

The Weekly Journal.

Volume 2.

CHICOPEE, Mass., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

Number 5

Poetry.

[From the Christian Register.]
SONG FOR THE COMING CRISIS.
Inscribed to the three thousand and fifty New England Clergymen.

BY ONE OF THEIR NUMBER
O church of Christ; to prayer, to prayer!
Lean on thy holy shrine,
And there while lowly bowing down,
Receive the Strength Divine;
Then rise! the Spirit's gleaming sword
In all its terror drawn;
No bondsman's blood upon thy robes,
No stain upon thy lawn!
And ye, three thousand men of God,
Gird for the holy fight!
See that your souls are clothed with strength,
See that your arms are bright!
Speak on in that Almighty name
Which faithless men profane,
And they whose God's righteous cause
Shall wag their tongues in vain.
Hark! in the Hourglass of Time
God strikes the awful hour!
Zion must now stand face to face
With Moloch's threatening power;
The subtle web of Compromise
Her hand and tongue that bound,
Breaks clean away—and now her feet
Take hold on solid ground!
And there she stands, ay, on the Rock
Where stood God's Church of old;
While seas of blood dashed at her feet,
And waves of trouble rolled;
There may she stand, while Nature crumbled
Beneath its burden groans;
Let guilty rulers quake with fear
To hear her thunder-tones.
By the blest throngs of Pilgrim ghosts
That haunt New England's air;
By Pilgrim graves along her hills
And down her valleys fair;
By all the Pilgrim's faith in God
That warms within our souls;
By every drop of Pilgrim blood
That through her bosom rolls;
No pioneers here for human prey
That sniff their trail of blood!
No laws to grind the helpless poor,
And break the laws of God!
No tyrant's troops to line our streets,
Or blast our valleys green;
While Dunker's shaft looks from the sky
Down on the shameful scene!
No angry word be on our tongues,
No wrath our souls inspire;
Speak now with lips which God's right hand
Hath touched with coals of fire!
Let Christ's whole Gospel be proclaimed,
Let God's whole truth be shown,
And let the East and West respond,
And echo tone for tone!
Then rise, O Church of Christ, arise,
Shake off thy slumbers now,
God's conquering might within thy heart—
His calmness on thy brow;
In Christ's dear name who died for man
Put all thy glory on;
No blood-spot on thy robes of white,
No stain upon thy lawn.

Address of the Anti-Nebraska Members of Congress.

The eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri compromise law, by which the introduction of slavery into the regions now known as Kansas and Nebraska was forever prohibited, has been repealed. That law, which, in 1820, quieted a controversy which menaced the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute-book. We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six months ago, nor did you expect it. No state, no citizen of any state, had demanded the repeal. It seems a duty we owe to the country to state the grounds upon which we have steadily, though ineffectually, opposed this alarming and dangerous act.

You need not be told that the slavery question lies at the bottom of it. As it was the slaveholding power that demanded the enactment of the Missouri compromise, so it is the same power that has now demanded its abrogation. African slavery was regarded and denounced as a great evil by the American colonies, even before the Revolution, and those colonies which are now slaveholding states, were equally earnest in such remonstrances with those which are now free states. Colonial laws framed to prevent the increase of slavery, were vetoed by the king of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power, to enlarge and perpetuate a system universally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the colonies; was one of the causes of the Revolution. When the war was ended, there was an imperative necessity for the institution of some government in the then unoccupied territories of the United States. In 1784, Jefferson proposed, and in 1787, the continental congress adopted, the ordinance for the government of the territory lying northwest of the Ohio, by which it was declared that there shall be neither slavery nor involun-

tary servitude, except for the punishment of crime. The great and flourishing states since organized, within that territory and on the basis of that ordinance, are enduring monuments of the wisdom of the statesmen of the Revolution.

The foreign slave trade was regarded as the source of American slavery, which it was believed would be dried up, when that fountain should be closed. In adopting the constitution, it was so universally anticipated that the foreign slave trade would be promptly prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing that measure till 1808. The foreign slave trade was prohibited—thus the source of slavery was understood to be dried up, while the introduction of slavery into the territories was prohibited. The slavery question, so far as it was a national one, was understood to be finally settled, and at the same time the states had already taken up and were carrying forward a system of gradual emancipation. In 1803, Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what is now known as the states of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa, and the territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed at the time in New Orleans and at St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the slavery question again before congress. In 1812, the region immediately surrounding New Orleans applied for admission into the Union, under the name of the state of Louisiana, with a constitution tolerating slavery, and the free states acquiesced.

Eight years afterwards, the region connected with St. Louis demanded admission, under the name of the state of Missouri, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The free states reverted to the principle of 1787, and opposed the admission of Missouri, unless she would incorporate into her constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of slavery into the state. The slaveholding states insisted upon her unqualified admission; a controversy arose which was sectional and embittered, and which we are assured by contemporaneous history, seriously imperiled the Union. The statesmen of that day in congress settled the controversy by compromise. By the terms of this compromise, the free states assented to the admission of Missouri with her slaveholding constitution, while the slaveholding states on their part yielded the exclusion of slavery in all the residue of the territory which lay north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, constituting the present territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

The slaveholding states accepted the compromise as a triumph, and the free states have ever since left it undisturbed and unquestioned. Arkansas, a part of the territory of Louisiana, which lay south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, in compliance with an implication which was contained in this compromise, was afterwards admitted as a slaveholding state, and the free states acquiesced. In 1819, Florida, a slaveholding province of Spain, was acquired. This province was afterwards admitted as a slaveholding state. The free states again acquiesced. In 1845, Texas, an independent slaveholding state, was annexed, with a provision in the article of annexation for the subdivision of her territory into five states. The free states, although they regarded the annexation, with the probable increase of the number of slave states, with very great disfavor, nevertheless acquiesced again. New territories were acquired by the treaty of peace which closed the war with Mexico. The people of California formed a constitution inhibiting slavery, and applied for admission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the slave states, in and out of congress, threatening the dissolution of the Union if California should be admitted. Proceeding on the ground of these alarms, congress adopted another compromise, the terms of which were that ten million dollars of the people's money should be given to Texas, to induce her to relinquish a very doubtful claim upon an inconsiderable part of New Mexico, that New Mexico and Utah should be organized without an inhibition of slavery, and that they should be afterwards admitted as slave or free states as the people, when forming constitutions, should determine; that the public slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished, without affecting the existence of slavery in the District; and that new and rigorous provisions for the recapture of fugitive slaves, of disputed constitutionality, should

be adopted, and that, on these conditions, California should be admitted as a free state. Repugnant as this compromise was to the people of the free states, acquiescence was, nevertheless, practically obtained by means of solemn assurance, made on behalf of the slaveholding states, that the compromise was, and should be, forever regarded as a final adjustment of the slavery question, and of all the issues that could possibly arise from it. A new congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave states demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment, and it was granted by the house of representatives, in the following terms:

"Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours, individually, to abide by such compromise, and sustain the laws necessary to carry them out, the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the acts of the last congress for that purpose included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous."

A few months subsequently, the democratic national convention met in Baltimore, and, assuming to speak the sentiments of the democratic party, set forth in its platform—that the democratic party "will resist all attempts at renewing, in congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made." Soon afterwards, another national convention assembled in the same city, and, assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the whig party, said:—"We deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled, as dangerous to the peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation; whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever." The present administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise; and the President, referring to it in his inaugural speech, declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President, recurring to the same subject, renewed his pledge in his message to congress, at the beginning of the present session, in the following language:

"But notwithstanding the difference of opinions and sentiments which then existed in reference to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Under these circumstances, the proposition to repeal the Missouri compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made by the same committee on territories, which only ten days before had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri compromise, and declared the end of agitation, in the following explicit and unmistakable language:

"Our committee do not feel called upon to enter into a discussion of those controverted questions—they involve the same great issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory by it to slave property in the territory, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued upon that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

The abrogation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the administration itself, and by means of its influence on congress. In the house of representatives, that body which is more responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the senate, though it is due to justice and candor that it should be stated that it could not have been carried in either house without the votes of the representatives from the free states. The mi-

nority resisted the attempts to arrest discussion upon this grave question through a struggle of longer duration than any other known to congressional history. Some attempt was made to stigmatize that minority as factious, yet we fearlessly declare that throughout the contest they resorted simply to the powers secured to them by the law, and the rules of the house, and the passage of the measure through the house was effected through a subversion of its rules by the majority, and the exercise of power unprecedented in the annals of congressional legislation.

The deed is done. It is done with a clear proclamation by the administration and by congress, that the principles which it contains extend not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but to all the other territories now belonging to the United States, and to all which hereafter may be acquired. It has been done unnecessarily and wantonly, because there was no pressure for the organization of government in Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which territories contained one lawful inhabitant who was a citizen of the United States, and because there was not only no danger of disunion apprehended, but by this reckless measure the free states have lost all the guaranty for freedom in the territories contained in former compromises—while all the states, both slave and free, have lost the guarantees of harmony and union which those compromises afforded. It seems plain to us, that fatal as the measure is in these respects, it is only a cover for broader propagandism of slavery in the future.

The object of the administration, and of the many who represent the slave states, as we believe, to prepare the way for annexing Cuba at whatever cost, and a like annexation of half a dozen of the states of Mexico, to be admitted as slave states.—These acquisitions are to be made peacefully, if they can be purchased at the cost of hundreds of millions. If they can not be purchased peacefully, then at the cost of a war with Mexico, and a war with Spain, and a war with England, and a war with France, and at the cost of an alliance with Russia, scarcely less repugnant. Unmistakable indications also appear of a purpose to annex the eastern part of San Domingo, and to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of slavery—and this is to be followed by an alliance with Brazil, and the extension of slavery into the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to judge whether, when slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will demand unconditional submission on the part of the free states; and failing in that demand, attempt a withdrawal of the slave states, and the organization of a separate empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust and wrong in itself, and fraught with consequences so fearful, we appeal to the people. We appeal in no sectional spirit. We appeal equally to the north and to the south, to the free states and to the slaveholding states themselves. It is no time for exaggeration or for passion, and we, therefore, speak calmly of the past, and warn you in sober seriousness of the future. It would not become us, nor is it necessary, to suggest the measures which ought to be adopted in this great exigency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri compromise, and to execute such further measures as you in your wisdom shall command, and as may be necessary, for the recovery of the power lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggression of slavery.

Signed by the anti-Nebraska members of congress.

SOLOMON FOOT, Chairman.
DANIEL MACE, Secretary.
REUBEN E. FENTON, Secretary.

HEAR YE!—Commissioner Loring wished to buy a pig of a market man in Boston the other day, when he was told that he could not have it, for, said the owner, "I am afraid your money would burn my pocket. I have no wish to handle any portion of the ten dollars for which the liberty of a citizen of Massachusetts was sold."

Henry Ward Beecher says that the last quarter of an hour of a long drawn and tiresome discourse, gives a repulsive-ness to religious truth stronger than can be dissipated by two good sermons afterwards.

Of the Chicopee Journal.
ALBUM MEMORIES.

BY CORA CLIFTON.

No 8.
KATE CLIFFORD.

Ah yes! Our village coquette! How fair were the fingers that wrote those lines in my album! How witchingly black the sparkling eyes that gazed first upon them! How long and glossy the masses of raven curls that fell upon the paper as she bent over it! Couldst thou speak, my album, what a vision of beauty wouldst thou describe as having bent over the page whereon this name is written! What bright lips, and pearly teeth, and skin of alabaster purity, and form of queenly beauty and ethereal gracefulness, and voice like a bird's, so clear and musical was it, wouldst thou give her, the beauty of our village?

How brilliant she was! Witty and fascinating in her appearance, the eldest daughter of the wealthiest man in the place, Kate was flattered and her society courted from her very childhood. But though wealthy, witty and beautiful, Kate was by no means perfect. She had a laughing, imperious temper, an unconquerable will and an exceedingly fickle disposition, loving to-day what she hated yesterday, and weeping bitterly at the loss of something that an hour before she spurned contemptuously. She was entirely destitute of that gentle constancy and forbearing affection, so essential to the character of a true friend, so, though handsome and petted, she was beloved but by few.

But as years flew on, she learned to conceal beneath the veil of etiquette these glaring defects, so that in her teens the imperious beauty exercised almost unlimited sway over the hearts and hands of the marriageable male members of our little community. The pretty coquette flirted first with one, then with another, until their heads were all quite turned, and so equally were her suitors attracted, that each of a dozen young men was quite sure that he should be the fortunate one to claim the hand of Miss Clifford.

But Kate cared not a straw for any of them. It would be so cruel to disappoint them all but one, she said, she really considered it her duty to exercise self-denial and refuse them all.

She didn't approve of partiality; she was very sorry to say no, but it was the best she could do for them. I asked her once if she intended always to remain single. Oh no! When some one came along that didn't care a penny for her, she would make him love her and then commit suicide. "Why Kate!" "Oh pardon me, I meant matrimony; but really, what's the great difference?"

Her mother used often to say "Ah Kate! you will see the time when you will regret bitterly having trifled thus with the hearts of best affections." "Why, my dear mother," she would reply, "what am I to do? When they come about me all smiles and affability, am I to be as cold as a polar iceberg and treat all their advances with chilling indifference? Not I; and if they choose to make fools of themselves, they do it at their own responsibility."

Among the earliest of Kate's suitors was Charles Medway, a young man who had just completed his law studies and established himself in N. Kate flirted with him for some time; she was a fascinating girl as I said before, and she exercised her powers most successfully upon his heart. "It will be a match," every body said; she was pretty young to marry, but still they did not know as she could do any better; so they made up their minds to be reconciled.

But Kate had no thoughts of throwing away her wing; yet, "What become a peevish lawyer's wife? Never; she said as we were wondering why he had so suddenly left her.

Why, he asked her a question, Yankee fashion, and she did not answer it to suit him so he went, she told us.

Then Frank Hunter came. He was going to be a minister. And the blind god sent an arrow through his heart from those black eyes; "Men. It is a little strange that eyesless cupid is so good a marksman" Kate received his attentions with the most bewitching grace; and how devoted he was! They were together everywhere. I always thought it was queer a minister should fancy such a wild little gipsy as she; but still I don't know as he could well help it,

he thought undoubtedly she would become more domestic after changing her name. But his turn came at last and the haughty little creature spurned the affection of a noble heart again. "She was a heartless flirt," Mrs. Smith said; but Hunter was a nephew of her's so it was natural she should talk. Then Edgar Lawrence bowed at the shrine, and he too was rejected.

But I will not enumerate the long list of those with whose hearts she trifled so thoughtlessly. Ah Kate! A bitter retribution awaited thee! But I will not anticipate.

A young man came to our village on a visit to the family of Esq. Lawrence. His name was Irving Tremlet; his father was a wealthy planter in one of the southern states, and Irving was an only son. Indulge me a moment, dear reader, while I try to describe him. He was a little above the medium height, slight and erect in figure, with rather dark complexion, dark, almost black hair, slightly curling, an eye through which the soul seemed to look out, so expressive was it, with "a volume in a glance," one of those which once seen are not soon forgotten; handsome features, a full, rich voice, and best, most desirable of all, a cultivated mind, an exalted intellect.

Tremlet met Kate while walking alone one bright morning, and as himself afterwards declared, she was the loveliest girl his eyes ever rested on. Introductions followed; walks, rides, serenades, and all the usual accomplishments of a new-born affection, came on in turn, and everybody said Kate had got into another flirtation; it was too bad for a girl to be so heartless.

But Kate was not really heartless, and she soon discovered that she loved young Tremlet. There was something about him that she could not resist; she was fairly in love. Weeks flew past, and each found her affections increasing; scarcely acknowledging it, even to herself, she urged the flame within her heart until her every thought was on him.

The summer fled; and with the cold weather Tremlet was to return home. Ere he went he avowed his love and begged Kate to be to him what no other could be.

Ah Kate! Hadst thou but listened to thy heart's pleadings, hadst thou not added this last drop to the already brimming cup of thy wrongs toward thy fellow beings, thou mightest have been spared the dread punishment awaiting thee! A life of constancy might have atoned for thy error, and thou have been happy. But no, pride whispered, add his name to the list of conquered and rejected; and tearing his image from her heart she obeyed. With haughty words she bade him go, and fixing on her a look of withering scorn he departed.

Kate had not expected this; she thought he would plead with her as others had done, and she had almost determined at last to accept him; but it was too late now, and she wept bitterly over her loss.

And now the number of her worshippers diminished; she had seen her nurse's fond hopes but to blast them, and they ceased to love.

Many sage individuals conjectured that she would "finish her journey alone." But her destiny was not thus ordered. A young man who had a handsome face to recommend him, ventured to try the game at which so many had been loosing; (or gainers, at the readers discretion;) and thinking perhaps that it would be her best if not her last chance, Kate accepted him. The nuptials were celebrated in great style and Miss Kate Clifford became Mrs. Eugene Clare.

Some people said they did not believe he was as rich as he pretended; they guessed she would be sorry she had flirted with so many before she went much farther; but then you know, reader, "some people" are very ill-natured.

They started on their bridal tour; it was in Europe, and they were absent about a year. Soon after their return it became evident that those sage conjectures were not so far out of the way. Clare was a fortune hunter. He cared but little for his wife, it was her money he married not herself. She discovered all too soon that he was an habitual gambler; he neglected her entirely, and was often absent several days at a time. Of course such proceedings soon involved their fortune. Creditors became urgent, and at last the princely mansion and its magnificent furniture were sold at public auction. Then Clare sunk rap-

idly until ere many months he became a common drunkard. In vain did his wife plead with tearful eyes that he would refrain from the intoxicating cup. He was deaf to her entreaties, and returned abuse and blows for her tears. She labored day and night with her needle, to procure subsistence for herself and two little ones, while he at the gaming saloon or bar-room spent her hard earned pittance.

Oh! to what depths will not ram reduce man? Taking away his honor, his love of justice, his humanity, ay, destroying his very soul, leaving but a poor, wreck, in place of what was created in God's own image. And yet thousands, knowing the dreadful consequences, offer themselves volunteers to the awful servitude! Alas, poor fallen human nature!

But no constitution could withstand such incessant labor of body and torture of mind as Mrs. Clark was obliged to endure. She was taken ill, and then what misery was hers! Her babes crying for food that she could not give them; shivering with cold from which she could offer no protection; shrinking in fear from a father whom the wine-fiend had made a tyrant; oh! bitter was her cup then; how could she have prayed for death had it not been for her children!

One day Clark came home less intoxicated than usual; his intellect was not so much clouded; but that he could observe the state of things. He went to his wife's bedside where his children were weeping and begging for bread; as he approached she looked up and said, "Oh Eugene, if I could take my babes with me how happy should I be to lie down and be at rest." How strange a thing is the human heart! prayers and entreaties are unheeded, but by a chance touch some chord that has long laid dormant is aroused, and the better nature of the man called forth. It was so in this case; those few words rang through his soul and waked its slumbering energies once more; and there by the side of his wronged and suffering wife, he vowed never again to touch the poison. And he kept his word. I visited them not long ago, and found them surrounded by a happy family, and independent future. "But oh!" said Kate to me, "you can never know all that I have suffered. If the young and thoughtless could but realize how certain and how dreadful will be their punishment for trifling with the affections of the human heart, there is not one who, for the gratification of pride and a love of conquest, would sacrifice her happiness; for though perhaps long delayed, justice will overtake them, and on their own heads shall the misery they inflicted upon others be returned a thousand fold."

Delphi, who is traveling through the southern Atlantic states on business, writes to the *Whig Press*, Middletown, N. Y., from Charlotte, N. C. May 17th, as follows: "While at Winesboro, N. C. about two o'clock on Sunday morning, I was awakened by the cry of suffering, and soon learned the cause. Immediately in my window, a negro was receiving the lashes of his master. He was stripped entirely naked, and his master was flogging him with a harness trace. The night watch had found him asleep in the back yard of the hotel, and therefore concluded he was there intending to commit burglary; his master was called and the whipping commenced to make him confess. At no time during the infliction was ever more cruelly displayed; his feet were fastened to the ground, and his body stretched over an outside market stall, and the lash fell with an unsparring hand. His back was literally, pounded to a jelly, and at every stroke the blood oozed out and still his simple tale was, 'Massa, I wasn't going to do anything.' For one hour and a half this inhuman treatment was continued, till the victim begged that they would take a gun and kill him, and fastid from pure exhaustion; then it was discontinued, and in the morning I heard them say he received 277 lashes. There were some scenes, connected with this punishment too revolting to write; much more to be believed; therefore, I refrain from writing more upon the subject. Suffice it to say, it reminded me forcibly of one of the scenes in Uncle Tom's Cabin, with Legree for principal actor."

A Dog-Stray.—On Monday evening, as a dog was walking leisurely down State street, "alone in his glory" and seemingly abstracted, one of a gang of paper-venders, standing in front of the Traveler office, threw his cap at him. It struck Caesar's tail. He thereupon turned around, looked at the cap a moment, then at the boys. After reviewing the latter with military-like circumspection, he approached the lad who was bare-headed, placed his paws upon his shoulders, and barked three times into his face, as much as to say, "where did you learn your manners, you son of Erin?" Theurchin was frightened half out of his trousers, and screamed and trembled and screamed and trembled again—and thus terrified, Caesar left him.

Boston Courier.

Coal.—The coal area of Great Britain is about 12,000 square miles, and from it is taken 37,000,000 tons of coal annually. It has been computed that, after making all proper allowance for an increase of consumption, it would require two thousand years to consume the coal which is known to already exist in England. The coal area of the United States is 140,000 square miles, of the richest bed in the known world. There are, as yet, but about 300,000 tons taken annually from our mines.

There were three slave-catchers at Detroit, a few days since, in pursuit of fugitives. They made application to a prominent member of the bar of that city for legal aid, but were promptly refused. We wish there were more of that kind of lawyers in our northern cities.

Old Bullion once remarked "that the White House never once in the system, like the astute, never leaves it but with life."

The Weekly Journal.

CHICOPEE, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

S. M. PATTENGL & 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 122 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston.

WHAT THE TIMES DEMAND.

Union is demanded; the north will be powerless without it—a union based on true anti-slavery principles. Never was there a time when it was more necessary than now, and if its accomplishment be defeated, we shall live to see the day when this portion of our existence will be looked back to with vain regrets and gloomy remorse. Our position should be free from angry and hot-headed resolves, and at the same time firm and unyielding. We need no bunge notes to cheer us on to victory, but an unflinching, Roman-like resolution, which can not be seduced by flattery, nor frightened by vain threats. It is not often that such an immense load of responsibility rests upon mortals as we are obliged to bear at the present time; may we meet the subject calmly, judiciously, and yet with many grace. Why shall there not be a new organization, to make the principles of freedom living realities, instead of, as they are now regarded, mere tinsel ornaments, intended to be exhibited only on fourth of July glorifications, when reason is generally below par, and excitement, hilarity and champagne bottles are uppermost? No sound reason can be adduced to show why the old parties should continue their ancient warfare, at the expense of those sublime sentiments which have ever animated the true friends of the race.

We would appeal to the people. Politicians are generally looking at their own selfish aims, instead of those nobler, higher precepts, written by God's own hand. To the people, who earn their bread by patient, honest industry, we appeal. Are you willing to see a system extended over immense regions of territory which is a curse to labor by degrading it, and a blight to the soil—a curse to education, morality and social development—which tells you that if you go to those regions to settle, it must be by working with the slaves, and considered on a level with them?—which crushes patriotic hope and noble endeavor,—makes the word freedom a by-word and hissing.

The great masses of the people are honest in their opposition to this evil, but are led into strange paths by designing leaders. Politicians have ruled this nation long enough; we have all of us heretofore put too much faith in them; if a strong free party be not now formed, a large portion of the sin may be laid at their own particular doors.

In the early part of the revolutionary struggle, the cause of freedom seemed likely to be crushed, owing to the seeming difficulty of unifying upon a commander-in-chief. Each section was jealous of the other, and at one time it seemed utterly impossible for them to make any satisfactory arrangement in relation to the subject—but finally, they dropped all minor considerations, and unanimously united upon him who now bears the enviable title of "father of his country." Why can not the true anti-slavery men of the north profit by this bright example, "discard the ancient forms of party strife," and unite as a band of brothers, for the accomplishment of a common object? The foe we are called upon to-day to encounter is a much worse one than that which caused the fathers to shoulder their muskets, and the loathsomeness of the enemy should intensify the feeling of opposition.

The action or non-action of the north in this crisis will decide the fate of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, New Mexico, and all other territory that may hereafter be acquired. Are those immense territories of less consequence than paltry party considerations? A union of the whigs, free soilers and anti-slavery democrats, under a new name, would regenerate the nation, and place it where the sainted spirits of the revolution left it. Nothing can prevent such a union, without it be the chicanery of unprincipled politicians. What reason is there for the people to care about the success of this or that politician? They are of very little consequence—while true anti-slavery principles are as lofty as heaven and as broad as the universe.

Come then, men of every political party, and join in the acclamation for a great freedom organization! The angel spirits of a past generation, from their lofty abode, are watching our course. Let us act as men above small things—above the insane desire for office, and above the miserable strife of party. By all we hold dear on earth and hope for hereafter, let us rise in manly strength, bid adieu to past political associations, and strive to make this a republic in fact as well as in name.

"Be willing to praise, but not afraid to blame."

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

In the Senate on Monday, the petition from Boston in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave act was discussed. Jones of Tennessee made a speech upon the subject, marked with great bitterness. Messrs. Rockwell and Sumner replied in a manly fashion. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune thus alludes to the subject:—

"The remarks of Mr. Rockwell, the new senator from Massachusetts, were dignified, temperate, and confined to the question, viz: the reference of the petition to the judiciary committee.

"Mr. Sumner's speech, entering more into the general subject, was, as usual, eloquent and attractive. Every body listens when he speaks—especially the southern senators. It is really refreshing to hear such a noble defense of liberty in the capitol. How ineffably mean and craven do such men as Touzey, Pettit, Stuart, Brodhead, and other senators from the free states, appear, who sit listlessly by and see those whom they ought to recognize as their colleagues, battling for the north and for freedom almost single-handed and alone. And worse still, to see them secretly or openly lending aid and countenance to the enemies of liberty."

On Wednesday, the subject was resumed. Pettit and others attacked Sumner in the coarsest manner imaginable; but he met them with a broadside long to be remembered.

THE NORTHERN INQUIRER.

Published at Bradford, Vt., shakes its long quill at us in its last number, in reply to an article in the *Journal* suggesting William H. Seward as the republican candidate for next President. The editor says he should prefer Douglas to Seward, and that the country is bound to crush out sectionalism. Yes, sir; the general government has declared freedom sectional, and is trying to annihilate it. Talk about sectionalism! Why; Mr. Inquirer, the country is ruled by the double-distilled-essence of pro-slavery sectionalism, and has been for years—and the reason is, because there are so many politicians like you in the northern states, but we expect to see the race beautifully small some time—when "freedom shall become national; and slavery sectional."

The *Inquirer* pretends to be a whig paper, and is exceedingly wrathful because the whigs of Vermont have taken an anti-slavery position. Further comment is unnecessary.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MANIFESTO.

We invite particular attention to the address of our first page. It is written with great clearness and power. Mr. Campbell of Ohio is said to be the author. It was adopted by a very full caucus of the anti-slavery members of congress. The closing passage is full of meaning:—"For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri compromise, and to execute such further measures as you in your wisdom shall command, and as may be necessary for the recovery of the power lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of slavery." These things can be brought about only by the formation of a great northern republican party, and the tone of the address throughout appears to us to urge the necessity of such an organization!

DEATH OF JUDGE WELLS.

Chief Justice Wells died last Friday afternoon, at his residence in Cambridge, aged 63. His complaint was first thought to be inflammation of the lungs, but afterwards proved a heart disease. The day before his decease, he was attending to his official duties, but was obliged to adjourn the court early in the afternoon, in consequence of a severe pain in the chest. Probably no man in the state had a more thorough knowledge of law, which was acquired by long and severe study. He was an earnest advocate of freedom and temperance. For a number of years he was district attorney for the four western counties.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

A friend has suggested that we might be of some service to those who are preparing "regular toasts" for the coming 4th, by inserting a couple, to be used in that portion of the programme where "distinguished public men" are patriotically remembered. It is always desirable to combine as much politeness and truth in such sentiments, as possible.

The President of the United States—equally distinguished as a warrior and as a statesman.

The Editor of the *Boston Post*—equally distinguished as a patriot and as a Christian.

State Temperance Convention.

This convention was on Tuesday week, and a large audience was present. Hon. Samuel Hoar of Concord was chosen president, with a long list of vice-presidents. A number of speeches were made—among them, one from Henry Ward Beecher.

A large state central committee was chosen—Charles R. Ladd, Esq., of this town being one of the number.

Fire Crackers.

Mr. Childs:—Without the faintest hope that one word of mine, or indeed of any one, can influence so much as the weight of a feather the general policy of Chicopee, to allow the boys the most unlimited control of their own actions, yet, for the purpose of showing some of our citizens what might be done towards putting a stop to the nuisance of discharging all sorts of minor fire-works, in the public streets, for a week preceding and following the 4th of July, I beg leave to ask of you to copy the two following sections from the 58th chapter of the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts:

SECT. 5. If any person shall have in his possession, with intent to sell, or shall offer for sale, or shall sell or give away, any of the fireworks called rockets, crackers, squibs or serpents, without first having obtained the license of the selectmen of the town, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to the use of the town in which the offense shall have been committed.

SECT. 6. If any person shall have in his possession, with intent to set fire to, or shall set fire to, any rocket, cracker, squib or serpent, or shall throw any lighted rocket, cracker, squib or serpent, within any town, without the license of the selectmen, he shall, for every offense, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to the use of the town in which the offense shall have been committed.

REMARKS.—We very cheerfully give place to the remarks of our friend L., and also to the extract from the Revised Statutes.

That the boys in our streets are suffered to do their own will and pleasure, and have been so tolerated, until the "Cabot boys" have a name abroad for being the worst boys in the world, nobody will attempt to deny. But there is no use in trying to reform the conduct of boys in the street, so long as they are sustained and encouraged by their parents at home in everything they see fit to do.

Appropos to the above:—A man came to the village one day last week to do some "shopping," and left his horse under the shed at the Eagle Hotel. One of the "Cabot boys" took it out for a ride; and coming to the railroad he met a train, at which the horse was frightened; the boy jumped out and let the horse go; the wagon, valued at more than a hundred dollars, was pretty thoroughly demolished. When the man wanted his horse he went, "where he was, but he 'want there,' and only after a long search did he find him on the 'Patch' with the remains of his valuable buggy."

"QUIXOTIC KNIGHTS OF POVERTY." In the absence of any more formal demonstration in honor of the coming 4th, the "Quixotic Knights of Poverty" will parade at 4 o'clock in the morning, march to Springfield, and return at about 7—march through the principal streets, and breakfast at the Chicopee House at 9 o'clock. This company numbers about 45 members, who have associated themselves together for this parade; they will appear mounted, and dressed in a style as grotesque as the variety of brain culisterd in the enterprise can conceive.

The cavalcade will be preceded by a chariot for the musicians; and a hoghead will serve as a base drum.

If the affair is well managed, and no excesses mark its progress and complete fulfillment, it will make occasion for much innocent amusement. We believe it is the intention of those engaged in this demonstration to make it entirely respectable in every particular.

STRAWBERRIES.—The basket of strawberries which found its way from the garden of our neighbor R. R. Swift to our table, was a little too nice to brag over; for if we were to tell how much some of the largest measured, we fear our readers would not believe us; and thus our character for veracity would suffer injury. We shall consequently say only this—they were the nicest and largest of any we have seen the present season—and probably a "leetle ahead" of any produced in this vicinity.

BABY SHOW.

It may be an item of interest to those preparing for the baby show, to know that a daughter was born to Jerry Ahern, of this village, one day this week, which weighed 17 pounds. Need any one else expect the premium for the heaviest baby when this one is in the field? What says the *Palmer Journal*?

Any quantity of coal, suitable for ocean steaming, can be procured at the Japanese ports for five dollars per ton.

Political Intelligence.

The movement of the active and leading citizens of all parties of old Concord in this state, towards a union of action among all who are united in sentiment, upon the great question of the times, has considerable significance, and in such hands as will be likely to push it forward until, as proposed, it compasses the whole commonwealth. The following resolutions were adopted at the second meeting:—

Resolved, That the citizens of Concord, whose fathers were among the first to resist the tyranny of 1775, will not be the last to resist that of 1854.

Resolved, That the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bills by the present Congress, is an unprovoked and wanton outrage upon the principles and feelings of the freeman of the North and West, and destroys all confidence in the integrity, good faith and honor of the national government.

Resolved, That the compromise of 1820 was in the nature of a compact between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding states, and inasmuch as that compact has been repudiated by one party, the other party is thereby absolved from all the obligations supposed to be imposed by it. Therefore,

Resolved, That the free states are at full liberty to resist the admission of any slave state into the Union hereafter, and that it is their solemn duty so to do.

Resolved, That the whole system of compromise measures has received a fatal stab in the house of its friends, and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was a part of that system, and cannot stand without its support, therefore

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 must be repealed.

And whereas, there are unmistakable indications of a settled purpose on the part of the administration, and many of those who represent the slave states, to extend the area of slavery by conquest or annexation; and whereas we believe a large majority of the people of this state are decidedly opposed to any further encroachments of the slave power, therefore,

Resolved, That we believe it to be a duty immediately to take such steps as will unite the people of this commonwealth for the recovery of the ground already lost, to freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of slavery.

Resolved, That a committee, of six be chosen, whose duty it shall be to correspond with eminent individuals in various parts of the state, and to invite them to meet at an early day in Boston, for the purpose of making arrangements for a meeting of delegates from every town in the commonwealth; and to decide what measures shall be adopted to arrest the alarming inroads of the slave power.

The resolutions were eloquently sustained by Col. Daniel Shattuck; Samuel Hoar, Rev. B. Frost, C. C. Hazwell, Dr. Josiah Bartlett, R. W. Emerson, and J. S. Keyes, and adopted by acclamation. The following gentlemen composed the committee of correspondence: Samuel Hoar, C. C. Hazwell, A. G. Fay, Daniel Shattuck, Simon Brown, R. W. Emerson.

HEALTH.—Hon. Horace Mann, on assuming the presidency of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, delivered an inaugural address in which he speaks of health as follows:—

"So universal and long continued have been the violations of the physical laws, and so omnipresent is human suffering as the consequence, that the very tradition of a perfect state of health has died out among men. We are wretched to the presence of debility and pain. Religious men teach us to accept weakness and suffering as the appointed lot of humanity. Hence the conditions of health and longevity are not merely disregarded but ignored, and men of the profoundest learning on other subjects are here ignorant of elements. University professors know how to take care of the solar system, but do not know how to take care of their own system. I admire the rules of prosody by which the Greek and Latin verses flow into harmonious numbers; but I prefer the tuneful pulse which never makes an elision, to any music of classical scanning. I once knew a professor of rhetoric in an American college, who choked himself to death at a dinner party, with an unridiculed piece of mutton. He knew to a sentence the rhetorical proportion in which breath should be sent out of lungs, but was ignorant of the physiological quantities that food should be taken into the stomach. Clergymen are forever exhorting us to keep our spirits clean and pure, and then in their outer man, they exemplify their teachings by all the deficiencies of tobacco."

Madame Sontag's death, from cholera, caused a profound sensation in Mexico.—She was buried on the 19th, from the church of San Ferdinand. There was a large attendance at her funeral, including the Philharmonic Society, members of her troupe, foreign ministers, &c. The cholera is raging awfully in several portions of Mexico—particularly in Tetelpan. Among its victims are the secretaries of the English and Spanish legations. There were two hundred deaths a day. The weather was very dry and the crops were suffering.

The Green Bay Advocate states that some three years after the visit of the Prince de Joinville to Eleazer Williams, the latter was sued on a note of hand for \$320, and set up as a defense the plea that he was an Indian of the St. Regis tribe of Indians, "to wit: a chief of said tribe, at Brown county aforesaid; and this said defendant is ready to verify." The court decided that though he was an Indian he was not enough of one to exonerate him from the payment of a just debt.

Louis Napoleon's friend, Mrs. Howard—otherwise the countess de Beauregard—was lately married to Mr. Trelawaney, an Englishman in the service of Austria; the lady is very rich.

CONVENTION AT WORCESTER.

There will be an anti-slavery convention in Worcester July 20th, without distinction of party. Good! Union may be the result.

AFRICAN COTTON.—In Liberia, Africa, there is a plant or tree which grows 75 feet high, and bears cotton in bolls, similar to the cotton plant of this country. This staple is very short, but has a soft silken texture, and is of a delicate fawn color. The odor is exactly like cotton, though its appearance is quite unlike it. This native fibrous substance is worth looking after.

LEATHER FOR MANURE.—Old boots and shoes, and old harnesses and shoe shop scraps are first rate manure. They may be eaten up in ashes or ley, or added to the compost heap, or chopped fine and plowed in the soil. Old woolen rags and scraps of wool, hair, skins, all should be treated in the same way.

The *Queen of Antilles.*—The annual productions of Cuba said to comprise \$13,800,000 worth of sugar; \$15,000,000 of tobacco, \$2,310,000 of coffee; 2,000,000 worth of corn; and \$7,000,000 worth of agricultural produce. The grand total of its productions, including dairy and domestic animals, average \$59,000,000 per annum. The population is over 1,000,000.

A Boston tanner has discovered a process by which a hide may be tanned in eight days instead of six months, as heretofore. He has also found out a new way of falling woolen goods.

A dandy lately appeared in Iowa, with legs so attenuated that the authorities had him arrested because he had "no visible means of support."

The *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Catholic paper that, was opposed to common schools, liberty of conscience and free institutions, and in favor of a restoration of the inquisition, has given up the ghost: It was published at St Louis.

Some galled defender of Lola Montez recently wrote, "She is pure innocence." The wicked types, however, printed it, "She is pure in no sense."

The Ohio Colonization Society has bought a tract of land without the limits of the republic of Liberia for the purpose of forming an Ohio colony.

Messrs Dana and Ellis, counsel for the fugitive Burns, have each declined checks for two hundred dollars for their services in that case.

Donald McKay, the well known ship builder at East Boston, is about to construct a beautiful yacht of about 90 tons, which he intends as a present to the emperor of Japan.

At a social party, one evening, the question was put, "What is religion?" "Religion," replied one of the party, "religion is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy."

Miss Donovan, at a woman rights convention, said that two young men died at Rochester, N. Y. last year of *derrium* (Freemans brought on by the use of tobacco.)

Within two days over two hundred dogs were poisoned by the police of Cincinnati. Strychnine upon meat is the article used.

Mr. Plympton of Lowell has recently established a shop opposite the Chicopee House, where he is to manufacture every kind of leather belting. We understand that he opens with good prospects; and, also, that he is a superior workman in his line. We are glad to welcome every new branch of trade into our midst.

It is said by those who have carefully investigated the subject, that the betrayal of our Savior by Judas Iscariot was conducted throughout in a strictly legal manner. No law was violated, except by Peter, who cut an officer's ear off.

The Oregon correspondence of the *Maine Farmer* remarks that the native grasses which cover the face of the country in Oregon, are of the most nutritious kinds, and cattle that have made the journey across the plains, and were reduced to the last stages of leanness, will become in the course of six or eight months on grass alone so fat as to render even moderate locomotion a positive annoyance.

One hundred and nine dogs were killed in Cleveland in four days, under the direction of the city marshal.

An old writer says that when cannons were introduced as negotiators, the canons of the church were useless—that the world was governed first by *mitrum* and then by *nitrum*—first by Saint Peter and then by Salt Peter.

Sponge fishing is said to have become a very profitable business in the neighborhood of Key West. One hundred thousand pounds are reported to have been gathered during last year, and the sales amounted to twenty-five thousand dollars. The article is mostly procured by natives of the Bahamas.

A late number of the *Daily Minnesotaan* notices the sale of land, about two miles from St. Paul, at two hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre, which one year ago could have been purchased at thirty dollars per acre.



Agriculture.

A Model Farm--Who Will Establish It? MASSACHUSETTS stands conspicuously among the States for her enterprise, wealth, and benevolence.

us will be wanting, and he will rather take pride in performing the exercise with ease and neatness, than in being a "swift mower," and will not be so likely to injure himself, or leave his wages in the field.

In mowing, there are two things of consequence to be observed. I refer to what are called "pointing in" and "pointing out." The first refers to the correct manner of entering the scythe, which should be done so as to leave the grass on the edge of the swath and square and even as the side of a drain or ditch; and the latter, to the method of bringing it out--the point of the scythe entering the grass at all times, at a uniform distance from the roots, should be carried round on a level, the heel dropped so as to make level work, without any "conings" between the strokes, and come out on an exact level with the previous swath.

Young Magliabechi was highly delighted, and the more so when his master, at the bookseller's request, gave him leave to go. He went, therefore, directly to his new and much desired business, and had not been long in it before he could find any book that was asked for, as readily as the bookseller himself.

It is a universal feeling all over our State, in the minds of our young men and women, that the art of agriculture is not as profitable, genteel, or honorable, as most other kinds of business. This springs from a want of knowledge of its true character.

There is no place among us now where this can be done. The county societies are limited in means, and can only encourage the common operations of the farm. Few, or no, long-continued experiments are made in the breeding of stock, or in the analysis, draining, and general management of soils.

It is said that there was a trial made of the force of his memory, which, if true, is very amazing. A gentleman of Florence, who had written a piece which was to be printed, lent the manuscript to Magliabechi, and some time after it had been returned, went to him with a melancholy face, and pretended to have met with a most unhappy accident, by which, he said, he had lost his manuscript.

By treasuring up everything he read in so strange a manner, or at least the subject and all the principle parts of the books he ran over, his head became, at last, as one of his acquaintances expressed himself, "a universal index, both of titles and matter."

Magliabechi had a local memory, too, of the places where every book stood, as in his master's shop at first, and in the Pitti, and several other libraries afterwards; and seems to have carried this even further than to this collection of books with which he was personally acquainted. One day the great duke sent for him, after he was his librarian, to ask him whether he could procure for him a book that was particularly scarce. "No, Sir," answered Magliabechi, "it is impossible; for there is but one in the world; that is in the Grand Seigneur's library at Constantinople, and is the seventh book on the seventh shelf, on the right hand as you go in."

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CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD.

Passenger trains leave Springfield to connect with all railroads North and way stations on this road at 7:30 a. m., 12:05, 1:50 and 9:10 p. m. For Northampton and way stations at 6:25 and 7:30 a. m., 12:05, 1:50 and 9:10 p. m. For Chicopee Falls, at 7:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 5:15, and 7:10 p. m.

NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.

Passenger trains leave Springfield at 7:30 a. m., 12:05 p. m., and 9:10 p. m. For Hartford and way stations at 6:25 a. m., 12:05 p. m., and 9:10 p. m. For New Haven at 7:30 a. m., 12:05 p. m., and 9:10 p. m.

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Great Cough Remedy.



CONSUMPTION!

THE above Expectant, prepared by an experienced Physician and Chemist, has now become a standard Preparation, and is offered for the COMPLETE CURE of those diseases of the THORAX and LUNGS, which, if neglected, usually terminate fatally in CONSUMPTION.

IMPORTANT TO THE Farrier & Stage Proprietor.

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL. As the most remarkable External Application ever discovered.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

The world is astonished by the successful cure performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURRISS & PERKINS.

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

For the cure of Bilious and Jaundice complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and give tone and energy to the weakened system.

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REMOVAL.

NEW STORE--NEW GOODS. Great Cloth, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, and TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot corner of Cross and South Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and a convenient distance for persons working in the shops and mills.

NOTICE.

A. L. persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and make payment immediately.

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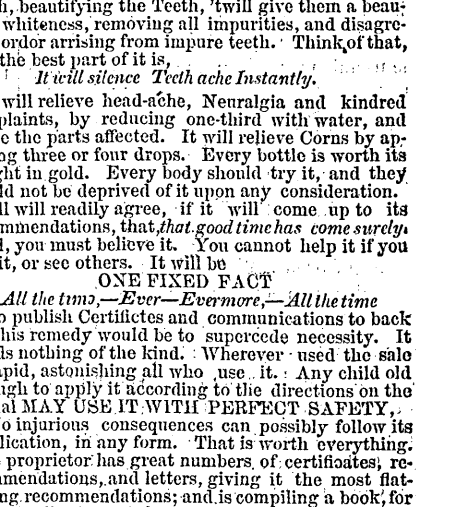
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