren Smith, Esq., for continued favors. His soda-water is refreshing.

Friend Hall shakes his long quill at our New York correspondent, in to-day's Journal. Variety is said to be the spice of existence, and the discussions which are constantly going on in the newspapers, and elsewhere, tend to prevent monotony. Not having read the discussion between Archbishop Hughes and senator Brooks, we are not prepared to say one word in reference to the subject. Both are able men, and each has probably done his best to be regarded as conqueror.

We understand that the hotel keepers in this village will not sell any liquor after to-day. The new law goes into operation to-morrow.

The circus and menagerie which was advertised to appear in town on the 30th will not exhibit. The proprietors of the concern have been obliged to change their route, owing to the new law in Connecticut relating to traveling exhibitions.

Rev. C. H. Webster will deliver the fifth of his series of discourses upon important practical topics, to-morrow afternoon. Subject:—"The social relations of the young—their use and abuse."

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Michael Judge was arrested by officer Whittaker, assisted by officer Southworth, and brought before A. Doolittle, Esq., charged with being a common drunkard, and on trial the evidence was sufficient to establish the charge against him. Found guilty, and committed to the house of correction for 60 days, and in the opinion of the justice, it will take him that time to come to himself.

May 16, John Murphy was arrested by officer Whittaker, and brought before A. Doolittle, Esq., on complaint of George Mathews, charging him with committing an assault and battery upon him. He was found guilty, and ordered to pay a fine of \$6.00 and cost of prosecution, amounting in all to \$13.72, and in default was committed.

Time's noblest offering is the last.

DEATHS.

John S. Harris, long a prominent politician of Rhode Island, was killed, Friday afternoon, in Cranston, by being struck by the locomotive on the Hartford railroad.

Denison Morgan, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Hartford, died suddenly in that city on Monday morning, aged 64 years.

Robert R. Smiley, editor of the Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator, died suddenly in that city on the evening of the 10th inst.

Capt. Henry D. Grafton, of the United States army, was recently attacked with apoplexy, and died suddenly at Davenport, Iowa.

Gen. Anthony Lamb, aged 84, a highly esteemed citizen of New York, president of the society of Cincinnati, died on Sunday night.

William Jones, one of the oldest merchants at Portsmouth, N. H., widely known, and considered the most opulent man in that state, died Sunday evening in his seventieth year.

Thomas Sparks, a respectable merchant of Philadelphia, proprietor of the shot manufactory, died Wednesday morning, aged 71.

J. P. Fairbanks, brother of the ex-governor, and president of the Passumpsic (Vt.) bank, died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., on the 15th.

P. L. Cushman, of Bernardston, formerly senator from Franklin county, and father of Henry W. Cushman, died Wednesday, aged 77.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner's address was so much admired in New York city that he was warmly urged to deliver it there again, which he did, on Tuesday evening. The Tribune of Wednesday published it entire, with the following prefatory remarks:

"That a lecture should be repeated in New York is a rare occurrence. That a lecture on anti-slavery should be repeated in New York, even before a few despised 'fanatics,' is an unparalleled occurrence. But that an anti-slavery lecture should be repeated, night after night, to successive multitudes, each more enthusiastic than the last, marks the epoch of a revolution in popular feeling; it is an era in the history of liberty."

"Noble's Theater was crowded last evening long before the hour of commencement. Hundreds stood through the three hours' lecture. The equality of the races was practically asserted by the presence of both in pit and boxes: Gray-headed men were there, young men—all with earnest look. Fans were waving; epanettes were not wanting. We give a full report of the words of the lecture, but only of the words."

"The magnificent presence of the orator, physically as well as mentally a giant, and symmetrical as his own orations, the grand organ-music of his voice, bearing to the heart the intense conviction that it comes deep out of the heart; the calm strength of his delivery, breathing the conscious assurance of eventual victory; the thunder bursts of cheers and bravos which rang electric through the enchanted circle of listeners—echoes of thunder bursts of eloquence—all these we can not give."

Cure for Jaundice.

The following is a sample of the mode of doctoring a hundred years ago, in England. It is taken from the Præx Medicæ of Sydenham:

"Jaundice is caused by the diminution, loss, or decay, of the annual salt in man's body, and the following are advised as especially valuable: volatile salts of earth, volatiles, hogs' lice, serpents and toads; or skins of hens' gizzards and of their feet, skins of geese feet, of each in powder, a drachm; volatile salts of urines of earth worms and of millipedes, of each a scruple; saffron in powder, 15 grains; mix them for four doses, to be given in extract of juniper berries, every morning fasting: The ashes of sparrows' feathers, brain of partridges, lice, hogs' lice, galls of hogs, and powder of viper's flesh is approved by Helmont as a most excellent thing. Paracelsus especially commends the juice extracted from the excrements of animals, mixed with white wine, and given as a drink.—Willis highly commends lice (though a nasty medicine,) to be given alive, nine at a time, because they are full of volatile animal salt. Sylvius commends the volatile spirit of urino as a specific in jaundice."

We publish the above, at the request of a friend, as a specimen of ancient medical jurisprudence.

LEGISLATIVE.—We take solid satisfaction in stating that the personal liberty bill has passed both branches, by a more than two-thirds vote.

The bill to establish an insane asylum in the western part of the state has also passed.

The bill to abolish capital punishment has been defeated in the senate.

SPRINGFIELD.—Mayor Trask, of Springfield, has issued a proclamation, in which he states that the new liquor law shall be enforced in that city.

It is stated that Fanny Fern's profits on the sale of Ruth Hall amount to \$15,000.

According to the Millerites, to-day is the "last of earth."

For the Weekly Journal: BISHOP HUGHES.

Mr. Editor:—In the last issue of your Journal is a letter from your New York correspondent. I find the following sample of gentlemanly veracity:

"John, archbishop of New York, may be considered as fairly 'graveled' in his controversy with senator Brooks. After indulging in an amount of blackguardism and vulgar personality which ought to consign him to the lasting contempt of gentlemen, and utterly failing to relieve himself of the overwhelming proofs with which Erastus sustained his charges, he has begged a suspension of public opinion, and hauled off to repair damages."

"The immortal alderman Briggs yesterday proposed that as Bishop Hughes owns \$17,000,000 of property, he should be taxed for the same. The motion was adopted by the board of supervisors. Ah, why can not John rack, flay, burn and otherwise punish these ungrateful heretics! I dare say Pius would permit him."

So archbishop Hughes is "graveled" in his controversy with senator Brooks, is he?

The senator stated, in his place in the senate, that the archbishop was possessed of nearly five million dollars worth of property; that a friend of his had copied fifty-eight entries of as many distinct parcels of property, transferred to John Hughes, meaning the archbishop. Has Mr. Brooks proved his statement? Let us see. In his second day's investigation, he could only find 21 entries, and three of these he had duplicated. The senator himself says:—"I owe it to the public to state that a transfer of property was twice cited by me, by mistake, because it was so written." In the other case, Mr. Brooks denied that he duplicated, but corrects himself by saying:—"If the archbishop will look again, he will see that there are two transfers from him to Andrew Byrne." This was mistake the third; so that out of the 58 entries, the veracious senator has, so far, been able to find out but 18, leaving 40 more to be accounted for. He begins to despair of the record of office, and turns to the Catholic almanac to find the 40 missing entries, and he finds that archbishop Hughes owns "The Confraternity of the Rosary," "The Arch Confraternity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary." I might illustrate this by saying that your correspondent owned the Chicopee Debating Club and the Chicopee know nothing society.

Among his investigations too, the senator finds that the archbishop owns a lot between Seventh and Eighth streets, measuring one hundred feet by two inches. A large lot of ground this! You might plant a few cucumber seeds in it, but you would have to train the vines "usque ad caelum," so as not to have them grow on your neighbor's property. In the elegant language of "P. S.," senator Brooks is "graveled." He has found out \$400,000 worth of property held in the name of Bishop Hughes, or, as he says, "John Hughes," leaving to be accounted for, \$4,350,000. It is easy to perceive, even by a light, that the senator has failed to substantiate the statement made in his Albany speech, and that the "church property bill," consequently, is not, as the novel writers say, "founded on fact."

As to the "blackguardism and vulgar personality," which ought to consign him (the archbishop) to the lasting contempt of gentlemen, your correspondent has failed to enlighten us as to what his own standard of gentility is, and I may dismiss this part of the subject by remarking that gentlemen may talk as he does in the latter part of the above extract, but a correspondent of a newspaper, who adopts the stars for his signature, might give us some other light to guide us, in this liberal and enlightened age, than the stars of error, injustice and intolerance.

This, true, a large portion of the Catholic church property in New York is held in the name of the archbishop; but he holds it merely as a trustee. It is no matter whether it is so named or not in the deed; it is only as such he holds it. The Catholics understand this, and are very well content to have their church property managed by their archbishop, as one fact alone, which does them honor, will testify. Four churches in New York were sold for the benefit of creditors, through the bad management of lay trustees. The amounts they sold for would only pay from 30 to 40 cents on the dollar. The bishop then accepted the title to this property, and under his management, the Catholics paid up, not merely "the 30 or 40 cents which the law of the state had secured to the creditors, but they went beyond law, and conferred to justice, by paying 100 cents to the dollar." So far from archbishop Hughes owning \$5,000,000 of property in New York city, or \$17,000,000, as alderman Briggs says, he does not own, in his own right, one single square inch of ground in the city of New York. The Catholics—the only party interested—have no more fears of bishop Hughes making ill use of his nominal ownership than they had of his predecessor, bishop Dubois, who died so poor that the Catholics of his cathedral had to bear the expenses of his funeral, "Magna est veritas, et prevalebit." "Truth is mighty, and will prevail," notwithstanding your correspondent should add the remainder of the starry host to his signature. PATRICK HALL, Chicopee, May, 1855.

CALIFORNIA.—THE MINES GIVING DOWN.—A dispatch by the last steamer from California says:

The mines are represented as prosperous as ever, and mining is still the safest, surest, and most profitable business in California. If there are complaints of the mines "giving out," they come from men who do not work. The industrious miner seldom fails of succeeding, as those know who see the large number of miners going home with well filled pockets. Flattering accounts are received from all sections of the country, and never, as a general thing, have the miners been doing as well as at present.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSITIONS.

RESOLVES relative to the proposed articles of amendment of the constitution. Resolved, That the following articles of amendment of the constitution, having been agreed to by the last and present general courts, and published in the manner required by the constitution, be submitted to the people for their ratification and adoption.

FIRST ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

SECOND ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be held for that purpose on the fourth Monday of the same month of November next.

THIRD ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

Eight councilors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councilors shall be determined by the same rate that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session, after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafter, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councilor; provided, however, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall arrange the councilors or districts that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councilor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councilors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be after such vacancies shall have happened. And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councilors for the time being, shall as soon as may be examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor and councilors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution, for the choice of such officers.

FOURTH ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

The secretary, treasurer, and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be elected annually, on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualifications of voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease in the mean time of the person elected as such, officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant from any cause during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancies shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

FIFTH ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such moneys shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance exclusively of its own schools.

SIXTH ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.

The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, commissioners of insolvency, and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for each term of office as the legislature shall prescribe.

Resolved.—That the people shall be assembled, for the purpose aforesaid, in their respective cities and towns, in meetings to be legally warned, and held on the fourth Wednesday, being the twenty-third day of May next, at which meetings all the inhabitants qualified to vote for senators and representatives in the general court may give in their votes by ballot for or against each of the said articles of amendment; and the same officers shall preside in the said meetings as in the meetings for the choice of senators and representatives, and shall, in open meeting, receive, sort, count, and declare the votes of the inhabitants for and against the same, and the said votes shall be recorded by the clerks of said cities and towns, and true returns thereof shall be made under the hands of mayors and aldermen of the several cities,

and of the selectmen, or the major part of them, and of the clerks of the said cities and towns, respectively, and sealed up and delivered to the sheriff of the county within three days after the said meeting, to be by him transmitted to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth within seven days after receiving the same; or the said mayors and aldermen, and selectmen, respectively, shall themselves transmit the same to the said office within ten days after the said meetings; provided that in the several cities the meetings held under this resolve shall be conducted according to the provisions of the acts establishing the same, and of the several acts in addition thereto.

Resolved.—That each of the said articles shall be considered as a distinct amendment, to be adopted in the whole, or rejected in the whole, as the people shall think proper. And every person qualified to vote as aforesaid may express his opinion on each article as designated by its appropriate number, without specifying in his ballot the contents of the article, and by annexing to each number the word Yes or No, or any other words of the same import; but the whole shall be written or printed on one ballot in substance as follows, to wit: Am I in favor of article first, Yes or No; article second, Yes or No, &c., to article sixth, Yes or No. And every article that shall appear to be approved by a majority of the persons voting thereon shall be deemed and taken to be ratified and adopted by the people.

Resolved.—That his excellency the governor and the council shall, to-wit, open and examine the votes returned as aforesaid; and if it shall appear that said articles of amendment, or either of them, have been approved by a majority of the persons voting thereon, according to the votes returned and certified as aforesaid, the same shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the secretary's office as a part of the constitution of the commonwealth, and shall be published in immediate connection therewith, numbered, according to their numerical position, with the articles of amendment of the Constitution heretofore adopted, in all future editions of the laws of this commonwealth, printed by public authority.

Resolved.—That his excellency the governor, be, and he hereby is, authorized and requested to issue his proclamation forthwith, after examination of the votes returned as aforesaid, reciting the said articles of amendment, or either of them, and announcing that said articles of amendment, or either of them, have been duly adopted and ratified by the people of this commonwealth, and have become a part of the constitution thereof, and requiring all magistrates and officers, and all citizens of the said commonwealth, to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly; that the said articles of amendment, or either of them, have been rejected, as the case may be.

Resolved.—That a printed copy of these resolves, including the said articles of amendment, and blank forms of the returns of votes on each of said articles, shall be transmitted, as soon as may be, by the secretary of the commonwealth, to the mayors and aldermen of the several cities, and to the selectmen of the several towns, of this commonwealth.

[BY AUTHORITY]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

RESOLVES relative to the meetings to which are to be submitted the proposed articles of amendment of the constitution.

RESOLVED, That the meetings of the people in the various cities and towns of the commonwealth, to which are to be submitted the proposed articles of amendment of constitution for their ratification, shall be legal and valid, if held on the twenty-third day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five; and in the resolves for submitting said amendments to the people, approved by the Governor May first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five or the date of said approval to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be required to publish these resolves in all newspapers printed in this commonwealth which may be able to publish the same after the passage of these resolves, and before said twenty-third day of May.

House of Representatives, May 17, 1855.

Passed.

DANIEL C. EDDY, Speaker.

In Senate, May 17, 1855.

Passed.

HENRY W. BENCHLY, President.

May 17, 1855.

Approved.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

Secretary's Office, Boston, May 18, 1855.

A true copy—Attest,

E. M. WRIGHT,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Editors of papers throughout the state that publish the foregoing resolves before the 23d instant, will please send their bills with a copy of the paper containing the publication, to the state auditor for settlement.

E. M. WRIGHT.

The ladies of Boston find they can clothe their little boys at one-half the expense they formerly did, by visiting Oak Hall.—There is an immense stock of Boy's Clothing in the beautiful Rotunda, and our ladies will do well to take their boys there, when in Boston. Our word for it, they will always go there as long as the little responsibilities remain under their care. One Price Cash System.

FIRE WORKS.—We would call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. JAMES G. HOVY, the experienced pyrotechnist. His works are too well and favorably known to require more than a mere passing notice.

Our readers will see a notice of Dr. Spear's Woman's Friend, in another column. This is a very important medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended. Dr. Spear has used it in his practice for several years, with the greatest satisfaction to his patients.

SEBASTOPOL.—Punch says, that although ever so many parallels are constructed before Sebastopol, yet it is a siege without a parallel!

CHICAGO.—It is calculated that the new police force will cost the city Chicago the nice little sum of \$100,000 the first year.

CALICO.—The amount of calico daily manufactured in Rhode Island is sufficient to make each female in the state a dress!

PRESIDENT-MAKING.—The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury has nominated Franklin Pierce, for re-election to the presidency.

MIND YOUR OWN.—What a feeling there is on the part of most people, says the N. Y. Atlas, to attend to every one's business but their own, and to meddle with all manner of things that don't belong to them.

HEAVY MAIL CONTRACT.—The Illinois central railroad company have received contract from government for carrying the river mail between Cairo and New-Orleans at the rate of \$180,000 per year.

CALIFORNIA.—The products of California last year are estimated at \$86,000,000, of which \$58,000,000 were of gold—\$5,000,000 of wheat, and \$3,000,000 of barley.

UTAH.—It is computed that 70,000 converts to Mormonism have left the agricultural districts of England for Utah.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS the best remedies for the cure of female complaints. The extraordinary effect these Pills have upon complaints peculiarly incidental to females, would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union, if it were not confirmed daily by the wonderful cures they effect in the various states.

A card party in Baltimore played for various stakes, until one of them, a woman, becoming, in her language, "dead broke," offered to stake her infant child against a dollar, upon the issue of another game. The proposition was agreed to by her opponent, who was a childless mother, and being favored by fortune or misfortune, the conclusion of the game found her the winner of the babe, a bright, healthy, male infant. The child, we learn, was delivered without a murmur to the winner.

CATHOLICITY.—It is a singular fact that nearly all the leading writers of the Roman Catholic church are converts from Protestant sects. In this country Brownson's Review, the Freeman's Journal, the Catholic Herald and the Celt are edited by men who were once protestants. The editor of the Tablet, the chief political and ecclesiastical organ of the Catholics of Great Britain, is Mr. Lucas, a member of parliament, and formerly a Quaker.

AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.—Michael L. Sullivan, an Illinois farmer, it is said, is about to plant 10,000 acres of land in corn. He was formerly one of the largest farmers in the state of Ohio, for many years, and, according to a contemporary, he could ride in a direct course fifteen miles through his own cornfields.

A reason is given in the Sandwich Island papers for the king's hostility to the United States, which looks plausible. He was once refused permission to sit at the supper table with the other guests, on board of one of the boats on Long Island Sound, when on his way from New-York to Boston.

GEORGIA.—The locusts have appeared in Georgia. From the number with which the forests are infested, there is reason to fear something like one of the plagues that was visited upon Egypt in olden times.—They seem disposed to devour all vegetable life that falls in their way.

A PRECIOUS.—Napoleon I said to Las Casas:—"The English may be all powerful if they confine themselves to their navy, but they will complicate their affairs, endanger their superiority and lose their importance, if they keep soldiers on the continent."

NO PLACE FOR A POOR MAN.—Flour is selling at Montreal, Canada, at \$14 per bbl, and at Quebec, from \$12 to \$13.—At Quebec butter is 40 cents, beef from 15 to 20 cents, and pork \$25 per barrel. Labor commands two shillings currency, or forty cents per day.

FORTUNE.—The Portland Argus reports that the Rev. Ass Cummings, who has been so long the able editor of the Christian Mirror in that city, has become the possessor, as heir or legatee, of some relative, of from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

HOW TO PLANT CORN.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that corn planted in ground plowed only four inches deep yielded 75 bushels to the acre, while that planted in ground plowed eight inches deep yielded but 50 bushels.

THE SKANEATELES DEMOCRAT records the achievements of a wonderful hen belonging to Mr. Whitfield, of that village, which lays an egg at nine in the morning, one at noon, and a third at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN CHINA.—By the latest official estimates, it is said, there are 326 churches, under 84 European and 135 native priests, with 315,000 native Christians.

BREADS.—The editor of the Providence Post recommends bread, baked in the peel, as people bake potatoes, as a substitute for that scanty and often rotten vegetable.

THE RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.—The national revenue is over \$300,000,000. The church, too, is enormously rich.

TUNNEL RAILROAD.—The Greenfield Gazette says this road has been put under contract, and laborers have commenced digging.

HEAVY MAIL CONTRACT.—The Illinois central railroad company have received contract from government for carrying the river mail between Cairo and New-Orleans at the rate of \$180,000 per year.

CALIFORNIA.—The products of California last year are estimated at \$86,000,000, of which \$58,000,000 were of gold—\$5,000,000 of wheat, and \$3,000,000 of barley.

UTAH.—It is computed that 70,000 converts to Mormonism have left the agricultural districts of England for Utah.

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Page's Bed Bug Annihilator. Bedbugs beware! I hear ye your doom; I'll be your terror, and your foe.

TITUS CHAPIN, JOSEPH E. MERRILL, RUFUS MOSIER, WM. H. WEST, HENRY SWIFT, Constable of Chicopee.

SARGENT, HARLOW & CO., MANUFACTURERS and dealers in Carriages and Harnesses, of every description.

PRICES OF PRINCE & CO.'S UNRIVALED MELODEONS. Four Octave, Ros'd Case, \$45 Six " " " 125 Five Half Octave " " 60 Five Double Bass " " 75

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REMOVAL. The undersigned begs leave to inform you that he has removed from No. 7 DORSET STREET to the corner of Exchange Street.

LET US REASON TOGETHER. It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Why are we sick? It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering.

GET THE BEST! 100 TONS FRENCH ZINC PAINT, of the Ville Morel Company, in solid town, at the price of \$100.

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Dyspepsia & Liver Complaints. Nearly half the human race have these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world.

General Debility—III Health. Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills.

Female Complaints. No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses.

NOTICE. THE subscriber having been elected Sealer of the United States Measures in the town of Chicopee for the year 1855.

NOTICE. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 39 Devonshire Street to No. 120 Washington Street.

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WINE BOTTLES. WING to the stringency of the new liquor bill, the subscriber has concluded to quit selling the article commonly known as "WINE BOTTLES."

MAINE LAW BEER. WING to the stringency of the new liquor bill, the subscriber has concluded to quit selling the article commonly known as "MAINE LAW BEER."

HAMPDEN, SS. A meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 24th day of April, 1855.

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PIANO-FORTES. REMOVAL.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Piano-Fortefactory and Warehouse from the Melodeon buildings to the rooms lately occupied by the Messrs. Chickering, No. 579 Washington Street, Boston.

JOHN D. FOWLE & Co., Manufacturers of FOWLE'S Improved Spring Curled Hair, No. 106 State St., Boston.

MACHINISTS TOOLS. Dodge, Gilbert & Co., No. 106 State St., Boston.

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