

Poetry.

We have been furnished with the following sweet and singularly appropriate little poem, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, of Hartford. It was forwarded to Rev. Luther Farnham, of Boston, on her learning of the death of his only child. Though suffering from an inflammation of the eyes, she wrote the last portion of the poem expressly in reference to this death.

SPRING AND THE BEREAVED.

Thou bringest violets in thy hand,— Sweet Spring! thy gifts how vain To soothe us for those fair blue eyes That ne'er return again! Thou bringest music of the birds,— And think'st thou thus to pay For their melodious tones, who sank From our lone hearts away? Thou showerest breathing roses round,— To blush on beauty's breast,— Give back, give back those lips of rose, That to our own were pressed! Thou sprinklest skeins of cloudless sheen, With sunbeams rich and rare, Give back the heart that once was ours, And made life's journey fair! Thou canst not, Spring! Thy boasted charms To our sad hearts are o'er,— For thou hast eath the turf hast laid What thou canst ne'er restore,— Our only child! To God alone, While waves of anguish roll, We bring for healing, and for hope, The desolated soul. Hast! hear we not our darling's voice 'Mid seraph choirs above, Where reigns an undecaying Spring, Of holiness and love! L. H. S.

Select Tales.

Flora Blanchard; OR, DELICATE HEALTH.

CHAPTER I.

A DELICATE CHILD.

Mr and Mrs. Blanchard leaned affectionately over their beautiful child as it slept. Perfect rest sat upon its little features, and its fair forehead seemed almost to blend the same calmness of an infant sage with the lovable winningness of which artists like to paint Cupid. Its flaxen hair clustered in thin natural ringlets, and the picture was one of untaught and therefore exquisite grace in repose. The lips parted, and a smile mantled the cherub face—so innocent and so heavenly, that it seemed the realization of the beautiful superstition, that when an infant smiles in its sleep, it is answering an angel's whisper.

Too happy for words, the father pressed the mother's hand,—she answered the silent token of affection, and bowing upon his neck, melted to tears. They were not of sorrow, but the testimony of the fullness of that satisfied, yet anxious joy, that none but mothers know.

"It is a beautiful babe," said the father. "My hopes are all centred upon the little being as she sleeps,—unconscious what full hearts are yearning over her."

"And mine too, Edward. But we must not hope too much. It is a delicate child."

Little Flora waked—and a smile more intelligent than the smile in sleep, lighted up her face, as if in recognition of her parents, and gratitude for their care. The mother stooped over the cradle, and, taking up her babe, pressed it to her bosom. The father looked on while his heart leaped with love and joy. She was the wife of his choice—the child was the first bond of their union. Whether he loved child or mother best, Edward could not tell; he feared by a thought of preference to wrong one or the other, and he could never confine his thoughts to one alone. And the mother, the child was to her the image of its father, and therefore she loved it. The father was the father of her child, and therefore—more than in her maiden love she thought she could—she loved him. The two were her all in life, her first remembrance in the morning, the companions of her thoughts all day, and her visitors in dreams at night. If there be happiness below, it is in such a union as this, of conjugal and parental love.

"Come, father,—reach baby's posset. Little Flora says she is hungry. Go to the side-board my dear, and put in a teaspoonful of wine,—the child is weak, and you know St. Paul says 'use a little wine for the stomach's sake.'"

Timothy, whom St. Paul addressed, was not a nursing infant. Oh, apostle to the Gentiles! How many have wretched

that scripture to their own destruction—how many to the destruction of their children! The child was dosed with the poisoned pap, and it scarce required one teaspoonful of wine to light its eyes at one year of age, with the unnatural brightness of intoxication. "There—mother knew it would feel better!" Again the child laughed,—but it was an idiot laugh, an epitome and foretaste of the maudlin mirth which adults mistake for happiness till headache follows. Full soon this second stage of drunkenness fell upon little Flora. Her eyes, at first joyous and sparkling, soon dimmed, the lids fell, her head was thrown back, and again she was laid in the cradle. The second sleep was not like the first. It was interrupted with starts, and uneasy tossings from side to side, until at length deep, difficult breathing and entire unconsciousness took place of the calm rest Flora had enjoyed in the early part of the evening. Uneasy contortions were on her countenance, between a smile and an expression of pain. If angels whispered to little Flora before, who whispered now?

The decenter stood on Mrs. Blanchard's work-table. Edward frowned a little, as he put away his book, which had received a staining drop of the "restorative." But how could he complain when that drop had been spilled in administering medicine to his child? He did not reflect that the child, as well as the book, received injury from such "medicine." Mrs. Blanchard's eye wandered from the table to the hearth, where a kettle of warm water simmered. Her husband anticipated her wishes, for Mrs. Blanchard was in "delicate health." In a few moments all the apparatus for compounding negus were brought forward. Mrs. B. pronounced it good, and urged her husband to partake, assuring him that in his anxiety and fatigue he needed a restorative. "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat," Mr. Blanchard declined the negus, but took punch. Wit, such nightcaps they went to bed, Bridget, who came in to clear the room, followed their example, and took a nightcap too. It would have been a scandal to assert that the whole family retired intoxicated, would it not?

As passed one evening with the parents and their delicate child, so passed many. Flora's precarious health demanded, through the winter months, food warmer than fire would make it; and the agent of heat in the winter cooled the infant's summer beverage. Pure water, nature never intended for children, and of necessity medicine mingled with the summer drinks, as with the winter posset. Little Flora became an artificial child. The slightest exposure made her ill; and when the herbal was resorted to for remedies, of course some alcoholic preparation, more potent than wine, was required to disguise the nasty bitter taste. Little Flora was an excellent child to take medicine. At three years of age she had the tricks of older toppers. She knew how to give way to attacks of lassitude, and to appear sick; as a pleasant medicine was the reward of these attacks of delicate health. She would provoke a slight irritation in her throat to an alarming fit of coughing; because if the "hoar-honour" and the "bugles" were bitter, the gin in which their virtues were extracted made that bitterness agreeable. And thus the little hypocrite kept her anxious parents necessarily lamenting the ill health of their delicate child.

As Flora grew she was indeed a beauty. The delicate skin of her round face harmonized with her blue eyes and fair hair. It is true that in the morning she was pale, and her little ankles seemed scarce strong enough to support her.—Coffee,—she must drink coffee as it was necessary to her delicate health which milk would have ruined,—restored some animation and confidence to her limbs.—It mattered not much if her appetite at breakfast was small, because the "poor child" commenced about ten o'clock to derange her stomach with comfits and cake. She had no relish for pure food; and it was therefore necessary that she should be always surfeited with substances which would effectually prevent her having any appetite for proper nourishment so long as they were allowed to her.

At dinner Flora required much animal food. Vegetables would not answer for a child in delicate health. The family phy-

sician, a weak, vain man, prouder of the number and wealth of his patients than emulous of acquiring professional skill, held his appointment in many a family by the easy method of conforming to the prejudices, and confirming the preconceived notions of those who employed him.—He therefore readily assented to Mrs. Blanchard's opinion 'hat meat was the very best substance upon which her child could be fed. The natural tone of the infant's stomach having already been destroyed, it was not wonderful that it refused vegetables as insipid. Little Flora even wanted pepper and spice, and what could be denied to a child in delicate health? After dinner too, she must have her little glass of weak wine; and as Flora grew, the little, weak glass "grew with her growth, and strengthened with her strength."

After dinner Flora was always a little peevish,—sometimes outrageously cross. But she looked so well that her parents were delighted, and could very well endure that among other evidences of her health, she showed strength to be troublesome. Her cheeks were so rosy, and her conduct was so boisterous, that it was really wonderful that a child, so weak and puny in the morning, should become so strong after dinner. In an hour or two this forced excitement relaxed into ennui again, and, heartily tired of their beautiful child, the parents were glad to see her consigned to her pillow at night, after some preparation for delicate health had been administered. No persuasion could induce so delicate a child to go to bed alone; so the forced services of her mother,—Bridget would not do,—or of her father when Flora took it into her head to insist upon it, were sought, required to assist in delicate child to sleep.

CHAPTER II.

THE DELICATE GIRL.

"It is strange, my dear, that Flora can never come down to breakfast."

"Not at all strange, Mr. Blanchard, when she is in such feeble health. If the poor child can derive any enjoyment from her pillow, I am sure you ought to be willing to permit it. She has few means of enjoyment beside."

"She tries dissipation enough, certainly, Mrs. Blanchard."

"Perhaps you had better send her to a convent, at once, sir."

Mr. B. bent a spoon double on an obstinate lump of sugar. Mrs. B. very expressively inquired the value of old silver.—Mr. B. deigned no answer, and declining the second cup of coffee, left the house. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard were sixteen years older than when they assisted us to open chapter the first.

The delicate child had grown to a delicate girl. An hour after her father left the room, Flora entered. Her eyes were swollen—her face pale—her hair worse than neglected, for it did not seem possible that mere negligence could have left it in such utter disorder. Her whole appearance bespoke weariness and prostration of strength, as she dropped upon the sofa so indolently, that it seemed as if she found the mere labor of sitting down too much for her.

The table still remained, the cloth not removed. Before the grate stood a covered dish, and upon the table the coffee urn with a lamp beneath it. These signs indicated that breakfast was there, if poor Flora possessed strength to avail herself of it. Her delicate health forbade this, and she waited the arrival of some one to inform her that a custom prevails of breakfasting in the morning. To do Flora justice, she had really little inclination to eat, after dosing nearly an hour upon the sofa, she was awakened by the voice of her mother.

"Oh she kills me with her incessant prate. My head is too weak to endure the senseless gabble of a woman who undertakes to tell me I could survive a walk before breakfast."

"You have not yet breakfasted, Flora!"

"No, mother."

After her mother had prepared her coffee, and placed the toast upon the table,

Flora actually had the grace to exert herself to go to it, instead of permitting her mother to roll the table to the sofa, as the kind parent proposed. She drank her coffee without sugar, and ate—nothing.—After an hour more spent upon the couch, the delicate girl repaired to her room to dress. This feat accomplished, with the aid of her maid or her mother, or both, at twelve Flora was ready to receive calls, or attend to her French or music. It was arrant malice in the maid to assert that Flora could actually use Florida Water or Eau de Cologne as a tonic—to be taken internally—but an inordinate quantity of such articles certainly disappeared from her dressing table.

At one, Mrs. Blanchard daily entreated her daughter to take some refreshment. "It was so long still to dinner time, and she had eaten no breakfast." Upon these occasions Flora was always obedient; and some preparation of alcohol under the disguise of "liqueur," "noyau" or "amour parfait" rewarded her obedience. This with cake, or such light matter in heavy quantities so refreshed her that she had animation enough to assent to a walk, or even to propose one. Nobody who had seen Mrs. Blanchard and her now beautiful daughter descend the front steps to the street, could have thought that the lively, happy looking girl was in delicate health. Poor girl—she was though, and her fits of weakness were intermittent; always occurring in the vicinity of the houses of acquaintances who knew her weak state, and had not joined in the fanatical crusade against the good things of this life. Often when the fatigue of the walk was very oppressive, the mother and daughter would call at the store of a famous confectioner, whose wife had a magnificent collection of preparations for ladies of delicate health, kept in fancy bottles, adorned with French labels, and dignified with French names. New England distilleries supplied the basis of these foreign compounds.

In the sixteen years over which we have jumped, the health of Flora's father and mother had been slowly failing. The father was not an intemperate man, but a temperate drinker, who only took medicine enough to drive disease out of his body into his countenance. This keeping disease on the surface is certainly not putting the best face on the matter; but Mr. B. was a sensible gentleman of the old school, who was reared before the modern stuff about temperance came into fashion. He regarded it as the very height of meanness to speak of money spent for his health in cognac, as a part of his expenses which was unnecessary and worse than useless. He would as soon have thought of seriously debating whether he could get along without bread as of cutting off his brandy bottle; and of wines his cellar supplied all sorts of excellent brands. To be sure gout and a plethora of flesh did trouble him somewhat, but if a man under a course of medical treatment, with the best products of the vine and the still, suffered all this, what would have become of him without remedial precautions?

Mrs. B. was not educated in the lap of luxury, as she was educating her daughter. Had she suffered from delicate health in her infancy, there is no knowing what would have become of the good woman. It is more than possible that she might have lived to her teens, and thence to her twenties, without once discovering it. Such a lamentable lack of knowledge of one's own condition would have been terrible—and yet there is no positive assurance that Mrs. B. was not for years in precisely that predicament. However, the nurse's care at the time of the birth of her first and only child, and her subsequent maternal solicitude and attentions removed this unfortunate ignorance. She discovered that she was an invalid, in delicate health, and her weakness increased as her daughter grew older and could commiserate with and advise her. The two nursed their delicate health together, but the mother could not enjoy delicate health to such perfection as her daughter did. Perhaps she took stronger remedies.

Delicate health is no improver of the temper or the conduct. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard were as scrupulously polite to each other as they were before the whole family became thus invalidated. They were perhaps more polite—for the refinement of politeness and very sublimity of good breeding consists in the ability to torment

and insult, without descending to vulgarity. However, their lives passed on, without any public explosions which should let the world into the secret that the pretty Flora Blanchard and her parents did not constitute as happy a family as all the world—except the consoriums—esteemed them. The rich are always supposed *ex necessitate* to have delicate health. It is regarded as a portion of their peculiar perquisites, which the envious world, notwithstanding, readily endure, to possess their wealth. We left Flora and her mother taking a morning walk. They called at the last named place—the famous confectionary establishment kept by Mr. — no matter who. We shall not advertise her ladies' genteel drinking shop. Mother and daughter were in extremely delicate health that forenoon, and very much fatigued. The good lady prescribed for them, and as they walked home they desecrated very feelingly upon the consequences of the vice of intemperance, as developed in the case of a miserable drunkard, who passed them in charge of a police officer. Poor fellow! He, too, was in delicate health, and had the ladies been aware of it, they might have been more charitable.

Mr. Blanchard was in excellent spirits—he generally was at dinner time—and as he welcomed his wife and daughter home, he protested that the former looked as young as ever, and that the walk, or rouse, had put a charming bloom in his daughter's cheeks. She denied the rouse, as she safely might. The color in her face and in her mother's was deeper than rouge, and though varying in shade, more durable. Mrs. Blanchard was in excellent humor at the compliment paid herself; for women are as fond of flattery after marriage as before. Flora was happy too—and although it is telling a falsehood to say that she was the reason. She was rejoiced that her father had brought her home to dinner, for, of all things, young ladies of delicate health dread company to dinner. It puts them to the necessity of expressing so many fears that this and that will hurt them; and requires so many assurances on the part of mamma that she said this and that are perfectly innocuous, that dinner under such circumstances is quite a bore. And then, beside, when the wine introduced, it is such a perplexity to be compelled to forbear the glass until some gentleman asks "the honor." The perplexity is doubled when, as usually happens, gentlemen are too stupid to understand precisely how much medicine of that disagreeable nature young ladies of delicate health require. Many is the self-ordered recipe which young ladies have been compelled to take in secret and by stealth, merely on account of the presence of young gentlemen at their father's tables. Happy therefore was Flora, when she ascertained that the board was to be that day clear of strangers.

For invalids, it is certain that the Blanchards could make sweeping work. Poor John, the footman, often stood aguish and horror struck as inroad after inroad made into a sircloin diminished the chances for choice cuts below stairs. Condiments of all kinds disappeared before the trio with corresponding rapidity; and moisture to all this was arranged as the peculiar delicacy of the health of each rendered necessary. At last, thoroughly prostrated, after an inefficient attack at an orange or so, Mr. Blanchard would retreat to his chair to doze; and the ladies, wondering why their dinner could oppress them, would make the last remedial application to the *liqueur*, and fall back from the attack, to live between sleeping and waking, till a double-shotted charge or gunpowder tea should reassure them. If company were present, the ladies left the table before the gentlemen. They trifled with a book or light needle work until tea time, and after that were in good spirits again, and ready for the visit or the visitor, for the party or the theatre, if it was the fashionable season. At ten, or twelve, or two, as it happened, if Flora had been out so long, refreshment again became necessary, and the day's sufferings of the invalids closed.

CHAPTER III. DELICATE ATTENTIONS.

Flora at eighteen was certainly an elegant girl—she was a beauty—she was a belle. The lovely infant, as we first saw her, had grown to a lovely girl. She was blest with no ordinary share of intelligence, and her reading, left to herself, had been such as the topics of conversation suggest-

ed; and thus by nature and by circumstance she was qualified to shine with great conversational powers. When the ennuis of the morning and the fatigues of her dinner were over, and her eye was lighted with a lustre which the reader by this time understands, her comments on the last book or the last event; her sallies and her repartee would have commanded attention even among a coterie of brilliant women. Her figure and her face was such as to arrest attention and command admiration wherever she moved—only be it understood after that time of day when girls take their hair out of papers. A woman's character before that time in the morning is of some consequence to her husband; but candidates for matrimony seldom meet so early an hour, unless indeed it be by appointment. In that case the day's work of disguise begins earlier, so that nothing is gained on the one side, or lost on the other.

As Flora's father had the reputation of being wealthy, her charms were in no danger of passing unnoticed or unappreciated. Hosts of admirers dangled about her, and very many mercantile young men had great confidence in her father. By the votes of the younger portion of the frequenters of 'Change, Mr. Blanchard was created one of the judges on the Rialto. His acquaintance was cultivated and his advice asked, and as he was reaching that age when active business operations on his own account began to lose their charm, he was never niggard of information when applied to for it; and to do him justice, it was always sound. He took sincere pleasure in communicating his views to the young men who appealed to him; and was never happier, except in the very act of dining, than when he had dozed off his dinner, taken one cup of tea, and seated himself in the centre of the knot of three to six young men, who came like academicians of yore to listen to the maxims of this modern mercantile Socrates. To be sure a diversion of a portion of his auditory would generally be made to an adjoining room, where Flora's piano, Flora's paintings, Flora's conversation, or in a word Flora's self, for some one or all of these attractions, was the magnet.

Fortunate were the young men who could obtain such a foothold with the old gentleman as authorize frequent calls, and ensured them a welcome at Mr. Blanchard's house. As he grew older, this grew daily more difficult. Gout had begun to make attacks upon the old gentleman at such frequent intervals, that it was quite an event to see him expose himself upon 'Change, though he rolled every day down to his counting room in his carriage. He could not endure to stand three or four hours per day in the street as had been his wont; and when he did venture for an hour or so to mix with his mercantile friends on 'Change, the inference directly drawn by the noters of signs was that some important commercial operation or revolution was in embryo. The presence of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. himself in the streets of our city could hardly give rise to more surmises and hints.

The informal levees at the Blanchard house occurred just at that hour in the twenty-four when Flora liked best to be seen. In the evening she was herself. Vivacious, cheerful, and naturally and conventionally good humored, she always as before stated caused a defection among her father's mercantile disciples. This defection the old gentleman might occasionally slightly rate them for—but it was only slightly. Were they not, in the attention shown to his daughter, complimenting him upon the accomplishment for which he flattered himself she was indebted to her father? He had paid the bills, unquestionably—but it was doubtful whether for anything but delicate health, Flora was under very heavy obligations to her parents.

Among all these young gentlemen was there no favored one? Assuredly there was. Flora had discrimination, and was not long in detecting the sentiment of Henry Wentworth toward her. She had a correct judgment and was no coquette; she cared nothing for conquests, and while she sought all encouragement to those who sought it, she extended it in a thousand refined and nameless ways to the "youth who never told his love." He accepted these tokens of approval as the blessings of divinity, and still sighed on; as insensible to their true intent add meaning as he

would have been to that of an answer in Greek from the Delphic oracle. He rated Flora too high, and himself too low, to fancy that by any possibility his idol could be a reciprocal idolatress. Commending Flora's judgment in deciding what she would say when he proposed, was recording our good opinion of him. He was also a man after her father's own heart; attentive to business, and as prudent as attentive. His name was good in the street for any sum for which he would offer it; as in those days of well regulated credit and legitimate modes of doing business, people did not inquire so much into a man's positive means, as into his character for honesty, and his ability so to invest his money, that it should be ready for his engagements when he wished for it again. In moral character and in the requisites which constitute a gentleman, he was as nearly perfect as any man we meet, and well versed in the accomplishments which make man agreeable to a virtuous woman. Flora loved him, and knew that he loved her. Thus on two points that interested both, Flora was much better informed than Henry Wentworth, who had no suspicion that he was beloved by the belle, and as little that she possessed his secret.

Regularly as evening came, Henry turned his face towards—street; as regularly as dinner was cleared away the Blanchards expected him. He seldom dined there; though repeatedly invited; but looking forward to a time when in wealth or in competence he could take leisure at his dinner, husbanded every moment. To the evening visits he brought more than his bare presence as his welcome. To Mr. Blanchard, after exchanging a low and a few words of compliment with the ladies, he communicated such news, commercial and political, as the old gentleman's semi-retirement from business had prevented his meeting during the day; or such facts, failures, arrivals and insurance losses as had transpired since the early hour at which Mr. B. left 'Change. These topics afforded abundant matter for a long conversation; Mr. B. directing his own operations on the intelligence communicated by the young man, and giving him in return therefor, the advantages of his advice and experience. They were partners in everything but pecuniary capital; and many of the other visitors supposed an actual business connexion as the only cause which could bring the modest, retiring Henry Wentworth so often to the house.

TO BE CONTINUED.

WAIT TILL YOU FIND A BETTER.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows many a drawback on a near inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or, at least, to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, wait till you find a better.

There are many persons, who observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looks so promising at a distance, shows

and may be relied on, in tempests that would tear up your younger rivals. If you are wise, you will never throw off a friend, unless for the grossest misconduct. Reflect how imperfect, at least, is human nature, and wait till you find a better.

In social science also the rule will apply. Every new scheme is not necessarily a reform. Nor is it always possible, even where an evil is admitted, to find an immediate remedy. Visionary theorists there are, indeed, who will tell you that they have a panacea for every ill of society. But examine for yourself before you act, and examine thoroughly, not superficially. It is easier to injure than to repair, to tear down than to build up. Progress is the best of all things. But real progress is one thing, stimulated progress quite another. If, therefore, you are asked to assist in repealing any law, even one partially objectionable, consider well whether, on the whole, society will be improved. If this is doubtful, be not hasty, but leave the law alone—wait till you find a better.

As there are always men ready to tell you that society is out of joint, and that they only possess the secret of its cure, so there are others who insist that the faith of your fathers is absurd, if not all religion a delusion. It is the rant of the day, among certain shallow thinkers, to say that a man of sense will believe nothing he cannot understand. Yet most men, and invariably those of the greatest intellect, believe in eternity, though no human mind can really comprehend what has neither beginning nor end. But you need no argument for clinging to your faith. You have never lost a parent, a child, or a wife, if you have not found, that, in the hour of sorrow, religion is the only consolation. All other props give way, that alone sustains you. Mere philosophy can do nothing for you when death enters your dwelling. Hold fast; hold fast to your religion, at least till you find a better.

In a thousand exigencies of life, in your relations to your family, to society, to those you do business with, in every thing you do, never abandon the old familiar way, until you have thoroughly explored the new one, and know it to be superior. We do not recommend a blind, stationary, stubborn, old-world inactivity. But neither would we have you rush into error on the opposite side. In a word, never abandon your present course in a hurry, but observe the golden rule of waiting till you find a better.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE.—In France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and much the largest part of the continent of Europe; marriages are arranged by the parents at least one of the parties. A girl, educated in seclusion, sees her intended husband but twice before he leads her to the hyphenal altar; once to be formally introduced, once to sign the marriage contract. If he has a suitable position and fortune, it is enough; he may be old, ugly, repulsive; he has been chosen as her husband, by those who ought to know what is best for her, and she accepts him, with disgust, because she must; or with indifference, because she knows no better.

Married she becomes his property, and may become his victim, his slave. She must live where he wishes her to live; she must submit to his embraces however loathsome; she must bear his children, whether she wishes to do so or not; her property, her liberty, her comfort, her person, her life, are all in his power. He will probably be punished for an outright murder by poison or steel, but there are many ways of killing which she has no power to resist.—The subject of his caprices, the victim of his lust, starved in her sympathies, it may be crushed in her affections, living in a spiritual inanity, this human being has but one duty, and that is obedience.

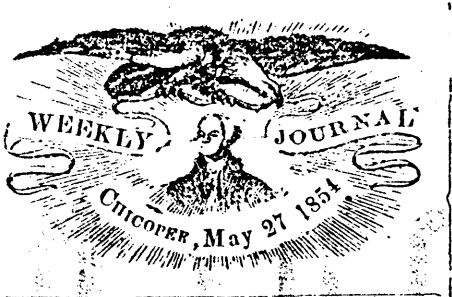
Getting Along.
There are two ways of getting through the world. Some men have the knack of getting along; while others "work their way." The man who "gets along" is always devising some expedient by which to shirk the painful course—or rather blessing—of labor. He starts a "gift lottery," or exhibits a fat hog to the gazing populace at twelve and a half cents per head. He invents a quack medicine, warranted to cure "all the ills that flesh is heir to," and gets a minister to endorse it; he advertises "five hundred receipts for making a fortune in less than no time," offering them to the gullible public for the extraordinary price of one dollar post paid; or he borrows position and is rewarded with a consularship to the Pepee Islands. As is always changing the object of his pursuit, now running in one direction, and now another, and this calls "getting along."

The man who "works his way through the world," chooses the business of life with careful reference to his tastes and capacities, and then steadily sticks to it. He becomes a master of one string, and from it such melody as soothes him in the darkest hours. If he does not grow rich, he becomes respected and honored. His perseverance is counted unto him as a virtue, and men say he is "one of the old standards." He sticks to his business, and his business sticks to him. What it brings him he knows how to value and enjoy, for he has earned it. He has his "ups and downs," but they are only the undulations which carry him steadily over the waves of life's ocean. With continued practice comes skill—and that is always in demand. So he "works his way" upward, and is known as a rising man. But he does not go up like a rocket to come down like its stick. His progress is gradual, but sure, for he "works his way," and all labor is worship, in an inferior degree. He fulfills the object of his being, in accordance with the laws of the creator, for all things in nature "work their way."

The man who "gets along" may get rich, but his life is always a failure—a mere makeshift. His riches may be admired, but he is seldom respected. Most often he does not attain wealth, and sometimes he "gets along" to the work-house. He who would not work for himself, is at last obliged to work for others.

There is a knack in "getting along," but the true art of life consists in "working your way." Young men, concentrate your powers. Diffusion is the great evil of life. Become master of your business, and you are master of other men. For he who by application and perseverance acquires facility and aptitude is always in demand, and is bound to succeed.

Why is a catapillar like a buck-wheat cake? Because its legs and that makes the latter fly!



S. M. PERRIN & 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 office is at 122 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston.

OUR PAPER.
With the present issue the first volume of the Journal closes. Notwithstanding the multitude of cares and perplexities that are inseparably connected with the management of a newspaper, however small or unimportant it may be, (and we believe that circumstances have rendered ours full an average in this particular,) yet the year has passed quickly away.

We are deeply grateful for many kindnesses we have experienced at the hands of numerous friends, and renewably thank them, as we review their acts. Our efforts have not been seconded to that degree we had reason to hope at the beginning of our enterprise. Our list is not so large as it ought to be; and our business men have failed to afford that advertising patronage which is a publisher's main reliance for a support. We have no complaints to offer however, for we have never solicited business at their hands. A variety of circumstances have tended to make us desire to become disconnected with the paper; the most important of which has been ill health; and we have entertained the hope of being able to do so before the close of the present volume; but in that hope we have been disappointed.

The second volume will therefore commence under the present management.—The experience of a year has convinced us that a paper of less size will answer all the demands of the place, and the second volume will consequently be commenced upon paper of the same size as the *Springfield Daily Post*, or one column less on each page than we now have. The price will be reduced to \$1.50 payable in advance.

To those who have any interest in the publication of a paper within the town, we would say, that no man can long continue to publish one that will be fit to read, under a burden of utter indifference in all about him. If you want a good paper you should manifest some interest in its welfare through your patronage and sympathy, expressed in other ways than merely by subscribing for the paper, and paying for it. We should be glad to see our local list increased, and think that such increase is greatly due to those who patronize the *Journal*. We now bid adieu to volume 1 of the *Journal* with kind wishes for its readers and better hopes for its successor.

THE RESULT.
The deed has been perpetrated, and the work of iniquity accomplished. The Nebraska bill swollen with crime and foul with infamy, has passed the House of Representatives and will become a law. What means said of Troy may now be said of the North, "it was, but is not." Contact with Slavery has proven uncongenial and disastrous to freedom. By a course of compromising and questionable legislation, the North has long sought to conciliate the Slave Power and palliate the evils of slavery, until at last it has been overwhelmed and stricken down by the tardy though legitimate and inevitable results of its own wrong doings. The work of blending right and wrong into harmonious proportions for purposes of pacification has proved unwise and unprofitable, and is we hope at an end. This result has been foretold and amply demonstrated before, but never to the satisfaction of Northern politicians. The truths which history and tradition failed to inculcate, let them now learn from the consequences of their own conduct and action. The North has fallen suddenly and at the hands of traitors, without even time to wrap its mantle about its form and die with dignity and grace. Truly, fortune has smiled benignantly upon the Slave Power. It can now spread its feast and gather around its retainers in mutual joy at the discomfiture and defeat of its chief foe; and the slaveholder with his retinue of chattel-bondmen can enter upon his triumphal march to the garden of the West.

But is this the end? Is the consummation here? No. The end is not yet. Nor is the consummation reached. From this time henceforth the North will enter upon a new life, and we trust a more virtuous one. Northern men, whose consciences have been disciplined in a respect for slaveholders, and an approval of slavery, can now retrace their steps and regain their virtue, and in most cases they will do so. Misfortune is humiliating, yet instructive; and it will teach the North new lessons both in politics and morals. With the old landmarks removed, Northern men will have a new field before them. Upon this field Slavery and Freedom must meet again. The North is now free to speak out its truest sentiments, and act up to its true conviction. The North is hostile to slavery. It is opposed to the admission of any new Slave States either from Texas or the territories. It will hail with pleasure the repeal of the fugitive Slave Law, the

abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of the Slave Trade between the States. These opinions must ultimately transform themselves into actions. A war of "Institutions" must follow, a war in which motives shall be manifest and principles well defined, and in which there shall be no truces or conditional capitulations.

Whether Freedom or Slavery shall prove victor, we can readily predict that the surrender of the vanquished will be absolute and without terms. We abide the issue with confidence and hope, believing that there is strength in Freedom and power in Right.

RECIPROCIITY.
"Live and let live" is a good story, by a very justly celebrated and popular author. It is also a good living maxim, one which should command a more general respect in the world, and bear testimony to its own excellence, through oft repeated exemplifications of its worth. But there is a sense in which it can be, and too often is used, where it results in anything but *letting live*, bringing about rather, absolute starvation. Printers are supposed to be a grumbling sort of people; and many think they do it just for the fun of the thing, because they have the types and can make them talk when and what they will. Hence, when the printer says—"I have to pay money for our paper, labor &c. &c. &c. and therefore must call upon those who have small outstanding accounts with us, which are now over due, to call and settle the same, to enable us to meet these constantly accumulating demands," quite a host of readers at once exclaim—"Oh! that's all gas; printers are always crying poverty, (with too good reason, Heaven knows, dear reader) and dunning folks to pay up; but my little bill can't make any difference; when they are about it, one paper more or less to be printed, amounts to nothing; and so one by one, neglects are added, until they make the longest columns in the printer's account books.

We are very willing to believe that much of this is the result of thoughtlessness, rather than a deliberate purpose to defraud this class of producers. But it was not of this subject, or of this particular view of it, that we purposed to write at this time; but rather, the existing practice of exchanging one commodity for another, and of the general opinion, seeming to prevail, to a great extent among trades-people, that the printer particularly should take the amount of his bill in the particular goods, wares and merchandise of his several patrons. The following office scenes which we offer in illustration, are quite as much fact as fancy. The printer has given a very modest hint that certain bills are due, and some have taken the hint and called.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.
JOHN MITCHEL.
LETTER FROM PATRICK HALL.
CHICAGO, MAY 22, 1854.
To the Editor of the *Chicago Journal*.
SIR—In your issue of Saturday last, you have a leading article on the passage of the Nebraska bill, in which, after referring to the establishment of Slavery, you ask these questions:—"Have the French saved Louisiana? Have the Germans abolished slavery in Texas and Missouri? And that the Irish love slavery, will not John Mitchel, whose name, though fast fading has not yet passed from the remembrance of men, make ready and willing affirmation?"

The first and second questions I have quoted merely to show the drift of the article. To the third question I beg leave to say "No." Irish citizens, and Irish aliens in this country, have been nearly unanimous in sympathizing with Mitchel in his sufferings and rejoicing in his liberation. His lectures have been well attended, more from curiosity to see the man, than as an approval of his course. But if Mitchel has been thus honored by his countrymen, the great majority of these in Ireland and America, have looked upon his attempts for Irish freedom as useless and absurd, and in no way worthy of the attention of their countrymen.

Perhaps not for even of these like his notions on slavery. His opinions only go to show, that there are some amongst us who "love slavery," if it could be turned to profit in dollars and cents; and I have no doubt, that even in our own New England, genuine yankees can be found, who would not refuse the offer of a plantation of healthy slaves in Alabama. But this does not prove New Englanders to be in love with slavery, neither does John Mitchel's opinion show that the Irish love it; on the contrary, I am fully convinced, that this same Irish race would be among the foremost to set the bondman free, if it were shown that such such desired consummation could be brought about without violence or injury to the rights of our Southern brethren.

It appears to me that Daniel Webster once proposed to pledge the public domain for the purchase of the freedom of the slaves. In a plan like this parties could join; it would stop the circulation of incendiary tracts in the South; it would prevent the insurrection of the slaves; it would take all inducements from them to run away; it would pull the platform from the feet of the Proseoil and Abolitionist leaders no hobby to ride on into office, save themselves by other means; it would give the south confidence in the north; and would cause all—not excepting the Irish—to rejoice that the stain was washed off from the brow of our country.

If our statesmen would only let slavery alone, or bend their energies to some such plan as this, the American citizen might read with pride—in a few generations—from the declaration of independence that "all men are equal," and if the ladies continued to clamor for "Woman's Rights" we might amend the declaration, and say, all men and women are equal, Irishmen and Irishwomen not excepted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
PATRICK HALL.

REMARKS.
The tone and temper of the above communication, as well as its author's repudiation of John Mitchel, entitle it to a respectful notice at our hands. This is the first instance we have seen of an Irish citizen repudiating the leadership and opinions of John Mitchel, and from the assurances given in this letter, we can readily believe that there is not that "accord and harmony," in mind and sentiment existing between Mitchel and his countrymen, which entitles him to the position of an exponent of their views, either upon Irish freedom or American Slavery. The silence of Irish citizens upon this subject had led us to believe that his views were generally acquiesced in, if not fully approved and adopted; and any evidence to the contrary is truly acceptable and refreshing. The Irish

father picking up I believe," says Typo. Oh! you are likely to be well again are you? I thought they said you didn't stand quite an even chance a little time ago, but you seem to be looking tolerably well; guess I'll pay you my little bill to-day if you have it ready—and with an undefinable look, he pockets his receipt and retires. Typo's hand seeks his forehead when the man is outside, and he discovers an unpleasant dampness there, and the air seems a little close, so he opens the door and sits down to meditate a little, asking himself the question. Wonder if that chap didn't mean to pay my executor instead of me, and to do it through his shop? Ugh! the thought isn't pleasant.

Well, who next will want to pay in "goods" thought he, as calmness began to come again, and scarcely had the thought passed, when Mr Graves the stone cutter made his appearance.—Strange was it not to read, that these several callings should be represented in the printer's office in regular and proper succession? But Typo had patronized Mr. Graves to an amount beyond his indebtedness; for he had furnished him a stone on which to place his forms, instead of one to mark the spot where his own poor form was laid, and he came to be paid rather than to pay; and so the cash must be forthcoming, which it was directly; and Mr. Graves pocketed the same, remarking pleasantly—"please continue to send your paper, and if you want anything in my line, just give me a call." This is one side of the question reader, we trust there is a brighter and happier side, which circumstances will lead us to relate to you on some other occasion.

The Irish in America.
JOHN MITCHEL.
LETTER FROM PATRICK HALL.
CHICAGO, MAY 22, 1854.
To the Editor of the *Chicago Journal*.
SIR—In your issue of Saturday last, you have a leading article on the passage of the Nebraska bill, in which, after referring to the establishment of Slavery, you ask these questions:—"Have the French saved Louisiana? Have the Germans abolished slavery in Texas and Missouri? And that the Irish love slavery, will not John Mitchel, whose name, though fast fading has not yet passed from the remembrance of men, make ready and willing affirmation?"

The first and second questions I have quoted merely to show the drift of the article. To the third question I beg leave to say "No." Irish citizens, and Irish aliens in this country, have been nearly unanimous in sympathizing with Mitchel in his sufferings and rejoicing in his liberation. His lectures have been well attended, more from curiosity to see the man, than as an approval of his course. But if Mitchel has been thus honored by his countrymen, the great majority of these in Ireland and America, have looked upon his attempts for Irish freedom as useless and absurd, and in no way worthy of the attention of their countrymen.

Perhaps not for even of these like his notions on slavery. His opinions only go to show, that there are some amongst us who "love slavery," if it could be turned to profit in dollars and cents; and I have no doubt, that even in our own New England, genuine yankees can be found, who would not refuse the offer of a plantation of healthy slaves in Alabama. But this does not prove New Englanders to be in love with slavery, neither does John Mitchel's opinion show that the Irish love it; on the contrary, I am fully convinced, that this same Irish race would be among the foremost to set the bondman free, if it were shown that such such desired consummation could be brought about without violence or injury to the rights of our Southern brethren.

It appears to me that Daniel Webster once proposed to pledge the public domain for the purchase of the freedom of the slaves. In a plan like this parties could join; it would stop the circulation of incendiary tracts in the South; it would prevent the insurrection of the slaves; it would take all inducements from them to run away; it would pull the platform from the feet of the Proseoil and Abolitionist leaders no hobby to ride on into office, save themselves by other means; it would give the south confidence in the north; and would cause all—not excepting the Irish—to rejoice that the stain was washed off from the brow of our country.

If our statesmen would only let slavery alone, or bend their energies to some such plan as this, the American citizen might read with pride—in a few generations—from the declaration of independence that "all men are equal," and if the ladies continued to clamor for "Woman's Rights" we might amend the declaration, and say, all men and women are equal, Irishmen and Irishwomen not excepted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
PATRICK HALL.

REMARKS.
The tone and temper of the above communication, as well as its author's repudiation of John Mitchel, entitle it to a respectful notice at our hands. This is the first instance we have seen of an Irish citizen repudiating the leadership and opinions of John Mitchel, and from the assurances given in this letter, we can readily believe that there is not that "accord and harmony," in mind and sentiment existing between Mitchel and his countrymen, which entitles him to the position of an exponent of their views, either upon Irish freedom or American Slavery. The silence of Irish citizens upon this subject had led us to believe that his views were generally acquiesced in, if not fully approved and adopted; and any evidence to the contrary is truly acceptable and refreshing. The Irish

should be true to freedom. They have struggled manfully though vainly for the freedom and independence of Ireland.—And years of intolerable oppression at home has failed to "crush out" the generous impulses of their nature. But from some cause, upon their becoming citizens of this country, they do not exercise that keen sense of justice and right, in judging American Slavery; which characterizes their action towards their government at home. A large majority of the Irish people in this country regard the "peculiar institution" with great indifference; never having offered, as a class, any noticeable demonstration of like or dislike to its evils, in any way.

It may be that our Irish citizens have sentiments and convictions against slavery which are not manifest; but if so let those sentiments be uttered and those convictions appear. Politicians will soon hear them and heed them. Their utterance, a month ago, throughout the North would have prevented the passage of the Nebraska bill, and it is not too late, even now, for them to be made available for good.

That persons indifferent to slavery as settlers of Nebraska, would prevent the establishment of Slavery there is not to be supposed. Slavery is aggressive. It is never weary, never disheartened, sinking from no efforts, and appalled by no possible array of opposition; and as such, can only be successfully met by legal determination and superior power. Emigrants to Nebraska, whether German, Irish, or American, if they would preserve that territory free, must entertain a hostility to slavery which is uncompromising and unending; must be willing to work for liberty with an activity which is ceaseless; and have a watchfulness which knows no sleeping. That men of such a character and stamp will go there in sufficient numbers is questionable; but with less than these slavery will be triumphant.

P. S. We beg leave to enter a quiet and silent protest against any embodiment of "Woman's Rights" in the "Declaration."

In the month of March Mr Wm. Dennison cut a limb from one of the cherry trees standing in his yard, and threw it into his wood-yard, on the north side of the house. It was exhibited to us one day this week, covered with blossoms. We think it a sufficiently remarkable occurrence to be made note of.

Hon. Otis P. Lord of Salem, late speaker of the Mass. House of Representatives, is spoken of as a successor to senator Everett.

Uncle Tom's Cabin &c.
Mann & Company who edited our citizens a few weeks ago with the play of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*—and yet again, and are playing the Drunkard, a great moral drama, with excellent taste, and quite to the satisfaction of the crowd who nightly visit Cabot Hall. We learn that Rosina Meadows, and Uncle Tom's Cabin are to be produced in a few nights. A rush may be expected on the occasion of the production of "Uncle Tom."

The company that owns the fish place at the "Point," captured a Pickerel on Thursday that weighed seven pounds.
Mr. Mosher of the *Chicago Post* served him up on Friday for the benefit of his friends, among whom, we are happy to say he included the printer.

Chicago Central Fire District.
The following have been chosen officers of the Chicago Central Fire District for the year 1854.
Chief Engineer—Rufus Mosher.
1st Ass't.—S. B. Lankton
2d "—Eblezer Warner Jr.
3d "—Emerson Gaylord
4th "—Emelius Albro
Prudential Committee.—Wm. W. Johnson, Wm. E. Wintworth, Sylvanus Adams, Clerk—Jonathan R. Childs.

THE AMERICAN CAMEL COMPANY.—An effort is about to be made to couple the formation of a Company for the purpose of introducing into certain portions of this country, to which it is as yet a stranger, the Camel—the most useful and valuable burden animal of Asia and Africa. This project has received the sanction and recommendation of the War Department as calculated to facilitate and to insure with certainty and economy the transportation of supplies to the frontier posts and outlying commands scattered at long intervals on the line of our southern and southwestern borders. Presented in a more comprehensive aspect to the Legislature of this State, it received the unanimous endorsement of the Senate, and was adopted by the Assembly with about equal encouragement and approval. A charter was granted with very liberal features, and the books are open for subscription to the capital stock, which was fixed at the commencement at one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to three times that amount if deemed expedient.—*N. Y. Times.*

Is it possible that Secretary Marcy—the man standing at the head of the President's Cabinet—filling so high a position in a *Christian* Government—really perpetrated such an "anecdote"? If the paragraph tells the truth, how very low and debased had not only Marcy, but the one clergy and magnanimous SEYMOUR become! "Shame!" where is thy blush?
EGAVAS.

Nearly all hopes for the safety of the steamer City of Glasgow have now been abandoned.
Gen. Cass and Truman Smith had quite a passage at arms in the U. S. Senate the other day, in which the gallant general came off decidedly second best.
We are indebted to Mr. Levi Dickinson of So. Hadley Falls for a fine shad; being one of a haul of 2,100 taken at that place last Monday morning.

From a recent publication, entitled "Sight Drafts on the Million; or New-York City, its Wards and Guardians," we extract the following notice of one of our advertising patrons; and as it contains some judicious remarks on the general subject of advertising, we commend it to the notice of our readers, more especially the merchants and mechanics in this vicinity:—
Gothic Hall, No. 316 Broadway, on the block between Duane and Pearl streets was built by the Masonic Fraternity in 1826, at a period prior to the supposed Morgan tragedy, and long before the anti-Masonic excitement commenced. It was then styled "Masonic Hall," but since that time it has successively been the "Whig Head-Quarters," and "Halls of temperance."

One part of the building is occupied by A. L. Scovill & Co., as a depot for the sale of Dr. Roger's Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canebrake, a most valuable lung medicine, recently placed in the market, and which is selling very rapidly.
It was first placed before the public in Cincinnati, in the year 1842 and the following year the sales amounted to 4,000 bottles, the next year 16,000, and the succeeding twelve months, 35,000 bottles. Up to this period, the principle ingredients were Liverwort and Tar, but a medical gentleman—a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Morrill—who had for many years devoted his researches to the nature and cure of pulmonary complaints—having purchased an interest in the compound, suggested the addition of the Canebrake, a California plant, said to be of rare medicinal excellence. The improvement was made, and the result has seemed to fulfill the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors. In 1848, owing to the constantly increasing sale of the remedy, Dr. M. removed to the city of New-York, and established himself at No. 65 Warren St., under the firm of A. L. Scovill & Co. It was not a large office which he occupied but it was supposed to be sufficient for all purposes for some time to come; yet that time, in eight months from that date, the firm found it imperative upon them to seek more enlarged accommodations, and Gothic Hall was rented for the purpose. The sale of the compound is now enormous, and is steadily on the increase—it being one of the best remedies for diseases of the lungs and other pulmonary organs, extant—if not the very best!

The extraordinary success of this medicine may be attributed to two causes—one the inherent excellence of the compound itself, and the other the judicious method pursued by A. L. Scovill & Co., in placing the remedy before the public, through the means of the press. We have, in the progress of these sketches, noticed so many instances of fortunes being rapidly accumulated through an extensive and systematic course of advertising, that renewed proofs would hardly seem necessary to strengthen our position.

There is scarcely a single business in the world, which may not be essentially benefited by means of a reasonable expenditure in the advertising columns of the newspaper press; and it is among the histories of the past, that through this medium hundreds of people have not only accomplished a vast amount of good but have also become immensely wealthy, by the sale of pills, ointments and sarsaparilla, skillfully compounded and adapted to the various diseases for which they are recommended.

This compound, sold by Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co., is a really useful and successful remedy. It is prescribed continually by numbers of the regular medical faculty, and we are happy to see its reputation so firmly established. It is doing much good in cases of coughs, colds, bronchitis and incipient Consumption, and we presume its sale is fast accumulating a fortune for its proprietors.

We take the following, in the shape in which it stands, from the *Tribune* of the 24th. We have seen the anecdote in other papers, and purposed to copy it, but somehow neglected to do so, and are now glad we did not, for we think it looks better in a frame, made at Washington and New York.
WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, May 17, 1854.
To the Editor of the *N. Y. Tribune*.
I find the following infamous "anecdote" in *The Evening Star* of to-day—one of the acknowledged organs of the present Administration:—"A DEACON'S QUOTATION OF SCRITTURE ON THE USE OF WINE AND COLD WATER.—Mr. Secretary Marcy recently told an anecdote at a dinner party in this city, which runs thus: He said that a few weeks since Gov. Seymour of New York wrote to him that since he had vetoed the liquor law he had received various letters from gentlemen in various parts of the State, both approving and disapproving of his course in the premises. Among them was one from an honest deacon, who resided in the center of the State, which commended his action in the strongest terms. The old gentleman alluded to, informed the Governor that he was deeply interested in the debates of both sides of the question, and did not let one 'pot or tittle' escape him. He had, too, he said, 'looked up' his Bible from Genesis to Revelation, in order to see how the liquor question was there treated, and after mature deliberation he came to the conclusion that all the great and good men, as Noah, Moses, David, Solomon and Jesus, not only were partakers of the 'rotary' but recommended it to others; in a word, in his researches he only found one instance (that was Deves) where a man called for cold water, and that he was in—*where he ought to be!*"

Is it possible that Secretary Marcy—the man standing at the head of the President's Cabinet—filling so high a position in a *Christian* Government—really perpetrated such an "anecdote"? If the paragraph tells the truth, how very low and debased had not only Marcy, but the one clergy and magnanimous SEYMOUR become! "Shame!" where is thy blush?
EGAVAS.

Nearly all hopes for the safety of the steamer City of Glasgow have now been abandoned.
Gen. Cass and Truman Smith had quite a passage at arms in the U. S. Senate the other day, in which the gallant general came off decidedly second best.
We are indebted to Mr. Levi Dickinson of So. Hadley Falls for a fine shad; being one of a haul of 2,100 taken at that place last Monday morning.

THE NEBRASKA VOTE.
The following classification of the vote upon the Nebraska Bill was prepared by the New York Evening Post; and is a valuable record for preservation.

AYES.
DEMOCRATS.
James C. Allen, Ill. Maxwell, Florida.
Willis Allen, Md. Miller, Ind.
Ashe, Ohio. Geo. Olds, Ohio.
Bailey, Va. Tucker, Pa.
Barly, Va. Perkins, Pa.
Harksdale, Pa. Phelps, Pa.
Miss., Va. Phillips, Ala.
Bellevue, Va. Powell, Va.
Boeck, Va. Richardson, Ill.
Boyce, Ky. Robbins, N. Y.
Brockbridge, Ky. Rowe, N. Y.
Briggs, Ga. Ruffin, N. C.
C. S. C. Seward, Ga.
Christman, Ky. Shaouan, Ohio.
Christman, Ky. Shaw, N. C.
Chubb, Tenn. Shover, Md.
Clark, Ala. Singleton, Miss.
Cobb, Ala. Smith, Tenn.
Colquitt, Ga. Smith, Va.
Crawford, N. Y. Smythe, Texas.
Cunningham, N. Y. Stoddard, Va.
Cutting, N. Y. Stanton, Ky.
Daniels, N. Y. Stanton, Pa.
Dawson, Ohio. Straub, Pa.
Deane, Ind. Taylor, N. Y.
Dunham, Ind. Taylor, N. Y.
Eddy, Va. Telford, N. Y.
Edmondson, Va. Telford, N. Y.
Ellis, Va. Telford, N. Y.
English, Ind. Wallbridge, N. Y.
Faulkner, N. Y. Walker, N. Y.
Fitzner, Pa. Warren, N. Y.
Goode, Va. Warren, Ark.
Green, Ohio. Westbrook, N. Y.
Greenwood, Ark. White, Miss.
Hamilton, N. Y. Wright, Miss.
Harris, Ind. Wright, Miss.
Hendricks, Ind. Wright, Miss.
Hill, N. H. Democrat, 35.
Hillard, N. H. Democrat, 35.
Hilyer, Ga. Caruthers, Mo.
Houston, Ala. Clingman, N. C.
Ingersoll, N. Y. Cox, N. Y.
Jones, Tenn. Greer, N. Y.
Kerr, N. C. Greer, N. Y.
Kurtz, Va. Miller, Mo.
Lamb, Mo. Miller, Mo.
Latham, Cal. Oliver, Ky.
Lathrop, Va. Preston, Tenn.
Letcher, Va. Reese, Ga.
Lindley, Mo. Zollicoffer, Tenn.
McDonald, Mo. Whigs, 15.
McDonald, Mo. Whigs, 15.
McNair, Pa. Democrat, 86.
Total 110

NAYS.
DEMOCRATS. WHIGS.
Banks, Mass. Ball, Ohio.
Belcher, Mass. Bennett, Mo.
Benton, Mo. Bessy, Mo.
Curtis, N. Y. Bagg, Tenn.
Davis, N. Y. Campbell, Ohio.
Dean, N. Y. Carpenter, Ohio.
Drum, N. Y. Chandler, Pa.
Eastman, Wis. Crocker, Mass.
Edgerton, Ill. Edgerton, Pa.
Elliott, N. Y. Dick, Tenn.
Elliott, N. Y. Dickinson, Mass.
Fenton, Mo. Edmunds, Mass.
Fisher, Mo. Edgerly, Tenn.
Gamble, Pa. Edgerly, Tenn.
Gardner, N. Y. Everhart, Pa.
Harris, N. Y. Flagler, N. Y.
Huges, N. Y. Flagler, N. Y.
Johnson, N. Y. Goodrich, Mass.
Johnson, N. Y. Goodrich, Mass.
Kirtledge, N. H. Harrison, Ohio.
Lindley, N. Y. Haven, N. Y.
Lyon, N. Y. Heister, Pa.
Rice, Cal. Hunt, Pa.
Mayall, Maine. Hunt, Pa.
Wilson, N. Y. Knox, Ill.
Morrison, N. Y. McCulloch, Ill.
Murry, N. J. Matterson, N. Y.
Nichols, N. Y. Meacham, Va.
Noble, N. Y. Meacham, Va.
Oliver, N. Y. Morgan, N. Y.
Peck, N. Y. Murton, Ill.
Peckham, N. Y. Parker, N. Y.
Pettibone, N. Y. Puryear, N. Y.
Pratt, N. Y. Pringle, N. Y.
Ritchey, N. Y. Puryear, N. Y.
Seymour, N. Y. Ritchie, N. C.
Skilton, N. Y. Rogers, N. C.
Stevens, N. Y. Russell, Pa.
Stewart, N. Y. Sage, N. Y.
Taylor, N. Y. Sapp, Ohio.
Trout, N. Y. Simon, Ohio.
Troutman, N. Y. Simon, Ohio.
Wells, N. Y. Tracy, Va.
Westworth, Ill. Upham, Mass.
Whitely, N. Y. Washburn, Ill.
Whitely, N. Y. Washburn, Ill.
Whitely, N. Y. Washburn, Ill.
Whigs, 60.
Total 100

AYES FROM THE FREE STATES.
ILLINOIS.
James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Richardson—3.
NEW YORK.
CUMMING, Row, Stewart, Taylor, Tweed, Walbridge, Walker, Westbrook—10.
INDIANA.
Davis, Dunham, Eddy, English, Hendricks, Lane, Miller—7.
OHIO.
Green, Olds—4.
IOWA.
Henn—1.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Hibbard—1.
CONNECTICUT.
Ingersoll—1.
PENNSYLVANIA.
J. C. Jones, Kurtz, McNair, Packer, Robbins, Straub, Witte, Wright—8.
MICHIGAN.
Stuart—1.
CALIFORNIA.
Latham, McDougal—2.
NEW JERSEY.
Lilly, Vail—2.
MAINE.
McDonald—1.
41 Democrats. No whigs.

NAYS FROM SLAVE STATES.
MISSOURI. Whigs.
Benton. Bugg, Ethridge, Cullom.
TENNESSEE.
Taylor. Cullom.
LOUISIANA.
Hunt—1.
ROGERS—8.
ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN BOSTON.
About 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening a colored man named Anthony Burns was arrested by the U. S. Marshal in Boston, as the slave of one Charles T. Suttle of Alexandria Va.; from whom it is alleged that he made his escape in March last. Burns was taken before E. G. Loring, U. S. Commissioner, on Thursday morning and after the examination of a single witness who testified to having known him as a slave of the claimant in Richmond, the case was postponed till Saturday morning, at the instance of Messrs Dana Ellis and Morris, who offered themselves as counsel for the fugitive. It is said that an interview with the claimant after the arrest, Burns expressed a willingness to go back, but if that had really been the case there would have been no necessity of taking him before the commissioner.

Work and Play. Though written immediately for the meridian of New York, the annexed article, from the Times of that city, has an applicability to almost all parts of this country.

It is beginning to be felt among us that even the American power of labor has its limits. The truth is gradually being realized, that the human constitution is not made of steel and bakelite.

One hears everywhere of the horrible phantoms, Dyspepsia, which is clutching at the cholecyst and activity of so many. Nervous diseases seem to be the rule with the better classes, and through all classes a silent pestilence, which every household feels, but of which the public speaks not—Consumption.

Our women, even more than the men, show the national weakness. A vigorous, completely healthy woman of middle life, such as you see in foreign lands, is an exception here.

Still the old whirlpool of work rushes on, as through the human frame and human mind was a kind of perennating machine, with the sole object of grinding out labor.

Five colored men belonging in Philadelphia were drowned on Tuesday afternoon, in the Delaware, near Burlington, by the capsizing of a sail boat.

FATALITY IN THE ENGLISH COLLIERIES. A petition has been addressed to the House of Commons, from the "pitmen" or miners, working in the collieries of Durham and Northumberland.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MANUFACTURED BY JAMES G. HOVEY. Orders addressed to No. 149 WASHINGTON STREET, or 27 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

CHICOPEE POST-OFFICE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Mails close for Boston South and West way 7-8 11 45 A. M.

WEEKLY JOURNAL. A FAMILY NEWSPAPER. J. R. Childs, Editor & Publisher. OFFICE IN THE ROOM UNDER CABOT HALL.

ADVERTISING. The space occupied by notices or not exceeding that occupied by 12 lines of uniform type, shall constitute a square.

Job Printing OF EVERY VARIETY, DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE. Splendid Victory!

Immense Slaughter among the Russian Ducks!!!! Turkey All Right!!!! SUMMER CLOTHING, A Valuable Gift for Every Ticket.

LADIES' WEAR. Linen, Indian Cloth, Black & Fancy Colored Silk Lasting Gaiters, with and without Exchanges.

WILSON & CO.'S GREAT POPULAR CLOTHING HALL OVER THEIR STORE. NOW CONTAINS a very large and well selected stock of Clothing and Cloths.

BOSTON ONE PRICE AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION CLOTHING STORE. We have been disappointed in our hopes of a large increase in our business when we moved to this location.

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT & HERB BITTERS. A Compound of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Prickly Ash, Pandelion, Thoroughwort, Wild Cherry, Broomrape, etc.

WESTERN RIVER RAILROAD. Passenger trains leave Springfield to connect with all the principal stations on this road at 7:30 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

PROFESSOR HART'S GREAT GIFT ENTERPRISE. THE WORLD'S HALL, No. 377 & 379 Broadway, New York.

LIST OF GIFTS. 100,000 Yolumes of Prof. Hart's Extensive and Valuable Catalogue of Gifts, each valued at \$500.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD. Passenger trains leave New Haven at 8:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD. Passenger trains leave New York at 8:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD. Passenger trains leave New Haven at 8:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD. Passenger trains leave New York at 8:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD. Passenger trains leave New Haven at 8:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD. Passenger trains leave New York at 8:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

O. F. KENT, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles.

JOHN S. BODGE, Dealer in FISH AND OYSTERS. I. BULLENS & SON, Dealers in West India Goods, Teas, Fruit, &c.

M. D. WHITTAKER, Attorney and Counselor at Law. CHARLES R. LADD, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

G. A. D. Dr. Lovoy would respectfully say to the citizens of Chicopee and vicinity, that he has for a number of years been in the possession of the largest Hospital in New England.

M. J. SEVERANCE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office 6-1-2 Exchange St., Chicopee, Mass.

Great Artists' Union Enterprise 250,000 GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE. STATUTORY OIL PAINTINGS, 10,000.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. GEORGE B. MORRIS Clerk. A copy of the petition and order of the County Commissioners.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. GEORGE B. MORRIS Clerk. A copy of the petition and order of the County Commissioners.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. GEORGE B. MORRIS Clerk. A copy of the petition and order of the County Commissioners.



Agriculture

OIL CAKE FOR CATTLE

Oil cake is the substance left in cheese form, from the press, after the oil has been expelled by hydraulic power. In this state it still retains much of its oily nature, and here is probably much of its fattening qualities. The cake is ground into meal, and in this form fed to the stock, upon which they thrive greatly, and are kept in good healthy condition. When made into slop and left to stand a few hours before using, it expands far beyond the original bulk, so that a very small quantity forms a stiff slop by swelling. I keep one cow only, and am raising a calf which will be one year old next May. My plan in feeding has been to mix one-third oil meal and two-thirds buckwheat bran, and feed in the form of slop to both cow and calf twice per day. I prefer the slop rather than dry meal, as there is not the waste which occurs when the mouth of the animal, while chewing, is turned away from the feeding tub, by which much of the dry meal falls and is lost. This might be avoided, and the meal fed dry to all other stock than cows giving milk, by using stanchions to keep the mouth over the feeding tub. It has been found to be a first-rate feed for cows, as I have been able to keep mine not only in good condition, but to milk her most of the year. I see no necessity of cows going dry and being only an expense for three or four months of each year, when proper and regular feeding may prevent it. Oil meal is coming more into use in this country as its benefits are being understood. It is now much used mixed with other feed for fattening cattle for the market, and commands a ready sale for persons engaged in this business. Within a year or two its price per ton has been rapidly advancing, and at my last information (about one month since) was readily bringing \$27.50 at the mills.

When the meal is first offered to cattle unaccustomed to its use, they almost invariably refuse it, but a little effort at first with the dry meal soon leads them to relish it so much so as to take it eagerly. My cow and calf are both in fine condition, and I have about 100 lbs. of meal on hand for which I would not take three times its weight in other feed. I would say that I have fed the oil meal without being mixed, but find it to do well and last much longer with some other feed mixed with it.

Albany Cultivator.

(From the Mass. Ploughman.)

A HINT TO CORN GROWERS. Mr. Editors, in many of your articles, much depends on the selection of seed, as well as on the preparation of the ground. Who, on passing through a field of corn, has not noticed sometimes two, three, and even four ears upon one stalk? And who, on seeing this, has not wished that every stalk might support as many? Yet who has ever thought, that by a proper selection of seed, this might, in a good degree, be brought about? But is not this perfectly in accordance with nature? If a farmer plants white corn, does he not expect the kernels of the fruit to resemble those of the seed, in form, color and size? If he plants the Southern corn he expects the fruit to be like the seed. Acting on this principle, I am always careful in the selection of my seed for planting. About the first of September I take my basket and go through my cornfield, and break off such ears as I think most suitable for seed. I make it a point to select such ears as grow two or three upon a stalk, provided the kernels are large and fair—I am careful to select larger handsome ears, and such, too, as grow near the ground. I prefer such for my seed. The corn which I obtain from these large, double ears, that which grows upon other ears—I said that I prefer such ears as grow near the ground. The shorter the stalk, the less it saps the ground. We grow the stalk for the sake of the ear, and not the ear for the sake of the stalk.

After gathering it in this way, I strip it of its husks, and expose it to the sun and winds. In this way it becomes ripe—all nearly alike. In gathering my ears I am careful to gather early ears, or such as are nearly alike in this respect. I do not say that the corn will be like the seed in all respects, especially the first year. But if farmers would take this course, pursue this plan every year, it would be but a short time before they would see a marked change in their cornfields.

In preparing the ground for corn, I take the following course. About the first of September I break up my green sward as smooth as I can; put on about eight loads of good manure to the acre, which I (have) spread upon the surface. I then sow it with winter wheat, about two bushels to the acre. I then harrow it thoroughly. In this condition I leave it till after the wheat is removed. Sometime in September following I cross-plough it, to plough in the stubble and weeds, which operate to enrich the land, and make it light. In the month of November I harrow it over to break the roots of the grass. In the month of May following I cart on my manure, spread it, plough it in deep, and then after being harrowed, it is ready for planting. In this way, the ground is rendered mellow, the manure well mixed with the soil, ready for the roots of the corn in earing time, when the corn most needs the manure.

Then having my seed ready, I put it in my corn-planter, attach to this my horse, and drive on, and in the space of two hours one acre will be completed; and rows running only one way. The planter drops the corn one in two feet, four or five kernels in a hill.

The first time I hoe it, I prefer to turn the mould away from the corn in order to let the sun in upon the roots, to give the corn a quick

er start. If there are not many worms to eat the corn as it comes up at the first or second hoeing, I pull up roots to leave only three stalks to each hill.

MANURE FOR GARDEN FRUIT TREES.—Make a compost, in the proportion of 1 load of marsh mud, or some kindred substance, 5 bushels of ashes, 2 bushels of bone dust, 1 bushel of salt and 1 bushel of plaster.

From the heap, layer and layer about, shovel the whole over, so as to mix the several substances thoroughly together; and let the whole lay in bulk three weeks, then re-shovel the heap over again, and apply one bushel of the compost to each tree, spreading it under it as the limbs extend, digging it in about 2 inches deep, so as not to injure the roots; then rake the ground. To expect good fruit, without giving food to the trees, is one of those things we should never look for with any hope of realization.

THE INDIANS IN THE "BIG WIGWAM."—Yesterday afternoon, the delegation of Indians from the far West, who are now sojourning in our city, on business connected with the territory to which they belong, paid a visit to the "big wigwam," that is to say to the Capitol. They were habited in their gayest costume, some wearing blankets of red, and others of green, and others of red and white, and nearly all leggings of the former color, which appears to be the most popular. Their head-gear was composed of feathers, ribbons and rosettes in great profusion, and one of them carried a spear decorated with bells, which make a jingling noise as he carried it along.

Their faces were painted of a brilliant red, and some wore yellow paint about the lower part of their visage. They certainly were the queerest looking set of creatures that we ever clasped our eyes upon; particularly the one who carried the spear, and who, we presume, is the "medicine man." Like the "Mercury" of the ancients, he wore a kind of wings to the lower part of his leggings, at least such was the idea that they conveyed to us. They are of the Sacs and Foxes of Nebraska, and some wore a species of pig tail suspended at the back, made of the skins of animals.

They were accompanied by interpreters, habited in citizen's dress, who would not be distinguishable from other people but for the swarthy complexion, which was very dark. On their arrival at the capitol, they proceeded to the rotunda, and examined the pictures, but were more particularly struck with that one representing the baptism of Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian Chief Powhatan. But to our mind what appeared to strike them most was the piece of sculpture over the south door, representing the conflict between Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer, and the Indians, which they looked at some time with great interest.

It was singular, but characteristic of the savages that they were more pleased with the picture that presented bright hues, than, for example, they passed by without noticing it the picture of the Declaration of Independence, where there are no particularly brilliant colors to attract the gaze. From the rotunda they proceeded to the Senate, where they had a talk with the President in one of the private rooms. After some time spent there, they retraced their steps, and proceeded to the House of Representatives, going up into the gallery; but here they separated, for a part got tired with the "pow wow," although the debate had reference to "Utah," and found their way into the East grounds of the Capitol, where they sat down to some refreshment in the Turkish or Indian style.

The singularity of their appearance had attracted round about them, wherever they went, a large crowd of spectators, who dodged them about everywhere, manifestly to the disgust of the Indians, some of whom actually bolted off; and when the others had seated themselves down on the grass, their white followers copied their example, presenting a very interesting spectacle of "the happy family." When we left the spot, one old steady looking Indian was very comically fanning himself under the shade of a tree, seated on the green turf, taking it as easy as if he was at home on the plains of Nebraska.—Washington Star.

Creeping Things. Let me put a spider into any lady's hand.—She is aghast. She shrieks.—The nasty ugly thing. Madam, the spider is perhaps shocked at your Brussels laces and, although you may be the most exquisite painter living, the spider has a right to laugh at your coarse daubs as she runs over them. Just show her your crocheted work when you shriek at her. "Have you spent half your days upon these clumsy antimacassars and ottoman covers? My dear lady, is that your web? If I were big enough, I might with reason drop you and cry out at you. Let me spend a day with you and bring my work. I have four little bags of thread—such little bags! In every bag there are more than 1,000 holes—such tiny, tiny holes! Out of each hole a thread runs, and all the threads—more than 4,000 threads—I spin together as they run, and when they are all spun they make but one thread of the web I weave. I have a member of my family who is herself no bigger than a grain of sand. Imagine what a slender web she makes, and of that, too, each thread is made of 4,000 or 5,000 threads that have passed out of her four bags though 4,000 or 5,000 little holes. Would you drop her, too, crying out about your delicacy. A pretty thing, indeed, for you to plume yourself on your delicacy, and scream at us." Having made such a speech, we may suppose that the indignant creature fastens a rope around one of the rough points of the lady's hand, and lets herself down to the floor. Coming down stairs is noisy, clumsy work, compared with such a way of locomotion. The creeping things we scorn are miracles of beauty. They are more delicate than any ornola clock on any lady's watch now made, for pleasure's sake no bigger than a single Lyonnet counted 4,011 muscles in a shilling caterpillar, and these are a small part of its works. Hoe found 14,000 mirrors in the eye of a bluebottle, and there 13,300 separate bits that go to provide nothing but the act of breathing in a carp.—Dickens Household Words.

A distinguished physician of Paris announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of cholera-form, immediately counteracts its influence, and returns the sufferer to life.

Living Weather Prognosticators.—The Eclipse.

It is said that the woodcock in New Jersey, is building its nest this year in open and moist places, hence hunters of our cotemporaries state the prophetic instinct of beasts, fowls, and insects, but we are of the opinion that their instincts lead them no further to prepare for changes of weather than the immediate pronouncements of ever such change. Beasts, birds and insects, living in the open air, are more sensitive to the indications of coming storms, just as the Indian is superior to the civilized man in this respect, but from the present month, we believe that neither man nor animal can indicate or tell what kind of weather we may have during the next month. If the changes of weather follow after one another, in continual and regular procession, then the signs of the opening of one year would be good for the whole year, but no meteorological record gives us any foundation, as yet, for supposing that there is any such regularity. The lesson we would learn from the change of habits in the woodcock this year, is simply this, that the spring, having been so wet and stormy, the swamps in the woods are too full of water for that bird at the present time to pursue the purposes of nature and rear its young.

We have heard some predicting a wet and stormy summer on account of the influence of the approaching eclipse of the sun. We do not know whether this will be so or not, but if we have a wet season, it will afford some evidence of a regular succession in the changes of weather, when like influences are in operation. Thus in 1836, when an eclipse of the sun took place on the last Sunday of May—if we recollect aright—we had a very wet summer, as we had a previous severe winter—the one of the great fire and heavy snows in this city. The crops, especially the corn, failed throughout most of the states, and as a consequence, the food was very high during the succeeding winter—the one when the flour riots took place in New York. Instead of the United States exporting wheat to Europe that year, we imported it, and poor stuff the most of it was. But although we may have a very wet summer this year, and the crops fail in many States, in all reason we would not anticipate the inability of our country to raise enough food—and so spare—for ourselves. The fact is, that Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, which are now great surplus-producing States, were then unable to provide food for their new settlers—these States being then in their infancy. At any rate, the present year will afford a good opportunity for observing the effects of the eclipse upon the weather, and of making a comparison with the wet and cold summer season of 1836.—Scientific American.

Frightful accounts are given of the manner in which the guano trade is conducted at the China Islands. The work, it is stated, is done by contract, and the contractors sometimes imported as laborers, about 600 Chinamen. They are hired for five years, at the rate of forty-eight dollars per annum, and they commence in the morning as soon as they can see to work. They have five tons of guano to dig and wheel to a distance of over one eight of a mile. It is said, or nearly so, so hard, that it has to be picked up; and if they do not accomplish the five tons by five o'clock p. m., they are flogged with rawhide whips, some five feet long, receiving one dozen stripes, each of which starts the blood; then they are driven back to finish their task. The Guano has a very bad effect upon them, swelling their legs and arms, and giving them sores on their legs, feet and hands. Notwithstanding all this, however, if they can get along, they are compelled to finish their task. Our informant says, he has known as many as thirty flogged in one day. They have no Sunday allowed, with the exception of one in a year, the same work going on upon the Sabbath as during the rest of the week. The consequence of this ill treatment is suicide in various forms, such as leaping from the rocks one hundred feet high, cutting their throats, and burying themselves alive.

GOVERNOR D. and SCARECROW. Governor D., of—no matter what State—was a plain, farmer like man; in fact aside from his political office, his profession was that of a farmer. He had an orchard behind his house to which he paid a great deal of attention. In personal appearance, the Governor was not very prepossessing. He was tall and gaunt, and when about his work, was generally in the habit of wearing a faded dressing gown which was of exceeding length, coming nearly to his feet. It chanced one day, that a gentleman fashionably dressed, called at the Governor's residence and inquired for him. He was in quest of a certain office which lay in the Governor's gift. "He is not at home just at present," said Mrs. D., "but if you will come in and take a seat, no doubt he will be along soon."

The visitor accepted the invitation, and seated himself in the plain sitting room, entered into conversation with the Governor's lady. "I believe," said he, "that this is considered a fine agricultural place. Does your husband own much land?" "Some thirty acres. He is quite a farmer."

"I caught a glimpse of an orchard just behind the house. That I suppose belongs to him?" "Yes; he prides himself on his orchard."

"I see you find it necessary to use scarecrows to frighten away the birds?" "Scarecrows?" The Governor's lady was astonished. "No," said she, "we never employ any."

"Why, I am quite sure I saw one in one of the trees, rigged up in a long, fluttering robe?" "I don't think Mr. D. has put any one into the orchard. You can look from the window, and perhaps you can see the object which you mistook?" "There it is now!" He pointed out a figure standing on a limb of one of the trees, dressed in a pair of overalls, with a faded robe fluttering in the breeze, "that's the scarecrow! I was sure that I was not mistaken!"

"That a scarecrow!" said Mrs. D. in amazement. "Why, that's my husband." The victim of this embarrassing mistake had just roared enough left to inquire for his hat, upon which he immediately withdrew, thinking it best to defer his application for office to the more convenient season.

Barrett's Tooth-Ache. Headache, Neuralgia, & Cor s. No more sleepless nights with the wretched Tooth-ache. No more lost time, no more anguish and suffering with that worst of all troubles, the tooth-ache. No more odd and even teeth, until they decay in a wretched and painful manner, or natural principles. Reader, if you ever had the genuine Tooth-ache, or have witnessed the sufferings of others, put a vial of this tooth-ache remedy in your medicine chest, and you will write to the Proprietor, (if you have occasion to use it) that you would not be deprived of it.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by Smith Barrett, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts. BARETT'S Veto on "Tooth-Ache." Headache, Neuralgia, & Cor s. No more sleepless nights with the wretched Tooth-ache. No more lost time, no more anguish and suffering with that worst of all troubles, the tooth-ache. No more odd and even teeth, until they decay in a wretched and painful manner, or natural principles. Reader, if you ever had the genuine Tooth-ache, or have witnessed the sufferings of others, put a vial of this tooth-ache remedy in your medicine chest, and you will write to the Proprietor, (if you have occasion to use it) that you would not be deprived of it.

FIFTY DOLLARS. This remedy is safe to use, and CERTAIN IN ITS CURATIVE EFFECTS. It is a most valuable medicine to the taste, no poisonous substance enters into its composition. Its application hardens the nerve, makes it firm to the air, and restores the vitality. Will Preserve the Teeth Affected! For service and beauty, for years, and is invaluable. For relief and security, for years, to be used with a brush or tooth-powder, to give them a beautiful whiteness, removing all impurities, and disagreeable odor arising from impure teeth. Think of that, and the best tooth-powder!

ONE FIXED FACT. To the public, and to the Proprietor, it is a fixed fact, that this remedy would be to the relief of all who are afflicted with tooth-ache, neuralgia, and kindred complaints, by redressing the inflamed nerve, and lathing the parts affected. It will relieve Cor s by applying three or four drops. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Every body should try it, and they would not be deprived of it upon any consideration. It will readily agree, if it will come up to its recommendations, that that good time has come surely. Well, you must believe, or no man can help it if you use it, or see others. It will be.

PRICE 25 CENTS. One dozen \$2.00. A liberal discount made to agents. Sent to any part of the United States or British provinces, securely packed, prime and in good order, as directed. Town, county and State rights may be secured by application to the Proprietor, who will send terms, recommendations, and letters giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, and who apply to the office. No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The Proprietor has great numbers of testimonials, recommendations, and letters, giving the most full and free distribution of the sayings and doings of those