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Poetry.

THE OLD CHIMNEY-PLACE.

A stack of stones, a dingy wall,
O'er which the brambles cling and creep,
A path on which no shadows fall,
A door-step where long dock-leaves sleep,
A broken rafter in the grass,
A sunken hearth-stone, stained and cold,
Nought left but these, fair home, alas!
And the dear memories of old.

Around this hearth, this sacred place,
All humble household virtues grew,—
The grandsire's lore, the maiden's grace,
The matron's instincts deep and true.
Here first sweet words were lisped; here broke
Life's morning dream, and yet more dear,
The love that life's best impulse woke,
Grew warmer, gentler, year by year.

How cheerful, while the storm without,
Muffled the earth and iced the night,
The ruddy glow gushed laughing out,
On merry groups and faces bright;
How chimed the crackling freakish flame
With rosy mirth or thoughtful ease,
Or may be syllabled, the name
Of one rocked o'er the shivering seas.

What fairy scenes, what golden lands,
What pageants of romantic pride,
In the weird deep of glowing brands,
Saw the fair boy the dreamy eyed,
Till musing here, his spirit drew
Strong inspiration, and his years,
By Beauty's subtle nurture, knew
The path of Nature's inner spheres.

Here, as the swooning embers lent
A faint flush to the quiet gloom,
In the warm hush have lovers blent
The fragrance of their hearts' fresh bloom;
And, veiling in soft-drooping eyes
Her tremulous joy, here blushed the bride;
Here o'er pale forms in funeral guise,
Farewells from broken hearts were sighed.

This spot the pilgrim 'neath strange skies,
Saw in his wayside dream; here stood
Old friends with gladness in their eyes:
Here grew the beautiful and good—
Sweet friendships—faith serene and sure—
Manhood's strong purpose, warm and bold—
Courage to labor and endure,
And household feelings never cold.

Here, leaning in the twilight dim,
All round me seems a haunted air;
I hear the old familiar hymn,
My heart goes upward in the prayer
That made the night so full of peace;
Kind lips are on my brow—my ear
Hums with sweet sounds—they faint—they cease—
And night o'er all broods calm and clear.

Evening Post.

Select Tales.

Written for the Journal.

MARY TREVOR.

—OR—

THE PASTOR'S DAUGHTER.

BY CORA CLINTON.

In a lovely nook just where one of the most beautiful rivers of the Middle States spreads its fair waters out, forming a glassy lake, is situated a quiet village Never since earth's eden hours has the sun shed his beams on a more lovely spot; embowered amid verdant hills, its pleasant cottages and tall church-spire show through the surrounding green like fairy scenery, while the beautiful lake lies nestled in the centre of the vale with the blue sky reflected on its bosom as heaven is, in the trusting heart of faith.

At the time when our tale commences, Mr. Trevor had, for many years, been pastor of the church in Ivon. In the vigor of young manhood he had come, and by the ardent yet simple eloquence of his preaching, had many souls been won to Jesus.

The companion of his bosom passed from earth, and he was left with their only child, Mary, to meet the trials and the joys of life. Years fled and together dwelt they in the pleasant little parsonage. And Mary, the gentle hearted Mary!—How fondly did she minister to every want of her cherished father. She was his all, his idol, and well might the gray-haired pastor be proud of his lovely child; for Mary was beautiful as gentle. With a slight form, fair, clear complexion, brown curling hair, deep blue eye, and winning smile, Mary Trevor was a being fitted to attract the eye, while her sweet and amiable temperament won the heart.

But a dark cloud was brooding o'er her young destiny; just as she entered her sixteenth summer, her father was taken to his rest. Oh! the anguish of the orphaned spirit! It seemed the blow would wring the life from out the rent and bleeding heart. And the mother's of the church shook their heads gravely, and said Mary would follow soon. But when the dear form was laid low in the earth, and the first deep gush of agony had passed away, she looked upwards; and though heavily the tempest lowered o'er her young head, still to her eye was the day-star visible, and with meek humility she bowed and said; "Thy will, not mine be done."

Mary's only inheritance from her father was his blessing, and so it was decided that for the present her home should be with her mother's brother, then residing in Philadelphia. Bitter was the thought of leaving her early home, with all its pleasant remembrances, and, more than all, her father's grave.

But there was no alternative, and she prepared to return with her relatives to the busy city.

Charles Ellerton had married early, to a lady of great wealth and beauty, but of an exceedingly cold and haughty disposition; by the union there had been several children; but they had all died in infancy, save one, their daughter Edith, and on her had been lavished all that wealth could procure to render her lovely and accomplished. About a year Mary's senior, no greater contrast could be imagined than that existing between the two cousins. Edith was beautiful, aye surpassingly beautiful; but her's was that rich, dark beauty, like that which Italy produces, while Mary's was like the face with which we see the Madonna painted.

Edith Ellerton's was a tall queenly form. almost voluptuous in its ripe fulness; a skin, not dark, but looking as if the rich blood was just ready to burst its boundaries, a flashing eye, black as night, and raven tresses, beautiful as the locks of Berenice. She inherited her mother's proud spirit, but there was a witching grace about her, which, when she chose to assume it, won her many hearts, while the well known wealth of her father surrounded her with suitors, who little cared what idol they worshipped provided it was cased in gold. Mrs. Ellerton loved her daughter as much as such a being could love; she was proud of her beauty and fashionable appearance, and jealous of any person who dared aim to eclipse her. Her husband was a man of the world, whose heart was divided between two Gods, *money* and *his child.* Such was the home for which Mary Trevor was to exchange her father's love and counsels, and the pleasant cottage at Ivon. It was night when she alighted with her Uncle at the door of his princely mansion.

With a trembling heart she followed him up the marble stairs, and as he threw open a mirror-paneled door and beckoned her to enter, she almost thought that she was in fairy land, so much more luxurious was the almost regal apartment than aught she had ever dreamed of. Velvet carpets' burying the foot at every step, sofas of the richest material, curtains of embroidered satin, valuable paintings and mirrors set in richly carved and gilded frames, in short, all that wealth could purchase adorned the saloon. A cold welcome from her aunt and cousin, ceremonious inquiries for her health and her journey, were all the poor girl could remember after she had been shown to her own apartment. She could but notice the contrast between that and the one into which she had first been ushered. It was smaller and as cheaply furnished as the one that had been her's in the parsonage.

"Alone, alone in the wide world," sighed poor Mary as she sobbed herself asleep in her new, strange home.

Oh, what a comforter is sleep, when the heart is weary of earth, and the soul sickens of its busy selfishness.

How sweetly doth it come, like an angel's visit to the tear-stained eye-lids of affliction; how, wrapped in its gentle mantle are the cares of this bitter world all forgotten: and though the hour of happiness be brief, who prizes the sweet boon less that its blessings are transitory.

The morning sun was shining brightly when Mary rose and threw open the casement as was her wont at home, that she might listen to the sound of early birds, and watch the willows dip their nodding crests into the dimpling waters. Alas what a change. From her window she could see only the slate roofs of a thousand buildings; No bird's song, no flower's breath to give one redeeming feature to the scene, oh! and was this to be her home?

The sound of the gong summoned her to breakfast, and after the meal Mrs. Ellerton, in a long address, expatiated on their kindness in taking her from such a rude country place, and giving her a home with them where she would be surrounded by wealth and fashion; she spoke of the debt of gratitude she would owe, and closed by saying—"of course Miss Trevor, you must be sensible that a great distance separates you from our daughter; she has ever moved in elegant and refined society, while you have been educated in a country village; for differences of person and rank of course you are not accountable; but you must certainly be aware that so great dissimilarity of station will not admit of companionship; I say this *now* because I think it best to commence with a perfect understanding between us. You can go now." Mary had with difficulty been able to restrain her tears while her aunt was speaking; and now, as she turned to leave the room, the burning drops chased each other down her face. Stop a moment, added Mrs. Ellerton as her hand was on the door; I had quite forgotten to tell you that the girl who has arranged Edith's hair and attended her, has left; and we thought as you appeared to have considerable taste you might take her place. I am sure you must feel it a privilege to do anything in your power to assist those who have taken you when there was no one else to befriend you. Mary bowed and left the apartment; but oh! in her little chamber what bitter tears did she shed? They were the first drops from the waters of dependence, and terrible to that sensitive heart was the fount from whence they welled.

Of all the crowd of admirers with which the beautiful and wealthy Edith Ellerton was surrounded, there was one on whom she could not look without a quickening pulse. She who had scorned others was herself fettered in the bonds of love. And well might she love him, for who could look on the lofty brow bearing so legibly the impress of intellect, or feel the gaze of that eagle eye in which the soul seemed mirrored and not worship at the shrine. Edwin Cameron was indeed that masterpiece of God's creation—a noble man. Descended from a wealthy and aristocratic family, he was free from the false pride with which riches are too often coupled. Intellectual, accomplished, a passionate lover of the beautiful and *withal* young and impulsive, he soon found himself surrounded by scheming parents and lovely maidens.

He had just entered his twenty-second year when he first met Edith Ellerton—His appearance charmed her at first, and she determined to win him. It was no difficult task, for few could appear more fascinating than she, and beauty ever bends mortals to its will. Acquaintance strengthened her first impressions, and ere long she had, as she fondly hoped, insured to herself the prize for which many a fair one had toiled in vain. He waited on her to balls and parties, called upon her, rode with her. Yet he could but feel sometimes that she was not calculated to make him happy. Though he loved *beauty*, his ideas of woman's station were too highly exalted for him to give it the preference over *worth*

Whenever he had been expected at the Ellerton Mansion, Mary had been sedulously kept out of the way, for the proud beauty could but feel that the humble dependant was possessed of traits both of face and manner that might be very dangerous to her success. But one unfortunate day—at least so Edith considered it—as they were seated together in the drawing-room, Mary came tripping down stairs singing in her sweet bird tones a song that she had learned in her childhood's home. Charmed with the voice, Cameron eagerly inquired for the owner, and Edith informed him; taking particular pains to assure him of her utter poverty, and their benevolence in giving her a home. The young man remarked that the song was one his sister used to sing and that nothing would afford him so much pleasure as to hear it once more, concluding by asking Edith if the young lady would think the request too bold should he beg her to repeat it to him. Thus directly appealed to, Edith could not refuse to call her in, though it was not without much concealed dissatisfaction that she presented her lovely cousin to Mr. Cameron. Her beauty and grace first fixed his attention, and then her winning manners won upon his heart, until before the call was ended he was more than half in love; and when, a few days later an invitation to a splended party at the Camerons' came to Edith, there was one for Mary also. Not to displease him she was allowed to go, especially as Mrs. Ellerton told her daughter, it was only to please her that it was sent; for Mary was her cousin, of course it must be that; he ce[illegible]ever would think of a poor minister's portionless orphan before her, the heiress of millions. And so Edith was comforted; it it was only deference to her But it was *not* in deference to her that he all the evening occupied himself with Mary; waiting on her to refresnments, promenading with, and introducing her to all the distinguished personages of the evening, and as much as he might without, attracting attention confining himself to her. It was not without bitter feelings that she saw her simple cousin surrounded by those who had before knelt only at *her* shrine; but that *he* the crowning star of all should thus bow, it was too much; and the proud beauty sought her couch that night with a heart throbbing with mortification and anger.

The next morning Cameron called and inquired for Miss Ellerton and Miss Trevor. It was in vain after this that Edith strove to monopolize him. Now he would propose a horseback ride, then a sail; always so arranging that Mary should be one of the party. Alas, poor Edith! Her proud spirit could not endure it.

It was after a ride by moonlight, where young Cameron had been more than usually attentive to the gentle Mary, that we find Edith sunk on a pile of downy cushions in her own apartment; her long jetty curls falling in wild disorder over her dress, her small jeweled hands clasped tightly over her face, her whole frame trembling with agitation. The door unclosed and her mother entered. Why Edith my child! What is it? Heavens! How pale you are! speak, speak my daughter, are you ill? ejaculated Mrs. Ellerton as she beheld the pallid countenance of Edith. A shudder passed over her frame, then fixing her glittering tearless eyes on her mother she said: Mother, Edwin Cameron is lost to me, Mary with her smooth tongue and ready wiles has won him. My daughter, it cannot be! He never would choose her, a portionless beggar before my peerless Edith! It will be so, replied Edith unless we can prevent it. She must leave here. Can you think of no plan by which we may, for a time at least, be freed from her? Mrs. Ellerton mused a moment. Ah yes! I have it now, she exclaimed. She shall go on a visit to that country village, Ivon. That will leave him with you and you shall yet wear his name. So cheer up my daughter, she added, it will all be well.

So Mary went once more to her early home. How beautiful it was. The tall trees waved as gracefully as they used to, when she frolicked beneath them a happy child; the flowers bloomed as sweetly as when she gathered bunches of them for her father. Ah, yes! Her father. He had passed away. The green mound in the churchyard covered his remains; but with the eye of faith she could look upward and behold him where there is no more pain nor sorrow.

Not long after Mary left Philadelphia, Cameron called on Edith, of course he was informed that Miss Trevor had gone to the country. His call was short, and on taking leave, he remarked that business called him south, and the time of his return was uncertain. And so Edith and her scheming mother were foiled again. Alas! for the vanity of human expectations.

A few weeks after Mary's departure, it was rumored that a young man, a relative of Mrs. Cameron, had come with his bride elect to the Cameron mansion and that they were to be married. Cards of invitation were issued, and of course the Ellertons were not forgotten. It was to be a splendid affair and with busy expectation was the appointed time awaited.

The day for the ceremony came, the hour arrived and the guests were assembled —The bridal company entered. The face of the bride was concealed by her magnificent veil, but as Edith caught a glimpse of the bridegroom, she had well nigh fainted for she beheld EDWIN CAMERON. The ceremony was performed; the happy bridegroom threw back the heavy folds from the fair brow of his chosen, and lo, the features of MARY TREVOR!

Instead of going south, he had followed Mary, to Ivon. He had told her all his love, and though long she urged the difference of their positions, he had overruled every objection with gentle eloquence, and she at last consented to become his bride.

And never did either regret their choice. Blessed in each other's love they still live; and if the reader will visit the romantic village of Ivon, he will find, on the site of the old parsonage, a charming Grecian villa, where, in quiet happiness dwells *the pastor's daughter.*

The Turks at the Present Day.

The Turk or Ottoman of the present day is a being who differs very widely from the savage gentleman of popular fiction. He is brought up to respect the laws as he respects his religion, and to consider them a part of it; he usually confines himself to one wife; and, when he returns home in an angry mood, he does not tie his lady up in a sack and throw her into the Bosphorus.—He is not often in the habit of stabbing people in the dark; he is not always hard-hearted and cruel; he can be honest in his dealings, and far from being outrageously impure in his morals—that is, in the morals which are held up to him as proper.—The law protects his wife against cruelty or neglect; and his chance of rising in the world depends very much upon his own exertions. He is not elbowed off the public scene by hereditary legislators; he may be born of a slave mother, and yet live to be the chamberlain of the palace. Every office is open, in Turkey, to every man.

Montesquieu's description of Turkey and its inhabitants is no longer applicable —When he wrote, it was true that property was not respected; that civil law was not known; that slavery had degraded the people; and polygamy had destroyed the purity of social life. But things have changed within the last fifty years, under the rule of the present Sultan and his predecessor. The Koran has been interpreted anew, to serve the great cause of human advancement, its direction to believers to bring light even from China, has been used to sanctify the introduction of the arts of Western Europe; and, to make the introduction of modern military science popular, Mahommedans were reminded that the arms even of the enemy might be used to crush him Provinces that were ravaged by incessant civil wars; that were by turns a prey to the rapacity of the predominant pacha within, or to the lust and brutality of armed bandits from without, have been brought within the influences of Constantinople. Officials who exacted presents and sold justice, have been subjected to the utmost rigor of the law. The slave market has been surpressed, and slaves have been surrounded with the protecting spirit of the government, so that, at the present moment, no master may ill use them. A new and merciful code of laws has been drawn up, and commerce has been re-arranged on the French model. Thus it will be seen that the Turk (for we must still call him so), born in the present time, does not enter upon a scene quite so barbarous as that upon which his grandfather played a part. No mountain of light may be descried about him, but we may see a glimmer of promise

The care with which the Osmanlis have always kept their wives and daughters apart still prevails in Constantinople. To ask a Turkish gentleman after his wife or his daughter, is to give him mortal offence. If he alludes to them he calls them "the home," or "the house." He will tell you that the house is well. Also when he announces to his friends the birth of a daughter he says, "a veiled one," or "a stranger has been given to me." He is taught by the Koran to honor his wife, and to believe that she will be, equally with himself, a participator in Heavenly felicity. This teaching effectually displaces the vulgar error that declares the Mahommedans to believe women have no souls. Polygamy is allowed to this day in Turkey, but it is so surrounded with social and religious difficulties that it is rarely practiced. The Koran allows a Mussulman to marry four legitimate wives, but tells him expressly that it is meritorious to marry only one. In Constantinople the ulemas, the great bodies of government officials, the naval and military officers, the tradesmen and the workmen, have generally only one wife.—In the provinces one wife is even more universally the rule. And now, all the great officers of state make a merit of wedding one wife only, to show a good example to their countrymen. Nor is the wife a slave entirely. In her own apartments she is supreme mistress. She may receive her female friends, and her male relations; she may go out in the day time (veiled and attended;) and her husband consults her on all his affairs. She is not the painted doll we have read of. She is thoroughly domestic, and is effectually protected by the state from cruel treatment. The Mussulman is bound by law to maintain her according to his rank; if he fail in this, she may claim a divorce. When he marries her, he gives a present to her relatives, instead of expecting a dower, as with us.—She has the care of his household, and if he be poor, she employs her leisure in spinning. She has the exclusive right, by law, to bring up her children—the girls until they are married, the boys until they enter one of the public schools. If the Ottomans have one tender chord in their breasts, it is that which is always awakened within them at the sound of the maternal name. Women may even perform the functions of the Imam, recite prayer, and under extraordinary circumstances, they may be invested with political power. Yet, undoubtedly, the Turkish woman is not yet free. The law allows her to see her distant relatives only once in each year, if her husband objects to more frequent visiting; her near relatives are also subject to legal interference.

The Ottoman at home, therefore, is not a Bluebeard—his wife is not a slave.—Yet in his house he has slaves, whom he buys as sheep are bought. These slaves are said to be well used, and can, with reasonable exertion earn their liberty.—Thus the son of a slave mother is incontestibly free. In fact these slaves represent very closely the condition of the Russian serf, but appear to be better treated. In Turkey a master is compelled by law to feed and clothe his slaves; he may not ill-treat them; he cannot prevent or force their marriages. They are simply servants without wages, and are in most cases personally and of choice attched to their masters; yet the condition of the female slaves is barbarous enough, and very shocking to any civilized man who may have had an opportunity of watching their condition, and the terrible traffic of which they are the object. Then, the son of a slave, being free, has an equal chance in the world with the boy of the most favored parentage; for in Turkey there is no aristocracy.

The story runs that one day the Khalif Omer having received some fine linen from Yemen, distributed it amongst the Mussulmans. Every man had an equal piece, Omer reserving no more for himself than he had given to the rest. Arrayed in the garment his share had been made into, he entered a pulpit and exhorted the Mussulmans to wage war with the infidels.—But a man present rose, and interrupting the Khalif, said,

"We will not obey you."

"Why not?" Omer asked.

"Because you have distinguished yourself from us all by a particular partiality"

"In what way?" said the Khalif.

"Listen: When you pretended to divide the linen equally, you deceived us, for our pieces do not suffice to make a garment like yours. You are a man of great height, and have retained enough to clothe yourself from head to foot."

Omer, turning to his son, said,

"Abd-Aliha, answer this man."

Whereupon Abd-Allah rose and explained, "When the prince of believers, Omer, wished to make a garment of his portion of linen, he found it insufficient I found my portion too much; so I gave him my surplus."

"Very good," the questioner then answered; "in that case we will obey you."

This spirit predominates to this hour. All men are equal, by birth, in Turkey; and if a man becomes a minister for foreign affairs, be sure that he has good right to the post Only the sovereign's position is hereditary, and only the royal family bears a recognised family name, and traces exactly its descent. Thus we find such designations as "Ibrahim, the son of the slipper-maker," common throughout the country. The only recognised rank is that of the government officials, who, as in Russia, have all a military grade. The rest of the nation is divided into two distinct classes:—employers and artisans.—The artisans are banded as in other continental states, into distinct corporations or Esnafs, and are governed by an inspector or Kiaya. These bodies are very numerous, and include corporations of bonnet-makers, pipe-tube manufacturers, water-carriers, boatmen, and others; the corporation of boatmen being one of the largest. These men are the cabmen of Constantinople, and ply upon the waters of ~~the Bosphorus, in their little varnished~~ kaiks. They are nearly all bekiars, or bachelor adventures, who leave their homes on the borders of Asia, for two or there years, to earn enough money at Constantinople to return in comfort to their distant villages. Their object being to economise as far as possible, they generally club together in bands of five or six, to hire one large room, which they get for about twenty piastres, equal to three shillings and fourpence, per month, and therein each member has his carpet and bed-clothes. They also give a sum about equal to the rent, to some old man, who is charged with the arrangement of the room, and with the preparation of the boatmen's supper. This old man is well cared for by his employers, and is their umpire in disputes. Thus these prudent fellows gather their modest harvest quickly, and return to their homes, unless, in the meantime, by the exhibition of some rare talent, they may have been made capitan-pacha.

The capitalists and land owners are reputed to be grave, dignified, intensely prejudiced class of men. They preside over their farms or business; take great care of their homes; extend to their neighbors a bountiful hospitality; pray; give away abundantly in charity; educate their children; and, with the well-loved tchibouk or pipe, enjoy the *kef*, that irresistable, idle dreaminess, which the Ottoman loves to nurse, sitting cross-legged upon his splended carpet. He sees the progress going forward in his contry, with the look of a hopeless man. He says: "When the medicinal properties of the plants revealed themselves to Hokman, not one of them said to him, 'I can restore life to a corpse.' Sultan Abdul-Medjid is another Hokman, but the empire is a corpse. All true Mussulmans are under ground." If he be a rich man, he will order his relatives to convey his body to the great cemetery of Scutari, in Asia, that the infidels may not disturd his bones when he shall have taken possession of Stamboul. He represents a large class of men in the Turkish Empire. These men look upon all the reforms which have been going on during the last fifty years as so many hopeless attempts to restore animation to a dead body. They are the Turkish Tories, longing for the good old times when the pachas were unquestioned tyrants; when the slave market was brisk in the open squares of Constantinople; and when he the Koran was interpreted in defence of oppression and of wrong. They are, in short, the faint type of the Turk vulgarly known throughout Europe.

Household Words.

* * *

A LOST GLASS.—Coming hastily into a chamber, I had almost thrown down a crystal hour-glass—fear lest I had, made me grieve, as if I had broken it. But alas! how much precious time have I cast away without regret! The hour-glass was but crystal, each hour a peril; that but casually, this done wilfully.—A better hour-glass might be bought, but time once lost is forever. Thus we grieve more for toys than for treasure. Lord, give me an hour-glass, not to be by me, but to be in me.—"Teach me to number my days." An hour-glass to turn me, "that I may turn my heart to wisdom."—*Fuller.*

* * *

Particular places become dear to the heart of man more generally by the associations attached to them, than by their beauty, convenience or fertility. Nor is this the cause only as affecting individuals for attachment founded on memories or traditions binds tribes and nations likewise to certain spots, and this is carried so far occasionally that the mere name of a distant country will call from the bosom feelings of affection and devotion, joy, pride and hope.

* * *

A GOOD ONE.—A gay and witty lady of Memphis, Tenn., who was going up to Louisville, on one of the fashionable and much puffed steamboats of the Mississippi, was troubled, as the other passengers were, by cockroaches and other entomological specimens that pervaded every part of the boat. Happening to meet with the Captain, who was rather a proud personage, the following conversation ensued:

"Captain, I thought you commanded a steamboat."

"So I do, madam, and a finer does not run."

"I beg your pardon; but I think you ought to call yourself the captain of the *buggy*, rather than a steamboat"—accompanying the remark with a certain expression, which explained very clearly the meaning of the allusion.

The following notes of the Convention of Editors, Publishers and Master Printers, which assembled in Springfield on Tuesday the 11th inst, we copy from the *Republican.* We shall next week publish the articles of association, under which the above classes effected a permanent organization.

EDITORS AND PRINTERS' CONVENTION.

The second convention of the editors and printers of the five western counties of Massachusetts was holden at the American House in this city on Tuesday. There was a good attendance of both printers, publishers and editors from all parts of the district embraced in the call; and a long session was passed in discussion and action upon the reports of committees appointed at the original meeting. Henry Chickering of North Adams presided at the meeting, and Sam'l Bowles of Springfield was secretary.

A permanent association was formed, and the following officers chosen.

President—Henry Chickering of North Adams; Vice-Presidents—J. M. Earle of Worcester, Ansel Phelps of Greenfield; Secretary—J. R. Trumbull of Northampton; Treasurer—Samuel Bowles of Springfield.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Advertising.—S. S. Eastman of Greenfield, C. B. Webb of Worcester, J. R. Trumbull of Northampton, Alvin D. Brock of North Adams, Samuel Bowles of Springfield.

Job Printing.—H. S. Taylor of Springfield, J. E. D. Garfield of Fitchburg, C. B. Webb of Worcester, H. A. Marsh of Pittsfield, A. T. Dewey of Westfield, Lyman Metcalf of Northampton, C. A. Mirick of Greenfield.

Labor and the internal management of Printing Offices.—John S. Adams of Amherst, H. J. Howland of Worcester, H. A. Marsh of Pittsfield, C. J. J. Ingersoll of Greenfield, C. W. Bryan of Springfield.

Prices and Terms of Payment of Newspapers.—D. F. Ashley of Springfield, C. J. J. Ingersoll of Greenfield, Sidney Clark of Southbridge, H. S. Gere of Northampton, Elijah Porter of Westfield, J. D. Cushing of Great Barington, J. H. Goddard of Barre.

ADVERTISING RATES.

A valuable report was submitted by the committee upon this subject. They say:

The increase within the last few years of the necessary expenses of conducting newspapers, arising from the high prices of labor, the increased cost of living, and especially the recent advance in the price of paper, renders it expedient, and we think absolutely necessary that there should be some corresponding advance in the prices of advertising.

The Square.—The "square" having at present, as is well known, no definite meaning, the committee deem it of the first importance to decide upon the *amount of "matter" it shall contain*, and fix some standard of measurement in which all can agree.

Gratuitous Advertising.—Heretofore it has been customary among country publishers to do a considerable amount of gratuitous advertising, which the public clearly ought not to require. Cards of acknowledgement, calls for political, temperance and religious meeting's lengthy obituary notices, etc., have been usually inserted without charge. As such notices are generally for the benefit of a few individuals, and not interesting to the mass of readers, we see no reason why they should not be paid for, either in full or part, as other advertisements.

Losses by Advertising.—Many small losses are sustained by every office, from non-payment of transient advertisements. We therefore recommend, that for all published notices of concerts, traveling exhibitions, &c., payment should be required in advance. The same rule should apply to all publishments of patent medicines, &c., when the parties are unknown, unless satisfactory local reference is given.

Foreign Advertising.—Foreign advertisements furnished by city or traveling agents, the committee are of opinion should in no case be charged at *less* than regular advertised rates; subject only to the usual discount or commission allowed to such agents.

Discounts on Yearly Bills.—It being customary with most publishers to deduct a per centage to merchants, on yearly bills of any considerable amount, we deem it important—if it is thought advisable to continue this custom—that *uniform rates* should be established, in order that there may be a mutual understanding between the patron and the publisher.

RULES AND RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY PAPERS IN THE FIVE WESTERN COUNTRIES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The space occupied by 100 words, or not exceeding that occupied by 12 lines of minion type solid (being just one inch in length in the Republican) shall constitute a *square.*

One square 1 week 75 cts; 3 weeks $1. Each insertion afterwards 20c.

One square 6 months $5—one year $9

One half-square or less—1 week 50 cents; 3 weeks 75 cts. Each after insertion 15c.

One half a square 6 months $3—1 year $5.

Twenty-five per cent advance for continuance inside, after one week.

Legal advertising of all kinds, such as Insolvent and Probate Notices, Sales on Execution, &c. not less than 25 per cent in advance of ordinary rates; and the Association recommends the publishers of each county to agree upon a scale for such advertising, in their respective limits, based upon this principle.

Special Notices 33 1-3 per cent advance of ordinary rates.

Cards of acknowledgement, religious notices and the like, one insertion, 50 cents per square.

Political notices, calls for convention and secular meetings to be charged the same as other notices or advertisements similarly published.

Notices in news colums 10 cents per line, one insertion, but no charge made of less than 50 cents.

Births, marriages and deaths inserted without charge; but all additions to the ordinary announcements, as obituary notices, funeral appointments, &c., charged at 4 cents per line, no charge being less than 25 cents.

Discounts will be made to merchants advertising at the above rates to the amount of $20 per annum, of not more than 10 per cent; $30, 15 per cent; $40, 20 per cent; $50, 25 per cent, and on $75 or over, 33 1-3 per cent.

The association recommends the entire abolition of the system of "yearly advertising" so called, in weekly papers.

Advertisments from the city agencies, or of patent medicines, not to be inserted at less than these rates.

From transient advertisers; and patent medicine agents, cash will be demanded in advance, save in cases of special arrangement or where a local reference is given.

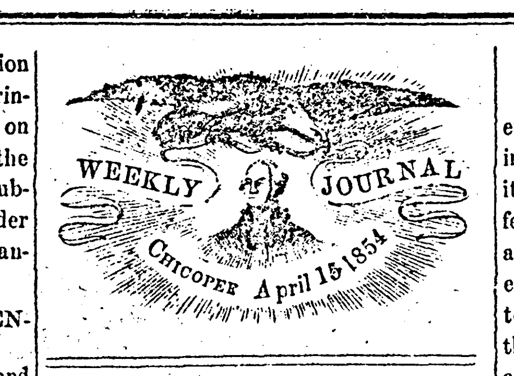
* * *

The Increase of Post Offices.—By way of showing our readers how the demands of the public on the Post office Department increase, we have to mention that on June 30, 1850, the number of post offices in the United States, was 18,417; on June 30, 1851, 19,706; on June 30, 1852, 20,901; and on June 30, 1853, 22,120. We learn further, that since that time, about 1200 more have been added to the list.

Washington Star.

* * *

Two thousand ladies, at least, attended the great race at New Orleans on the 1st.



S. M. Pettengill & Co., are the Agents for the Journal, and are authorised to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at 122 Nassau street, New-York, and 10 State Street, Boston.

THE FARMINGTON VALLEY RAILROAD.

The *Hampshire Gazette* of the 11th inst. has an article of a column's length upon the subject of the Farmington Valley Railroad. The article is based on the two reports recently made to the legislature; the majority report being for granting a charter, and the minority for granting leave to withdraw. This is a question of no small importance, and has been before three successive legislatures; but from a variety of causes, each operating in its own time and place, the friends of the project have thus far been defeated; we are hoping that they may be more successful this year, and obtain from the present legislature a simple act of justice, which has been already quite too long delayed. At the the time of the hearing of the petitions for this road, before the Committee on Railways and Canals, of the legislature of 1851-2, many gentlemen of the highest standing and respectability, residing in the Naugatuck valley, appeared before the committee, and testified to the great existing necessity for the road, and showed most clearly, that a large preponderance of the business interest on the line of the Connecticut portion of the road, was favorable to a connection with the Western road at Springfield, rather than Westfield. The petitioners for the Springfield connection did not ask that a charter should be denied their Westfield friends, but that each party should be granted a charter, and then let that road be built which could procure its stock taken up; thus leaving it to that best guage of the public necessity, the readiness with which shrewd, business, monied men would invest in the enterprise. This certainly was a fair course for both parties; for if the Westfield road was the one demanded by the public, and most likely to prove a paying stock, of course it would be built; and on the other hand, if the Springfield road was likely to best meet the existing demand, then that would be built. The *Gazette* remarks—

"Thus after a three years' strife, the Springfield petitioners have succeeded in obtaining a favorable report, signed by four in a committee of seven. It is true, that three years since, charters for the Springfield and for the Northampton and Westfield road, were reported in the Senate, but when the matter came up in that body, the last named charter was granted, but so little necessity for the construction of the Springfield branch, existed, that the chairman of the committee who reported both charters, himself moved the indefinite postponement of the Springfield bill. Since then the friends of that route have persisted and finally succeeded in obtaining a favorable report."

This all looks very fair, on the face of it, but in order to entertain a just opinion respecting it, it should be remembered that the aforesaid chairman of the committee, was an ardent and leading coalitionst, who had any quantity of "axes to grind," and was ready to let the jobs out to the highest bidder. This same gentleman told a Springfield gentleman, who was securing petitioners for the road, that if he would go to Lowell, and procure the names of some of the agents, and business men there, he should see his way clear, to go in earnestly for the bill. This was done, and to a much greater extent than he demanded; and how the gentleman ever managed to perform such a somerset as he subsequently did, and have a vestige of self-respect left, was a marvel to everybody.

The bill has thus far been defeated by side issues; and not upon its merits.—There are always subjects enough before every legislature, where bargains can be made for votes, by the promise of aid in a particular direction, as payment for like aid in some other direction. This is not attributing any great amount of incorruptible integrity to members of this august body, but nevertheless, we think that facts are numerous by which to substantiate this declaration. We trust that the bill will meet with a better fate this time; but we have fears that "tunnel" votes and some others, have been in the market during the winter and some may have been bought up, to be paid for on demand. It is quite evident that a local jealousy and rivalry on the part of Westfield and Northampton, towards Springfield, has quite a share in this controversy, which of course the public, aside from these particular localities has little interest in, or care for.

Since writing the above we notice that the bill above spoken of, has shared the fate of its illustrious predecessors.

* * *

Mr. J. C. Bowker has recently written a piece of music, entitled "Jenny Dale" a sister of "Lilly Dale," which has been published by Oliver Ditson; and is well spoken of by musical characters. We are under obligations to Mr. Bowker for a copy of the same.

MR. JANE'S CONCERT.

The concert in Cabot Hall on Tuesday evening was tolerably well patronized, but in no manner commensurate with its merits. Every one considers that he has a perfect right to find fault with public performances, and ought not therefore to be blamed for exercising it. Our only objection to the concert, was, that it was too long; the people become very tired, and it took considerable from the average merit of the whole, that they did so.

Mr. E. J. Eitzhugh from Springfield, presided at the piano, and won golden opinions for his taste and skill. There were a few pieces of excellent music which were executed in such superior style as to be entitled to more than a general notice; and it is no disparagement to the general merits of the concert, to say, that the following were the gems. The song entitled, "Bright Star of Hope," sung by Miss Tuttle, also, "Hark! a Glad Voice," by Mr. Fiske, and the Solo and Quartette, "From Every Earthly Pleasure," the base by *Mr.* Heath and the soprano by Miss Tuttle, were each performed with rare taste and ability. The marked feature of the evening was the bringing out of the new piece of music lately published by Oliver Ditson, and written by Elisha F. Brown. As soon as that point in the programme, where Mr. Brown's piece was to be introduced, was reached, amidst the most vociferous applause, calls for "Brown! Brown! !" were heard from all parts of the Hall. The new author, with that modesty which ever accompanies true merit, soon appeared before the audience, backed by a strong chorus, and "Dear Evelina," was introduced to the audience, as the daughter of "one of the greatest *wool growers* in the country." This piece "called down the house," and a repetition was demanded and given. If our citizens were generally aware of the superior quality of the native, over the generality of foreign musical talent which calls for their patronage, we are sure that concerts of this character would be far better patronized, and the 'Jim Crow's' would be suffered to appear before a "beggarly account of empty boxes."

* * *

Our readers will see by referring to our advertising columns that the Merchant Tailors and dealers in ready-made clothing, and furnishing goods are up and doing this spring, offering their patrons extra inducements to give them a call.

At home, we have Buckingham, Murray and Lane, all telling a first rate story, and we are bound to believe, no "yarn," which clearly indicates their determination to give the purchaser his money's worth.—The "infant city," also calls upon her neighbors to "just look in" where goods are sold cheap and warranted "A No 1." We don't believe in going away from home to trade, and personally don't do it; but nevertheless, there are those who do, and to such let us say, if you go to Springfield, call on Howard & Amsden and Wilson & Co. If you don't trade (something not likely to happen though, if they once get hold of you,) you will be well paid for your call, in a sight of their spacious rooms and elegant assortment of goods.

* * *

We are without our usual Boston letter this week; for what reason we know not; but in its place we offer our readers one a week old, which did not arrive in season for our last.

* * *

The Chicopee Savings Bank's opening deposits amounted to $3000.

* * *

The editors of the Westfield News Letter have been treated to a dozen big eggs.

We think the News Letter folks have cause to be grateful, but after all, are of the opinion that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and prefer *chickens*, to the "counting them before they are hatched," and consequently consider that we have the greatest cause for gratitude, in that Warren and Morse sent us over a nice, plump, fat and well dressed chicken, over which we might 'laugh,' and on which, 'grow fat,' (a condition sufficiently needed, Heaven knows!) and we are thus grateful, and we hope the News Letter is too.

* * *

Shame! Shame.—We saw in the Philadelphia market, last week, several large bunches of Robins, which had been shot and brought there for sale! We pity the poor creatures who could be guilty of destroying this favorite domestic bird, at a season of the year, when they are pairing and fixing upon their summer abodes; but as this is not likely to restrain these unfeeling persecutors of the Robin, we hope the penalties of the law for the killing of insectiverous birds, will be inflicted in every instance. An example or two would put a stop to the cruelty.

Germantown Telegraph.

A man, or boy, who has no more sense, than to kill the early spring birds, that are of such infinite value to the farmer and gardner, or who lacks that quality of heart which would lead him to intuitively bless God for these sweet messengers of His love, should be banished from the society of civilized men; and if possible, to some place where even the sight of every form of animal life should be denied him.

In the N. Y. State Lunatic Asylum last year, there were 14 admissions from the effects of spiritual rapping.

One day last week a workman in the employ of the Messrs. Carpenter of Foxboro, by the aid of a Sewing Machine, bound and sewed the edges of *one thousand* straw hats.

The Middlesex county jail in Virginia has been burned by a runaway negro.

Communications.

Boston, April 6th, 1854.

Friend Childs.—The committee on amendments to the liquor law reported a bill on Friday last, intended to take the place of that part of the statute of 1852 which the Supreme Court lately decided unconstitutional. The first section declares in direct terms, the keeping of liquors with intent to sell them contrary to laws, a crime punishable by a fine of twenty dollars, and imprisonment for thirty days in default of payment. The second section is a redraft of the fourteenth section of the old law, and it is believed to be free from most of the obnoxious features of that section and entirely constitutional in its provisions. It will be remembered that the court held the *principle* of search, siezure and destruction, to be perfectly sound. The objection, therefore, to section fourteen, applied only to the *manner* in which the principle was carried out. If you examine the decision of the court, I think you will find that the practice of the justices in your part of the state was very nearly what Judge Shaw says the law should have provided. In other words the practice under the law in Chicopee, was Constitutional, but the law itself *strictly* construed was not so. There are several other sections of minor importance which will not need particular notice at this time. The bill as reported [illegible] passed to its third reading, in the House on Monday by 48 majority. Strong efforts were made by Mr. Wiggin and others to tack on amendments which would kill the bill, but they were voted down by a large majority. The bill will pass the House, its fate in the Senate is doubtful. An interesting debate arose on Tuesday, on the amendment to the Constitution, changing the basis of representation. No vote was taken, but the indications are, that the proposition will be opposed by some of the members from the rural districts.

The question is a difficult one to settle, but it seems to me the proposed amendment is as free from objections as any that can be devised. By its provisions, about six hundred votes will be necessary to an elective district. Your town therefore would be entitled to one representative and have a large fraction to be disposed of in some way, it may be by uniting Chicopee and an adjoining town in a district which shall elect two representatives each year. The railroad committee, on Tuesday reported upon the petition for the "Canal Railroad." There are two reports, the majority (four in number) report a bill chartering the road, the minority (three in number) report leave to withdraw.—There is to be a sharp fight upon it and no stone will be left unturned, and no button-hole unfingered by the Westfield people to defeat the bill. We shall see and know about the middle of next week, something of the character of the opposition which will be raised up by them to defeat a measure, demanded by the business committee.

The House voted to hold two sessions a day, on Monday last. On Tuesday afternoon they tried the experiment and found it was *no go.* The members were so sleepy and dull after dinner, that no business of importance was done, and on Wednesday the order was rescinded and as a substitute, the House agreed to commence at half past nine o'clock in the morning and sit till two, three, or four o'clock P. M. (without their dinners) or till the business of the day is finished. The Senate is behind the House in business matters this year, which is a very unusual thing, but that branch having removed the Charles River snag (railroad) from their table, will soon catch up with the House and be ready for adjournment by about the twentieth of the present month. So I hope at least, and the people I am sure will all unite in saying "so mote it be."

L.

* * *

New York, April 1st, 1854.

> "Rise up, thou monstrous ant-hill on the plain
> Of a too busy world! Before me flow
> Thou endless stream of men and moving things!
> Thy every-day appearance, as it strikes—
> With wonder heightened, or sublimed by awe—
> On strangers of all ages; the quick dance
> Of colors, lights, and forms; the deafening din;
> The comers and the goers face to face,
> Face after face; the string of dazzling wares,
> Shop after shop, with symbols, blazoned names,
> And all the tradesman's honors overhead."

Wordsworth's description of London will give you the clearest impressions of my mind, upon visiting different parts of that city where my last left me, on the morning after being safely landed by "coachy," with *mine host* Col. Webb of the Union. In population, wealth and manufactures, Philadelphia ranks among the cities of this country as second. It was located and laid out with great regularity by its founder, Wm. Penn, in 1683, who gave it its name, signifying "brotherly-love." Many of the streets, such as Chestnut, Walnut, Pine, &c., running east and west, took their names from the noble trees, once standing in their vicinity. The principle street is Market, and those already named run parallel with it. Those running in straight lines north and south across Market are in numerals; as north 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th &c., south 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. In 1850, the population including all the districts in its immediate vicinity, was 409,353. At the present moment it must number 1-2 million; most of the private buildings are of brick, and a kind of white marble, found in abundance near the city, is used to adorn the steps, basements &c. Many of the public buildings are constructed of this marble; among which are the U. S. Marine Hospital, Pennsylvania and Girard Banks, old U. S bank and Girard College. This last named institution deserves more notice than I can give it in this hasty letter. Most of your readers I presume, have seen views and descriptions of it, and therefore I will barely say that the grounds, beautifully located, on an elevation near the city, with a bequest of $2,000,000 were given in 1841 by Stephen Girard, one of the wealthiest and most eccentric men of our times. Another edifice so far as architectural appearance is concerned of little note, yet in point of historic association of great interest, is the Old State House, where the Declaration of Independence was signed by the first Continental Congress. I did not have time to see the interior of this venerable old house this time, but some fourteen years ago I remember to have seen their many relics of the revolution, a large statue of Gen. George Washington, and also the old bell in the cupola, which bears the prophetic inscription "Proclaim liberty throughout this land to all the inhabitants thereof." May we as a people never forget it, and let the tones of that old bell ever ring out on the ears of a united, a free, and happy people.

The city contains quite a large number of important public buildings and institutions, as, Hospitals, Almshouses, Philosophical Societies Public Libraries, Academies of Fine Arts &c.

Another important item is the U. S. *Mint,* where a vast amount of gold from California and other parts of the country is coined. Its markets are among the most convenient and well supplied of any in the States. The water-works and suspension bridge at Fairmount are worthy of particular notice. Its Manufacturing is important, embracing most articles of American industry.

There are 10 Railroads leading to different points from the city, and 4 Canals; the New-Brunswick being navigable for Steamboats from New York. There is also a line of ocean steamers to different ports in the old world.—Persons who have visited Philadelphia, will have noticed the low wooden market buildings which occupy a long distance in the centre of market street. There is being a great effort made among the "Young Americans" to have these old *shantys* removed, and modern markets built in different parts of the city; but there are many of those old broad-brimed Fogies left who are not willing to yield up their old ideas, for the new fangled ones of the present day; but they with their straight coats, broad-brimmed hats and musty ideas are disappearing, and when Young America shall rise up in his strength, those old obstructions will be removed, and when that shall be accomplished, Market will be one of the broadest, longest and most elegant streets in any city in the country. They are building stores which for extent and magnificence vie with Stewarts, or any in the American cities. I visited one whose length was 320 feet, several stories high, and *amply* filled with the most rich and costly articles of merchandise. An immense western and southern trade naturally flows into this city. Larger commercial operations will probably be made this spring, than have ever been transacted at any former season in the same space of time.—But I have pretty nearly used up my paper, and am more fearful that I shall have effectually used up your patience, before you arrive at this stage of my correspondence, and as I find myself drawing nearer to the scenes of my own New England home, I will close by using the words of a poetic traveller.

> "Where'er I roam, whatever lands I see,
> My heart untraveled, fondly turns to the."

Oz.

* * *

For the Chicopee Journal.

Mr. Editor—Last Tuesday, a man who said he was one of the Assistant Marshal's of the city of Springfield, whose name I did not then know; but since have been informed, is Adam Walker,—and that he is in the employ of the Western Railroad Co., as an officer of the Depot at Sprinfield, came to me and stated that he had a warrant against one Sheehan for his arrest. Walker wanted me to procure the assistance of *two* or *three* resolute men, and go with him to the Patch, and assist him to arrest said Sheehan. I accordingly (desirous to render all the assistance I could to an officer of a neighboring place) procured ex-constable Wheeler; and we three proceeded to the place where said Sheehan was "cooped," and found him.—Mr. Assistant City Marshal arrested him; we started to put him into Mr. Walker's buggy, which stood near by; but when we got out of the door, Sheehan gave Mr. officer the slip. We all gave chase, and re-captured him, and got him to the carriage and might put him in, and the officer might have taken him along without further trouble. But Sheehan made an excuse that he wanted to see his father before he went. Also, that he wanted the warrant read, which Walker did (in a very trembling manner) read. During this delay, a considerable of a crowd of the Irish (in the neighborhood about there) collected around us, who seemed to be disposed not to have the man taken off. Still I am confident that there would not have been any trouble in taking him along as Mr. Wheeler and myself had hin fast, waiting and *wondering* at the delay, that *Mr.* Walker did not assist us to put him into the buggy, and be off with him before the crowd became any larger. When upon looking round for our "*boss,*" whom we had but a moment before lost sight of, we espied him in his waggon some fifteen or twenty rods from us, driving at a trot in the direction of Springfield, without even giving us the wink that it was time to *back-out.* Thus he left us to get out of his scrape as best we could. Since which time we have not seen him, (the city officer) yet though we have not seen him, we *have heard* from him; and were it not for this fact, I should not have troubled you with an article of this length, but in justification of my own and Mr. Wheeler's conduct. I have been credibly informed that *Mr.* Walker has stated to several persons, that if the officers in Chicopee had not been afraid, or in other words, had not been *cowards,* he should have been able to have taken Sheehan. I am also informed that Walker has said that he did not have a warrant for the arrest of Sheehan, but that he took out an old one, (not for the man that he pretended to assert, having no reference to Sheehan). If this is a fact, (and I do not doubt that it is,) I should like to know what *authority* Mr. Adam Walker had to come up here and make such *pretensions,* and call upon me for assistance to make what would have been an unlawful arrest.

Had not *Mr.* Walker had the unfairness to have accused myself and *Mr.* Wheeler of cowardice, I should not have taken the trouble to write the above, but being satisfied that the epithet "*coward*" belongs only to (so far as this case goes) the one who is first to accuse others.

"Every officer must blow his own Trumpet."

HENRY CHURCHILL.
Constable of Chicopee.

Chicopee April 14th, 1854.

A son who belongs to the fifth generation now living, was born to Justice W. Barnet, of Richmond, on the 7th inst. His mother is 20 years old, his grandmother 42, his great grandmother 55, his great great-grandmother 84. He has a great aunt not yet 17 years old.

Such is the demand for stores in Worcester that $1,000 bonus was offered for one on Main street last *Monday*

Navigation is entirely open between Detroit and Cleveland and Dunkirk, New York.

At a late town meeting in Dedham, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing disapprobation of the Nebraska bill.

Mr. David Hunt, a planter, of Missisipi, last year gave away $12,000 to a college, $5,000 to an orphan asylum, and $3,000 to the New Orleans sufferers.

A large flock of wild geese passed over Boston, *en rout* for Canada, Tuesday evening.

The population of Cleveland and its suburb, Ohio city, are now about 46,000 souls. The personal and real estate of both are estimated at $21,688,938.

The Providence Journal promises that the first act of the Rhode Island legislature, just elected, will be to repeal to secret ballot law of that state.

Justin Thayer has been elected colonel of the 3d regiment of artillery, in place of Col. C. K. Hawks, resigned.

A large dog, exhibiting signs of hydrophobia, was killed in South Boston, on Tuesday. Ten persons have been bitten by mad dogs in that place within three weeks, and so great is the panic that many are afraid to walk the streets.

Marshal Rood, depot master at Biddeford, Me., was crushed to death bewteen two cars which he was shackling, on Wednesday afternoon. He leaves a family.

The democratic state central committee of New York, has fixed upon the 12th of July for the assembling of the state convention, and passed resolutions denouncing the national administration.

The sum subscribed for advance tickets to the Crystal Palace, on the plan suggested by Barnum, already amounts to $82,000

The city liqnor agent in Worcester reports that his average sales during the last month have amounted to $17 66 per day, or at the rate of about $6500 per annum.—The Portland State of Maine says; "during the year 1853, the sales of the Bangor liquor store amounted to $23,000, leaving a profit to the city of $8000."

The birth-day of Henry Clay was celebrated at the Metropolitan hotel, New York, on Wednesday evening, by the 'Old Clay Guards,' by a great dinner, accompanied hy speeches, toasts, &c.

DIED,

In this village, April 14th, Mr. Clark Chandler, aged 62 years.

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

Terms—$2.00 a year; $1.75 in advance. A discount made to Agents and Companies.

Advertisements making not more than a Square, (or fourteen lines) will be inserted three times for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements charged in the same proportion.

Those exceeding seven lines will be charged as a Square; and those making seven lines or less, will be inserted three times for seventy-five cents, and twenty cents for each subsequent insertion.

The charge for one and three insertions the same.
One Square for three months advertising, $3.50
" " " six " " $6.00
" " " twelve " " $10.00
with the privilege of changing.

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

CHICOPEE POST-OFFICE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mails close for	
Boston	7 & 11,45 A. M.
South and West way	11,30 "
Albany	11,30 "
East Way	11,45 "
North Way	1,30 P. M
New York City	11,30 A. M. & 4,30 "
Springfield	11,30 A. M. & 4,30 "
Hartford & New Haven	11,30 " & 4,30 "
Ashleyville	4,00 "
Chicopee Falls	3,30 "
Mails arrive from	
Boston	12,15 & 7 P. M.
South and West Way	2,30 "
Albany	2,30 "
East way	12,15 "
North way	12,30 "
New York City	2,30 "
Springfield	9 A. M. and 2,30 "
Hartford and New Haven	9 A. M. and 2,30 "
Ashelyville	4'30 "
Chicopee Falls	9,15 A. M

A mail for Europe closes on Tuesday and Friday of every week at 3 o'clock P. M. for Europe. Letters for Australia sent by the same.

The Mail for California and any ports on the Pacific Coast, the Gulf of Mexico, West India and Sandwich Islands, closes on the 4th and 19th of every month at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The postage on all letters sent by the Isthmus Steamers to places not within the jurisdiction of United States, must be pre-paid.

Office open daily (Sunday's excepted) from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

W. W. JOHNSON, P. M.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S
BOSTON

BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

APRIL 1854.

The Second Spring Card List, collected by S. M. Pettengill & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, who are authorized by the publishers of the best and *most widely circulated* Newspapers throughout the United States, to take advertisements and subscriptions at their *lowest rates.*

☞ *The following is a list of many of the most substantial and honorable business firms in Boston. Merchants and others visiting the city, will find the Directory of great service to them, and they are advised to take it with them.*

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store

59 & 63 Blackstone St. 8 & 10 Gerrish Block, Boston.

Manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machines at lowest wholesale and retail prices.

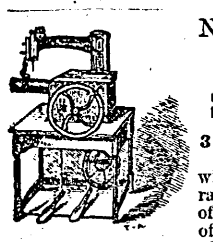
L. STEPHENSON & CO.

Balance and Scale

MANUFACTURERS.

No. 72 Water Street. Boston.

Dearborn's Patent Balances—Railroad, Hay and Coal Balances—Platform and Counter Scales. Also, Paper Scales for Paper Mills—and Numbering Scales for Cotton and Woolen Mills.



NICHOLS & BLISS,
Manufacturers of
Howe's Improved Patent

Sewing Machines,

33 Hanover St., Boston. Our machines sew rapidly, with a lock stitch that will not ravel. For strength and beauty of stitch, ease and convenience of operating, durability and fitness for every variety of sewing, our machines are unrivalled,

Price for No. 1—Cylinder Machine,	$125 00
" " No. 2—Excelsior "	100 00
" " No. 3—Camilla "	75 00

NICHOLS & BLISS.

Card and Note Paper Depot.

22 1-2 *School Street, Boston.*

N. S. DEARBORN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Plain and Fancy Cards, Note Paper, Enameled Envelopes, &c.

☞ Country dealers and Printers are invited to call and examine specimens.

Shawmut Iron Foundry.

ORDERS received by the subscriber for *IRON CASTINGS* of every description.

FOUNDRY on Eagle Wharf, Chelsea Street, East Boston.

OFFICE, corner of State and Broad Streets; *entrance, No. 2 Broad Street.*

RICHARD SOULE, Jr.
January 2, 1854. Agent and Treasurer.

PREMIUM CHOCOLATES, BROMA, and All Cocoa Preparations.

Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN PRESTON,

Old Stand, No. 6 Long Wharf.

Spanish Spiced and other Chocolates in tin boxes constantly on hand for export.

WHITE & EDWARDS,

Dealers in all kinds of Foreign, Domestic & Fancy

BIRDS & CAGES.

No. 54 Court St. & 54 Tremont Row.
(Scollay's Building,) BOSTON.
C. H. White. J. C. Edwards.

1854.

FRENCH ZINC PAINT.

Banker & Carpenter

107 STATE STREET..... BOSTON,

Are now receiving, direct from the VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY, of France, Belgium and Germany, a large supply of their superior

Patent White Zinc Paint,

And offer the article ground in *PREPARED LINSEED OIL,* in any quantity.

B. & C. also offer a large assortment of

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS,

Imported by them from the best manufacturers of Europe.

REDFORD CROWN GLASS,

For which they are Sole Agents in this city.

Superior White Lead, Copal Varnishes &c
Of their own manufacture,

PATENT

Revolving-Hammer Pistol,

This Pistol, for simplicity of construction, ease of loading and capping, security of charges and caps, rapidity of discharging, power and accuracy, together with convenience in carrying, with no liability to accidental discharge, it is far superior to any other pistol yet made, and it is sold at an extremely low price.

Manufactured by THE ROBBINS AND LAWRENCE COMPANY, in Windsor, sold wholesale and retail by

FIFIELD & RICHARDSON,
No. 44 Washington Street, Boston.

ALFRED DOUGLASS, JR.,

BOHEMIAN GLASS AND FRENCH CHINA,

No. 64 Milk St., up stairs, ... Boston.

Hews' Patent American Action PIANO FORTE

From the illustrious Pianist L. M. GOTTSCHALK to Mr. Hews' Agent at New York:

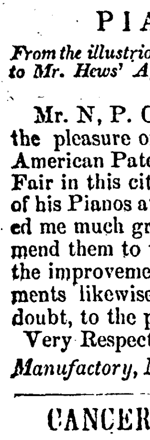
New York, Dec. 5, 1853,

Mr. N. P. Curtiss—Dear Sir: Having had the pleasure of performing upon Geo. Hews' American Patent Action Piano, at the World's Fair in this city the present year, and other of his Pianos at your Warerooms, which afforded me much gratification, I cheerfully recommend them to the public. I am very glad of the improvement in the action. These instruments likewise are of excellent tone, owing no doubt, to the perfection of the scales.

Very Respectfully, L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Manufactory, No. 365 Washington St. Boston.

CANCERS CAN BE CURED!



DR. R. GREEN,

INDIAN PHYSICIAN,

Treats with complete success Cancers, Humors of the Blood, and all Chronic Diseases.

Office, 38, Bromfield St., Boston

Dr. Green is probably the only scientific physician who has ever thoroughly investigated the natural system of medicines as practiced by the aborigines of this country.

Dr. G. may be consulted at his Office, every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, from 3 1-2 A. M. till 4 1-2 P. M. All the original Indian Remedies prepared in a scientific manner, and for sale at his office. See his advertisement every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in the Boston Daily Journal—or Circulars at the Dr's office, or of his Agents. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, calls attended in the city or country. *Advice free.*

Medicines for sale by J. S. Bagg Chicopee.

J. P. HALL & CO.,
No. 2 Union Street.

Have for sale, on the best terms, a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC,

They are also Agents for Swaim's celebrated Panacea and Vermifuge, and the best Patent Medicines Potash and Pearlash by retail.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S
BOSTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. & M. COX,
Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Leather
Nos. 26 & 28 Central Street.

Have on hand a stock of the best manufacture, which they will sell at the lowest price in the market, for cash.

Boots, Shoes & Leather.

HENRY L. DAGGETT,

OFFERS a large assortment of the best quality of *BOOTS* and *SHOES,* adapted to the New England Spring Trade.

Also, all descriptions of Goods for Shoe Manufacturers, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash or good paper.

Warehouse, No. 29 Kilby St.
Opposite Central Street .... Boston.

SCALES AND BALANCES.

JONES & PRESTON,
(Successors to Lyman Locke,)
NO. 7 MARKET SQUARE, BOSTON,
Manufacturers of
Patent Balance, Platform, Counter, Railroad, Hay and Coal SCALES. Tin ware &c.
All kinds of Weighing Apparatus Repaired.
Silas Jones. Wm. B. Preston.

J. PHILBRICK'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
NO. 62 HANOVER STREET.
Under the American House, *BOSTON.*

ALL New Books received as soon as published, which, with our usual immense stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, comprising all the varieties in Ancient and Modern Literature, present the largest assortment in this city. Particular attention given to furnishing Public and Private Libraries, at the very lowest rates. Country Dealers and others are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. Also, a splendid stock of Letter, Cap, Bill and Note Papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, &c. Orders for Books respectfully solicited, and bargains warranted.

C. P. FLINT,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
Shoe Stocks and Findings,
All of the first qualities, and at low prices for cash.
No. 11 Central street, Boston.

DR. J. W. PHELPS

Has a large and extensive assortment of

Trusses, Supporters & Braces,

Importer of French, English and German patterns. Also, apparatus and appliances for the correction and cure of all kinds of deformities.

Office and store, 68 Tremont St. Boston.

Paper Hangings at Wholesale.
NORTON NEWCOMB, JR.,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer,
No 168 Washington Street, Boston.

BAKER & ANDREW,
DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS ON WOOD
21 *School Street.*
(First floor,) BOSTON.

W. F. NORCROSS & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

STRAW GOODS,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &C.
No. 13 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Briggs and Putnam

SELL SCHOOL, *Miscellaneous,* and **Blank Books** CHEAPER than any dealers in Boston. GOLD PENS at 75c to $5. *Letter Paper,* ENVELOPES, and all kinds of Stationery. *Book Binding* done well, quick & cheap, *Liberty Tree Block,* 456 Wash. cor. of Essex st. The last new book always on hand.

AGRICULTURE.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,

For the Garden, Nursery, Orchard and Green House —including all the novelties. 500,000 Fruit and Ornamental Stock and Evergreens for Nurseries. Catalogues gratis.

B. M. WATSON.
Old Colony Nursery, Plymouth, Mass.

DORCAS SEWING MACHINE,

Unsurpassed for neatness, durability and strength of stitch. Sold by American Sewing Machine Co.

J. P. BOWKER, Jr., Agent,
173 Washington street, Boston.

Important to Young Men.

Bowman's 30 Ready Ways

TO MAKE MONEY.

BEING aware that there are thousands of young men out of employment, who would desire to enter some light and lucrative business, I offer for sale upward of Thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars apiece, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of these articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of the articles, no young man of energy and ability can fail to make money.

Address E. BOWMAN, *Office No. 117 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.,* enclosing One Dollar, and the whole number of Receipts will be forwarded by mail. No letter taken from the office unless prepaid.

Mrs. Partington's TOILET SOAP,

BECK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
120 *Washington Street, Boston.*

BOGLE & SASSARD,

The Celebrated

WIG MAKERS,

SINCE their grand centralization into one establishment, produce articles which for beauty, elegance, and life-like appearance, have never before been attempted. One of the partners has just returned from Europe, and brings the *Newest Inventions* of the world.

THE TRANSPARENT PARTING

Is the most wonderful invention of the age. It causes the Hair to appear as if actually *growing from the Skin.*

Never has anything so natural been seen in the art of Wig making, and they claim to be the sole possessors of this invention in the United States.

THE UNSHRINKING AND LADIES'
SELF-ADJUSTING WIG,

Of which they are the *Sole Inventors,* are still unsurpassed; in short, everything *New, Unique and Splendid,* is to be found at this establishment, and at the very lowest prices. 377 Washington St., Boston.

FREDERICK PARKER,

Publisher & Bookseller,

And dealer in
ENGRAVINGS,
Nos. 50 and 52 Cornhill, Boston.

B. F. TOBIN & CO.,
Manufacturers of

CARHART'S PATENT MELODEONS.

SERAPHINES and REED ORGANS.
CORNER OF MAIN & WATER STREETS
NASHUA, N. H.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S
BOSTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Hardware, Metals and Tools.

MAY & CO.,

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SAMUEL MAY & CO.,
No. 1 Broad St. corner of State St., Boston.

Tinplate, Sheet and Plate Iron, Iron Wire, Brass, Copper, Steel, Tinned and Galvanized Wire, Sheet Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc, German Silver, Brass and Copper Tubing, Block Tin, Bar Tin, Lead, Spelter, Antimony, Black Lead Pots, Crucibles, Stub's Tools, Files & Steel, Anvils, Vises, Files and Rasps, Emery, Nuts and Washers, Screws, Bolts, Rivets, Smith's Bellows, Cast Steel in all shapes, German and Blistered Steel, Hammers, Sledges, Drills, Screw-Plates, Punch-Presses, Lathes.

Agents for the sale of Tinners' Tools and Machines, and of Smith's Portable Forges.

RARE BARGAINS!

NOW OPENING,

The Largest

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

—OF—

GENTLEMEN'S.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING!

FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,

IN THE CITY.

This stock has been manufactured with great care, expressly for the New England Trade, and purchasers can make a choice selection at low rates, for cash or prime paper.

OAK HALL,

North Street, Boston, Mass.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
—OF—

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid

For Restoring, Preserving and Adorning the Hair, To the following low rates, viz:

Bottles formerly sold at 50 cents,	reduced to 25 cents.	
" " " 75 "	" 50 "	
" " " 100 "	" 75 "	

The many worthless imitations of this celebrated Hair Restorative, palmed on the public under the lure of cheapness, has determined the Inventor to crush them, by selling his famous "Fluid" at even a lower price than they can afford to sell their vile trash. At the same time, he assures the public that the "Hyperion" will always continue to be as good as heretofore, which has given it celebrity throughout the globe.

This, with Bogle's "Electric Hair Dye," and other preparations, is sold by his Agents everywhere in the United States and Canadas.

WM. BOGLE, Inventor and Proprietor,
277 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

REMOVAL—AMARIAH STORRS.

Dealer in every variety of
CARDS, CARD BOARD.
R. R. TICKET STOCK, FANCY PAPERS etc.
Has removed from No. 25
54 *and* 56 *CORNHILL,*
A few doors from Court Street, ... Boston.

Paper, of any shade, manufactured to order, and Cards or Tickets cut to pattern, at short notice.

GEO. W. ROBBINS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Umbrellas, Parasols and Parasoletts,

Of all varieties of style and quality, wholesale and retail. Also, at this establishment may be found a complete assortment of Walking Canes, Violins, Accordeons, Violin Strings, and other Musical Goods.

Store No. 83 Court Street, Boston.

HORACE PARTRIDGE,
Jobber and Retailer and
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Plated Spoons, Toys, Accordions, Violins, Fancy Goods, &c,
107 *Hanover Street, Boston.*

PEARL, SMITH & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of
Rich Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
NO. 66 HANOVER STREET
Under the American House, *BOSTON.*

CARPETINGS.
PEARL MARTIN,
163 Hanover Street,

Has a good assortment of low-priced Carpets, which he will sell at a bargain. Also, Window Shades and Fixtures, and all other kinds of Goods usually kept in Carpet Stores.

WILDER'S IRON SAFE AND LOCK WAREHOUSE,

MERCHANT'S ROW,
Corner of Chatham Street, ... Boston.

C. TOLMAN & CO.
Manufactures and Dealers in
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Plain & Painted Wooden Ware,

69 *Union St. near Haymarket Square,*
BOSTON.

JAMES H. HALLETT & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

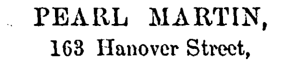
Feathers, Mattrasses, Bedding,

CURLED HAIR, MOSS &c.
NO 16 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

☞ Mattrasses and Beds cleansed and refitted in a superior manner.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Manufacturer of, and dealer in, every description of



AND DESKS,

WAREROOMS, Nos 7 & 10 Chapman Place,
Next door to Horticultural Hall, School Street, Boston

DISCOVERED AT LAST!

A SURE REMEDY FOR GRAY HAIRS AND BALDNESS. Ladies and gentlemen who admire the beautiful lock and flowing ringlet, but who are so unfortunate as not to possess them, should lose no time in procuring Prof. O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, as it invariably produces a luxuriant growth of the hair, and imparts to it a soft and glossy appearance. By a few applications it prevents the hair from falling off, removes all dandruff from the scalp, and heals all itching, as well as all cutaneous eruptions, such as scald head, &c. It creates a healthy state of the scalp, by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organs necessary to supply moisture and coloring matter to the hair. It never fails, and will in a very short time, change the grayest hair to its natural color, and positively will produce a young and vigorous growth of hair upon bald heads. This is a matter of fact; thousands have tested it, and every person using it will be satisfied as to its results before using the contents of one $2 bottle. The Restorative is put up in quart bottles at $3, pints at $2, and half pints at $1 each.

See Circulars for Certificates, to be had at the depot 117 Washington, head of Milk Street, (over Bell's shoe store,) Boston, Mass.

WM. H. DYER, Agent for New England.

☞ A liberal discount to dealers.

STIMPSON'S COMMERCIAL

WRITING FLUIDS.

Manufactured and sold at F. W. Snow & Co.'s Ionic Gold Pen Factory, 91 Washington St., Boston.—These Fluids are warranted superior to all other Ink now in use, as they not only write easier but copy equal to most copying inks—a great desideratum to the penman.

WILKENS & CO.
36 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.
DEALERS IN
STEAM CURLED HAIR,
WEBBING, TWINE, BRISTLES, &c

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S
BOSTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NATHANIEL ELLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Binney & Ellis,)
Wholesale Manufacturers of
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
Importers and Dealers in
FANCY WALKING CANES.
Store and Chambers 49 & 51 Court St., Boston.

CARY'S PATENT
ROTARY PUMPS,

The peculiar excellence of these Force Suction Pumps consists in requiring but little power to throw a large quantity of water. For sale at

No 5 Merchants' New Boston

EDWARDS, FERNALD & CO.,

PATENT.

POWDER PROOF BANK AND SAFE LOCKS,
BANK VAULTS, STEEL-LINED CHESTS,
and
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Nos. 46 & 48 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

NATHAN HASKINS,
MACHINE BROKER,
Nos. 49 & 51 Haverhill, and 9, 8, 7 & 6, Traverse Sts.
Corner of Haverhill & Traverse Sts., *BOSTON,*
STEAMENGINES and BOILERS.
New and second-hand MACHINERY, of all descriptions and prices, bought and sold.

CHURCH ORGANS.

Manufactured and for sale by
W, B, D, SIMMONS & CO.,
NO. 1 CHARLES ST., (Formerly on Causeway St.

PAPER HANGINGS.

JOHN N. BARBOUR & CO.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers,
Nos 54 & 56 Federal Street,
BOSTON.

IRA B. SHAW,
Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic FRUIT,

Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
NO. 3 BROMFIELD ST.-BOSTON.

RUBBER FOOT-BALLS:
The best article in use,
GEO. H. HALE & CO *Manufacturers,*
12 BROMFIELD ST., -------- BOSTON.

Great Artists' Union Enterprise!!

250,000 GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

STATUARY,	$40,000
OIL PAINTINGS,	10,000
ENGRAVINGS, colored in oil,	45,000
STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS,	41,000
CASH LOANS, for 100 years each,	30,000
REAL ESTATE.	84,000

Total, $250,000.

The *American Artists' Union,* would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of the advancement and extension of the Fine Arts, and with a view of enabling every family throughout the length and breadth of the land, to become possessed of a gallery of pictures, many of them the work of master minds, and finally, for the purpose of giving a world wide circulation to

Darley's Great Picture of Wyoming

They have determined to distribute among the purchasers of this work, Price, $1,00,

250,000 GIFTS, of the value of $250,000.

LIST OF GIFTS,

Marble Statuary, $40,000.

100 elegant busts of Washington, at	$100.	$10,000
100 " " Clay,	100.	10,000
100 " " Webster,	100.	10,000
100 " " Calhoun,	100.	10,00

Oil Paintings & colored Steel Engravings.

50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size 3 x 4 ft.	each $100 5,000
100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2 x 3 ft, each, $50,	5,000
500 steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in oil, rich gilt frames, 24 x 30in. ea. $10,	$5,000
10,000, elegant steel plate Engravings, colored in oil, of the, *Washington Monument,* 20 x 26, each, $4,	$40,000
237,000 steel plate Engravings, from 100 different plates, now in possession of, and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market value of, from 50, cts to 1,00 each,	$41,000

Real Estate, $84,000.

1 elegant Dwelling, in 32d st. in N. Y. city,	$12,000
22 building lots in 100 and 101st sts, N. Y. city, each 25 x 100 ft. deep, each $1000,	$22,000
100 Villa Sites, containing each 10,000 sq. ft. in the suburbs of New York city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, each, $500,	$50,000

Loans of Cash. $30,000.

20 loans of cash, for 100 yrs each, without interest or security,	250 each,	$5,000
50 " " " "	100 "	5,000
100 " " " "	50 "	5,000
250 " " " "	20 "	5,000
2000 " " " "	5 "	10,000

The holder of each ticket, is entitled, first, to a steel plate engraving, (size 25 x 30 in.) of the

Great American Historical work of Art,

WYOMING,

A copy of which may be seen at the office of this paper, and second, to one of the 250,000 Gifts, which will be distributed on the completion of the sale of the tickets.

The purchaser of 5 tickets, on the receipt of his order, will be forwarded, carefully packed, either one copy of the "Wyoming," elegantly painted in oil colors, or one copy of the "Wyoming," plain, and one copy of each of four other engravings, equal to it in value, and is entitled to 5 gifts. The purchaser of more than 5 tickets, can have his choice out of 100 different subjects, from steel plates owned by the Artists' Union, each picture being in value equivalent to the "Wyoming," and is entitled to one gift for each ticket he holds. A list of the subjects can be seen at the office of this paper.

AGENTS. Persons desiring to become Agents, for the sale of tickets, by forwarding (post-paid,) $1, shall be sent a Gift Ticket, a copy of Wyoming, and a prospectus, containing all necessary information.

It is confidently believed, that the tickets will be disposed of by the first of July, when the distribution of Gifts will be entrusted to a Committee Appointed by the Ticket-holders.

The steel plates from which the Engravings are printed, can be seen at the office of the Artists' Union and cost, $100,000. Specimens of the Oil Paintings and Engravings, are also on view at the rooms.

REFERENCES, in regard to the property, W. C. Barrett, Esq. Counsellor at Law, 10, Wall St. New York.

F. J. Visscher & Co. Real Estate Brokers, 80 Nassau St, New York.

All orders for tickets, must be addressed post-paid, with the money enclosed, to

J. W HOLBROOKE, Sec.
505 Broadway, New York.

PRIVATE SCHOOL

MRS. J. A. MARTIN

Would respectfully inform parents and guardians residing in Chicopee, that she proposes to open a private School for children, of from 4 to 7 years of age; to commence on Monday, April 17th, in the room now occupied as Mr. Martin's Writing Room; entrance No. 7 Merchant's Row.

Pupil's will be subjected to thorough discipline, and be faithfully and affectionately taught. Mrs. M. having had an experience of several years in teaching, good references can be given if desired.

TERMS 20 CENTS PER WEEK.

N. B. Further information may be obtained at Mrs. M.'s residence, No. 1 Front Street.

Applications should be made as soon as possible.

Chicopee, March 20th, 1854.

The Great Spruce St. Fire.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that in consequence of the destruction of the Publication Office of

"THE CHRISTIAN DIADEM,"

In the conflagration of the 5th, by which a "part of the March edition" was destroyed, that it will require "two or three weeks" to reproduce the same and mail it to those subscribers who were not previously supplied; for which delay, we beg the kind indulgence of our "patrons and friends." The April number will be issued as early as usual.

The "DIADEM" will be reproduced with increased Elegance and enterprise, and no expense spared to make it still more attractive, interesting and useful to the "Home Circles" of our "fifty thousand readers."

We are happy to announce that our choice premium plates for 1854, were saved, so that we can still furnish any required number of the gem engraving, representing the

Marriage of Gen. Washington,
Or, the Superb Portrait of
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,
GRATIS!!!

To all old and new Subscribers, who send us "the dollar" for 1854, showers of which have been, and are still coming, from every direction and by every mail.

As the DIADEM is strictly a moral and a religious work, entirely free from sectarianism, established for the purpose of opposing, and to take the place of the floods of immoral and fictitious works of the day, we hope to "receive a continuance," of the sympathy and aid of the friends of morality and religion generally.

Respectfully,
Z. PATEN HATCH,
9 Spruce St. New York.

To whom all communications for the Christian Diadem should be addressed.

IMPORTANT
TO THE
Farmer, Farrier & Stage Proprietor.

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL

UNPARRALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

As the most remarkable External Application ever discovered.

"They can't Keep House without it."

Experience of more than sixteen years has established the fact that Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil, or Universal Family Embrocation, will cure most cases, and relieve all such as

Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Galls of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sitfast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, &c. &c. &c.

The unparalleled success of this Oil, in the cure of diseases in Horses and Cattle, and even in human flesh, is daily becoming more known to the farming community. It can hardly be credited, except by those who have been in the habit of keeping it in their stables and houses, what a vast amount of pain, suffering and time, are saved by the timely application of this Oil.

☞ Be sure the name of the sole proprietor, GEORGE W. MERCHANT, Lockport, N. Y., is blown in the side of the bottle, and in his handwriting over the cork.

All orders addressed to the proprietor will be promptly responded to.

Get a Pamphlet of the Agent, and see what wonders are accomplished by the use of this medicine.

Sold by respectable dealers generally, in the United States and Canada. Also by

J. S. Bagg and I. Bullens, Chicopee; E. Bigelow, and B. K. Bliss & Haven, Springfield; L. Leonard, West Springfield; N. F. Briggs & Co., Monson; Flagg & Brother, Holyoke; W. P. Spelman, South Wilbraham; W. Holbrook, Palmer; G. W. Green, Feeding Hills; and Druggists and Merchants in almost every town. Feb 25-6m.

Great Cough Remedy.

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Asthma,

AND ALL OTHER LUNG COMPLAINTS
TENDING TO

CONSUMPTION!

THE above Expectorant, prepared by an experienced Physician and Chemist, has now become a standard Preparation, and is offered for the COMPLETE CURE of those diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, which, if neglected, usually terminate fatally in CONSUMPTION. It contains no *Opium, Calomel,* or any mineral whatever, but is composed entirely of those *Roots, Herbs,* and *Vegetable Substances* which have a specific influence upon the Lungs and their connected organs. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation, and gently remove the phlegm and other morbid secretions from the throat and Air-passages, thus relieving the Cough, by subduing the inflammation and other causes which give rise to it. It is approved of and recommended by physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child or the most delicate female.

Prepared by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Gothic Hall, No. 316 Broadway, New-York.

New England Depot—BURR & PERRY, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Sold in Chicopee Falls by C. F. Kent;—Westfield, Wm. Hooker, Jr.;—Monson, Timothy Packard;—Wilbraham, L. B. Bliss;—So. Hadley, Otis Goodman;—Palmer, Jno. Bowles;—Brimfield, J. T. & G. A. Brown;—By Druggists in Springfield.

Dec. 24 6m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

The House, Shop, Water Privilege and House Lot owned by the Subscriber in the western part of Ludlow, known as "Ludlow City." It is pleasantly located, and the Shop contains a Grist Mill in running order, which is well patronized. The House lot contains 14 acres of the very best of land.

Also "Second Pond," with two Lots, containing 40 acres, known by the name of Texas and Oregon.

Both Lots produce Cranberries spontaneously, and a fortune may be easily made from the Lots by any one who will enter into the cultivation of that fruit in earnest. *A* Dam built at the outlet of the Pond above mentioned answers the double purpose of flowing the Cranberry Meadow and saving water for the Mill.

Also, another Lot (plain land) near Porter Tilley's on the road leading to Chicopee Falls. *Also* 30 acres of good

PASTURE LAND.

The above property is well situated, and will be sold at a bargain,

JEFFERSON ALDEN.

Ludlow, March 11th, '54.

Sign of the Big Flag.

SPRING CAMPAIGN.

THE Steamer Bay State has made arrangments to touch at the following points during the present and coming months, viz;

Boston, New York and Philadelphia, bringing from thence, the most seasonable and fashionable Goods in the Cloth and Clothing line.

LANE & COMPANY

No. 6 Exchange St. Chicopee having engaged the whole of the building occupied by them, are making most ample arrangements for doing a large trade the present year, on the small profits, large sales, one price, cash system.

We intend that no establishment in Springfield shall surpass ours in extent or quality of stock. We shall keep a full supply of

MEN & BOYS' CLOTHING,

Together with a large lot of fine and medium Cloths, Cassimeres, plain and fancy Doeskins, rich Satin, Grenedine, Marseills and other Vestings.

OUR CUTTING DEPARTMENT

Will be under the supervision of J. M. Lane and John H. Maxfield, both young men well known in this community, for their taste, judgement and experience.

Our Manufacturing Branch

Will be under the charge of Mr. S. C. Ames, and customers will be sure of having their Garments made in the most workman-like manner.

Our Goods will be purchased by L. Lane, who visits the different markets often, and has the best facilities for purchasing low, and making desirable selections.

LANE & COMPANY,
No. 6, Exchange Street, Chicopee.

HAMPDEN, SS.

AT a Court of Probate holden at Springfield, within and for the county of Hampden, on the first Thursday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

On the petition of George Rumrill, Administrator of the estate of George Jopson, late of Chicopee in said county, deceased, praying to be empowered to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for payment of his just debts and incidental charges, in manner prescribed by law.

ORDERED - that the consideration of said petition be referred to a Probate Court to be holden at Springfield, within and for said county, on the first Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to be heard and decided upon, and that the said George Rumrill give notice to all persons interested therein by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Chicopee Journal printed in Chicopee, three weeks successively previous to said day, at which time and place they may be heard concerning the same.

OLIVER B. MORRIS *Judge of Probate.*
Copy—Attest,
Henry Smith *Register.*
April 8, 3t.

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, *de bonis non,* of the Estate of George Jopson late of Chicopee in the County of Hampden, deceased: and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exibit the same: and all persons indebted to the said Estate are called upon to make payment to

GEORGE RUMRILL, } Administrator
} *de bonis non.*

April 8th 3t,

100 PIECES DRESS SILKS,

Consisting of Black Silks, best makes; Plaid Stripes and Brocades of every desirable color. Some of which were bought at auction and Will be sold very cheap.

Rockwood & Co.
Springfield April 8th, 6t.

30 Pieces

Berages, Tissues, Doana Marias, Lawns, Muslins, Jaconets, French Prints, Brilliantes Ginghams, Poplins, Raw Silk Plaids; Embracing the best makes and styles ever brought to Springfield.

Rockwood & Co.
Springfield *April* 8th, 6t.

Rockwood & Co., have opened the spring fashion of *Millinery.*
April 8th, 6t.

Mr. Horace C. Lee, having discontinued business on his own account, has an interest in business from March 1st, with Mr. J. T. Rockwood, under the name of

Rockwood & Co.
Springfield April 8th 6t.

1000 Rolls Carpetings.

ROCKWOOD & CO. have in store New Patterns Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, 3 ply, superfine, fine and common Carpetings, Bocking, Rugs, Oil Cloths and Straw Mattings; making a complete assortment unequaled out of Boston, which we offer at the lowest prices.

J. T. ROCKWOOD,
HORACE C. LEE,
Springfield, April 8-6t Corner store.

FOR SALE,

A genteel two story DWELLING HOUSE, situated on one of the pleasantest streets in town, within five minutes walk of the mills. Said house is located on a spacious lot, and is in good repair.

Terms of purchase made easy. For particulars enquire of J. R. Childs, No. 1, Cabot Hall building.

March 18-tf

EASTMAN'S Infallible Sick Headache REMEDY.

THIS PREPARATION, BY
E. P. EASTMAN, M. D. of Lynn, Mass.

HAS been used in private practice for the last four years, with the greatest success. A radical cure has been effected in every instance where the directions have been strictly followed and persevered in. It is now given to the public with the full confidence that it will do all that is claimed for it, and prove itself, upon fair trial, an Infallible Sick Headache Remedy.

It is safe and pleasant to the taste, it brings immediate relief, and all who test its curative virtues, rejoice in the removal of pain, and marvel at its power in alleviating so general and often so fatal, a scourge.

The following is from D. C. Baker, Esq., Mayor of Lynn, and President of the Howard Banking Company, Boston:

Lynn, Nov. 23, 1853.

Dr. E. P. Eastman,

Dear Sir:—A member of my family, a daughter 10 years of age was afflicted for several months with the sick headache, and we tried several remedies without success. When, however you administered to her your "Headache Powders," we found them to be very beneficial, and, in fact, restored her to health. I should without hesitation, recommend them to those afflicted, and I beg to assure you that I fully appreciate their value.

Respectfully yours,
D. C. BAKER.

From Matthew Hale Smith, Esq., member of the Suffolk Bar.

Boston, Nov. 21, 1853.

Messrs. Eastman & Co.—Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with the headache and pain in my head.—I have tried many remedies without benefit. Your "Sick Headache Remedy" was mentioned to me, and though I had but little faith in it, I gave it a trial.

I found great relief from its use, and often immediate, when suffering from great pain. I have, since I tried it, been freer from headache than at any previous time for many years. It is now two months since I have had the headache, and it is not too much to hope that the cure is permanent.

To many such sufferers I have recommended the specific, and in no case has it failed to relieve the sick headache, and that immediately.

Your medicine is simple, agreeable to take, interfering with none of the duties of life, and must, I think be universally adopted.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

WILSON, FAIRBANK & CO.
43 and 45 Hanover Street, Boston.

General Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed; also for sale by all the Druggists throughout the country.

For sale in Chicopee by C. F. Kent Jan [illegible]

C. F. KENT,

Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles.
AND CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES

Also,—Agent for all the popular Patent Medicines of the day.

Apothecaries' Hall, Exchange St., Chicopee, and Front Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

June 4-1y

JOHN S. DODGE
Dealer in.
FISH AND OYSTERS.

I. BULLENS & SON,

DEALERS IN

West India Goods, Teas, Fruit, &c.

Corner Cabot and Exchange Streets,
CHICOPEE, MASS.
Isaac Bullens. Isaac. N. Bullens
July 4-1y

Wm. L. & J. W. Hitchcock

MANUFACTURERS of Ladies', and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES in all their varieties.

ALSO,

Dealers in Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Leather Linings, Findings, Tools, &c. &c.

Repairing done at short notice and all work warranted at the sign of the "*Big Boot,*" No. 27 Exchange street, one door west of L. Jenks.

June 4-tf

VOLNEY WINCHELL,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Looking Glasses, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Brittania Pots, and Casters, Iron, Brittania, Plated and Silver Spoons, Steel, German Silver Plated and Gold Spectacles, Scissors, Shears, Combs, Fans, Beads, Brushes, Portmoneys, Perfumery, and a general assortment of articles usually for sale at Jewelry and Fancy Stores.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Looking Glasses repaired at short notice. The best of Watch Crystals set for 10 cents a piece. Exchange street, Chicopee.

June 4-tf

M. D. WHITTAKER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.,

Office, Front Street, near the Depot.

July 28-tf.

CHARLES R. LADD.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office over S. F. Williams Store, Exchange street, Chicopee, Mass.

May 18-tf

CARD

O. S. LOVEJOY, M. D., office No. 21 1-2, (Chapin's Block) Exchange Street.

Dr. Lovejoy would most respectfully say to the citizens of Chicopee and vicinity, that he has for a number of years been Physician to one of the largest Hospitals in New England and will pay especial attention to Nervous and Chronic diseases, also diseases of the Lungs. Dr. L. will be at his office at all hours of the day and night save when out on Professional calls.

May 18-1y

BOOTS & SHOES.

10,000 DOLLARS wanted in exchange for Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, at No. 5 Exchange Street, Chicopee, where may be found a good assortment of Mens' Thick and Kip Boots, Mens' Calf Boots, sewed and pegged, Boys' and Youth's Thick and Kip Boots, and all kinds of Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's Shoes and Boots, which the subscriber will sell for very small advance from cost, for cash down.

Hats, Caps and Furs

Of the latest fashions, and of good material, which are selling very cheap, consisting in part of Men's Silk, Cassimere and Wool Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps, Ladies' Victorine and Cuffs, &c. &c.

Also, constantly on hand a good assortment of

Trunks and Valises.

The above Goods will be sold as low as can be bought this side of Boston or New York. Please call and see and don't forget the No. 5, Exchange street.

Sept 24-tf R. H. WHITNEY.

M. J. SEVERANCE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office 6 1-2 Exchange St., Chicopee, Mass

June 4 1y.

RINGGOLD'S

Hair Cutting, Shaving & Shampooing SALOON.

At the old Stand, No. 6 Merchant's Row, Chicopee

Ringgold respectfully informs his friends and patrons, and the public, that he still continues the above business in all its branches, at the said place, where all wishing to employ him in his line will find him ever ready to attend them.

Particular attention paid to Shampooing Ladies' Hair; and a call at their residences made for the purpose, if desired.

Jan 28-1y

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, Six Coat and Pant makers to work on custom garments

R. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
April 20-tf.

AUCTIONEER.

JOHN S. DODGE hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive all kinds of Goods and Merchandize to sell at Auction.

Prompt and accurate returns made of all Sales, and the strictest attention given to the demands of the public.

Feb 18 3m

PAPER HANGINGS.

GREAT STOCK.

THE largest assortment of French and American Papers ever offered in Springfield, now opening direct from the importers and manufactory, embracing Styles suitable for Rooms of every description to which the attention of purchasers is invited.—Also Borders, Curtains, Fire boards, Curtain Fixtures, Gilt Cornices, &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

WILSON & CO'S
Great Dry Goods Store, Springfield.
March 11-eow-3t

CARPETINGS!

WM. P. TENNY & CO.,

RAILROAD HALL,

Haymarket Square, Boston.

Importers of

English Carpetings,

of the following descriptions viz:

Superior and Medium Velvet Pile,
" " Brussels,
" " Tapestry Brussels,
" " Kidderminster,
Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.

We have in store a great variety of choice patterns for Spring, also, American Carpetings, Bigelow Brussels, Lowell 3 ply and Ingrains, and almost every description to be found in the market, at the lowest price.

March 18-3m

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the third meeting of the creditors of Gardner Kellogg, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of Henry Vose, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

March 11-3t EBER WRIGHT, Assignee.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Abigail Gregory on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN GREGORY.

Chicopee April 1[illegible], 4t.

Agriculture.

HOT BEDS.

March is the month for hot beds. In the case of those who only wish to grow salad, or to advance cabbage or cauliflowers, the middle of the month is soon enough to commence in this latitude. Two hundred miles south, one or two weeks earlier will be advisable.—With skill a bed may be made and kept in order, if began sooner, but except for market gardening it is no object, since nobody cares for salads till the weather becomes of some warmth.

A hot bed is easily made when one knows how. It requires a mixture of manure, long and short—rather more long than short—all fresh, and a mixture as to kinds; say a part *of horses, of cattle, or other animals.* This is better than one sort alone; but it is desirable to have some horse manure on account of its rapidly heating qualities. If the manure contains too much straw, the heat will rise slowly and feebly; if it consists of too much short manure it will blaze up violently and then go out. A quantity of tan bark, or saw dust, mixed in, helps to equalize and retain the heat.

The mode of making a hot bed is first to prepare the materials. This is done by forking over and mixing together the whole pile. If this can be done three or four times, all the better, since it will hold the heat firmer and longer by being fully picked in pieces, so as, in the words of Cobbet, to allow no one straw to touch another.

Next, measure off the space for the bed, making it each way six or eight inches longer than the sash or box which is to contain the earth. In dry ground it is usual to dig down one or two feet; but if there is any danger of water, this must not be done. Build the bed, by putting on a fork full of manure at a time, in such a way, as to keep it perfectly level in in every part, and being careful not to shake on more of the fine manure on one side than another; since in that case, that side of the bed will be highest when it comes to settle. When the bed is three feet or three and a half high, the box may be put on. This is made by simply setting boards—two long and two short—on edge, and nailing them together in box form, so as to enclose a quantity of earth, six or eight inches in depth. The back side is made about four inches wider than the front, so as to form a slope frontwards, with a view to admit the sun and shed the rain. The sashes, made for the purpose are laid across the top *of the frame so as to enclose the earth and a* space beneath the glass; and slide up and down, giving air to the bed as needed.

The heat will rise in the bed in two days, if it be of right moisture and the weather not too cold. Should the materials of which it is made be very dry, three or four pails of water tolerably warm, poured over it, will be needed. When the heat comes up, put on the earth to the depth of six or eight inches, and sow the seeds, shutting down the glass.

The sash are made without cross bars, the glass lapping each other like shingles. We have not room to describe their make minutely; nor is it prehaps necessary. Some have recommended the use of oiled cotton cloth in place of glass. Our experience does not commend it. We think it a miserable apology, it being too thin, and wholly unmanageable in the wind, which here is liable to blow three days out of five with great violence. *Prairie Farmer.*

PEACHES FROM SEEDS.

The question is often asked if peaches will grow like the parent varieties from their seeds. Some affirm that they will; we have been content to answer that under favorable circumstances they sometimes will A writer in the Plough, Loom and Anvil, gives the results of a large experience, which is undoubtedly to be relied on.

"Your correspondent, "R. B. H.," on p. 270, says in closing the penult paragraph, 'The stone of a peach, from a seedling, is little if any less certain to produce its like than is Indian corn." I dissent. I have been planting seed of corn and peaches these many years, and have seen very many fold more varieties of the latter than of the former. I put out some fourteen or fifteen years ago, a young orchard of over 500 trees, and thought I had saved the stones of the choicest varieties I could find.—They were put out by rule, cultivated well, staked, &c. &c. In 1843 to 1845, I cut them all down, and began to bud, because not over fifty or sixty trees were of any account, and only three or four varieties at that; the most of the good ones ripened at the same time. I had a very superior yellow freestone, ripening 1st of August, of which I planted some twenty-five seed, and have fruited them. They are all yellow, ripening within ten days of each other, some with globose glands, uniform and serrate, giving me some half dozen varieties, and not one fit for the orchard. From some, fifty trees of that variety I have had but one to equal the parent.

Where did the countless varieties of peaches spring from, Mr. R. B. H. if the peach is as certain as corn? I have been engaged in growing corn these twenty-five years; housed this year 5,000 bushels; and I dare you or any man to find over six distinct varieties of that, though I planted a mixed variety. Such sweeping remarks injure a good cause. They deter young men from progress. Some varieties of the peach will grow the same fruit, yet not always so good. The Heath, Columbia, &c., illustrate. By planting 100 pits of the Heath, you will get perhaps a dozen equal, and of a million, perhaps not one superior. Of the Columbia you will get color, time of fruiting, the peculiar mark of the stone, the color of limbs, and shape of tree, but no better fruit, and ten to one if it is as good. I have in my orchard some 150 varieties and though in possession of the choicest of earth, I continue to grow seedlings, hoping to aid the cause. I have given forth two of our best varieties, as a small return for the dozens I have been blessed with from others. I have peaches usually as late as November, and as early as the middle of June."—*Prarie Farmer.*

American Young Men.

American history represents many remarkable instances of young men taking prominent and commanding stations at an age which would be thought very young in other countries. We subjoin a few striking examples, from the list of those who have passed off the stage of human action.

At the age of 29, Mr. Jefferson was an influential member of the legislature of Virginia.—At 30, he was a member of the Virginian Convention; at 32, a member of the Continental Congress; and at 34, he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Alexander Hamilton was only 20 years of age when he was appointed a Lieut. Colonel in the army of the revolution, and Aid-de-camp to Washington. At 25, he was a member of the Continental Congress; at 30, he was one of the ablest members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States; at 32, he was Secretary of the Treasury, and organized that branch of the government upon so complete and comprehensive a plan, that no change has since been made upon it.

John Jay, at the age of 29, was a member of the Continental Congress, and wrote an address to the people of Great Britain, which was justly regarded as one of the most eloquent productions of the times. At 32, he prepared the Constitution of the State of New York, and in the same year, was appointed Chief Justice of the State.

Washington was 27 years of age when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat; and the same year was honored by an appointment as Command-in-Chief of the Virginia forces.

Joseph Warren, 29 years of age when he delivered the memorable address on the 5th of March, which aroused the spirit of patriotism and liberty in this section of the country, and at last he gloriously fell in the cause of freedom on Bunker Hill.

Fisher Ames, at the age of 27, had excited public attention by ability he displayed in the discussions of questions of public interest. At the age of 30, his masterly speeches in defence of the Constitution of the United States had exerted great influence, so that the youthful orator of 31 was elected to Congress from the Suffolk District over the Revolutionary hero, Samuel Adams.

Joseph Story entered public life at the age of 26; he was elected to Congress from the Essex District when he was 20; was speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives at 32, and the same year was appointed by President Madison a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

De Witt Clinton entered public life at 28; Henry Clay at 26. The most youthful signer of the Declaration of Indepennence was Wm. *Hooper, of North Carolina, whose age was but* 24. Of the other signers of the Declaration, Thomas Heywood, of South Carolina, was 30; Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Rush, James Wilson, and Matthew Thornton were 31; Arthur Middleton and Thomas Stone were 33.

It will be observed that we have confined our illustrations to persons under 35 years of age, and have only alluded to those with national representations.—*Boston Transcript.*

The House mit a Big Chimney.—A few years ago the proceedings of the Washington Monument Society, at Washington, received a sudden impetus. Among other measures adopted to procure sufficient funds for the completion of the edifice, was that of appointing an agent in each Congressional district throughout the United States, who were furnished with lithographs of the future monument, which were presented to such gentlemen as chose to subscribe.

One of these gentlemen called one day at the house of a very wealthy farmer, in the upper end of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. The whole family were soon assembled to look at the beautiful pictures. In the meantime the agent exerted all his eloquence to induce the steady old German to "plank the tin." He portrayed the services of Washington to his country; he dwelt in glowing terms upon the gratitude we should feel for them.

Suddenly the farmer broke silence:

"What is all this for?"

The agent began again:

"You know who Washington was?"

"Yes; he was the first President; he licked the British, didn't he?"

"Yes, that's the man; and this monument is to be erected as a fitting testimonial of the eternal gratitude of his countrymen," &c.

The anticipated subscriber studied the engraving attentively.

"Well," said he, "I won't pay anything towards it; I don't see no use to build a house mit such a big chimney."

The agent immeditely "vamosed."

Jump in.—So said a good-natured gentleman riding alone in his chaise, as he overtook a young man on foot, several years ago. The youngster jumped in and was much obliged. Since that time he has often thought of the very timely and acceptable invitation then extended to him; and now, when he himself overtakes a lone traveler, wayworn and weary, he pays the old debt, by repeating the invitation—"Jump in." A small matter, surely, to help a stranger a mile or two on his way; yet it is one of those little things which go toward making up the sum of human beneficence, and which pays the doer a large interest on the amount invested.

Portland Eclectic.

A Kiss among the Puritans.—In 1650, a trial took place in Connecticut under the section of the Blue Laws prohibiting kissing.—The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Newlice. It appears that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not seem to Sarah extravagant, she adjusted it forthwith. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were each fined twenty shillings.

Henry Ward Beecher, it is said, now openly advocates the dissolution of the Union.

$500 Challenge.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of the people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power to save the lives of their children and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it my duty to solemnly assure you that Worms according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable. If you have an appetite continually changeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pulse Irregular—remember that all these denote *Worms*, and you should at once apply the remedy.

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article found upon Scientific Principles compounded with purely Vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender infant with decided beneficial effect, where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa have made them weak and debilitated, the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an Infallible remedy for those afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed is the best evidence over all others

THE TAPE WORM.

This is the most difficult worm to destroy of al that infests the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length, becoming so coiled and fastened in the intestines and stomach, effecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is the *Tape Worm* hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 or 8 of my Liver Pills, so as to remove all obstructions, that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the worm, which must be taken in doses of two tablespoonfuls three times a day. These directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of *Tape Worm*.

Read the following:

And you cannot be indifferent to this appeal. Humanity calls upon you to do your duty. It is only one out of the manythousands who have seen its wonderful effects.

Dr. J. N. HOBENSACK—Sir:—Gratitude to you, the inventor of a highly valuable medicine, prompts this humble testimony in its favor, as being a safe, gentle, yet powerfully effectual remedy for Worms.—Having had much experience in knowing the effects of various preparations, my wife, who was well skilled in ministering to children in distress, pronounced it the best she had ever used, and would use no other while yours could be had.

A daughter of ours became seriously diseased.—Her symptoms were alarming, but her mother at once sought for a remedy for worms. Having obtained yours by the time she had taken half a bottle, O! Sir, the joy it gave an affectionate mother, to see the improvement in her child, she being about five or six years old. She passed an immense quantity of worms, her sickly countenance now brightened, her spirits returned, and in a short time a lovely child threatened with decline and death, now gave promise of health. Thanks to a kind providence, whose blessing attended your syrup, restored the child. With confidence I recommend it to all parents whose children are suffering with worms. James B. Bown, Minister of the Gospel, Late Pastor of the Southampton Baptist Church.

☞ CAUTION!—Remember, then, Parents and all others, that HOBENSACK'S WORM Syrup is the only Medicine in use that will eradicate Worms, with certainty; and will not disagree with the most delicate Stomach. Be careful you get the genuine article, and see that the signature, "J. N. HOBENSACK," is on every bottle.

Hobensack's Liver Pills.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the Liver, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood or giving the proper secretion to the bile, so that any wrong action of the Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of Liver. These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick; namely:—1st, an expectorant, which augments the secretion from Pulmonary mucus membrane, or promotes the discharges of secreted matter. 2d, an Alterative, which changes in some inexpressible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3d, a Tonic which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a Cathartic which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter and purifying the blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, a headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c., and are offered the public as the best Pills for all diseases upon the following

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

We, the undersigned Physicians, having had the receipt for their manufacture submitted to us for inspection, say that the ingredients of which they are composed makes them the best Pill in use for all diseases of the Liver, Impurities of the blood, &c. We say this not only from our own judgment, but also from that of the best medical authority in the United States. All diseases requiring the use of an Alterative, Diaphoretic, and Purgative Medicine, that came under our notice, has been treated with the above Pills with the most satisfactory success.

George Wood, M. D. | F. Crowley, M. D.
Franklin Bachel, M. D. | L. Bowen, M. D.
G. M'Clennan, M. D.

☞ Purchase none but those having the signature "J. HOBENSACK," upon each box, as all others are Worthless imitations.

Agents wishing new supplies, and all others wishing to become agents must address the Proprietor, J. HOBENSACK, at his Laboratory, No. 120 North Second Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists and Merchants in the United States.

Pamphlets giving Certificates of cures performed in different sections of the country, by the above medicines, can be had gratis.

April 13-1y

Auctioneer's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Selectmen of Chicopee as an Auctioneer, hereby gives notice, that he will be ready at all times, to receive goods to be sold by auction, at his office on Merchant's Row. Up the same stairs with the office of Wells & Stearns. Sales Room under the Universalist Church.

August 6-tf NATHANIEL CUTLER.

UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE,

Annuity & Trust Company.

CAPITAL 250,000 Dollars—Cash System exclusively—No Premium Notes, and no Assessments.

STEPHEN N. CRAWFORD Pres't
Charles G. Imlay, Sec'ry
Pliny Fisk, Actuary.

Local Board of Reference;

Enoch Train & co., J. C. Howe & Co., Blanchard, Converse & co., Nash, Careland & co., J. B. Kimball & Co., G. H. Gray & co., James Reed, Esq., Albert Fearing, Esq., H. M. Holbrook, Esq., Philip Greeley Jr. Esq., Geo. W. Gorden Esq.

This Company requires all Premiums to be paid in Cash, agreeably to the established custom of the best English offices, and the present value of annual Dividends were payable in cash, on demand, or deducted from future premiums, at the option of the party insured.

California Risks at Reduced Rates of premium.

GEO. H. BATES,

New England Office 18 Congress St., Boston, corner of Post Office Avenue, a few doors from State St.

Agent for Chicopee J. C. HINSDALE, Esq., over the Post Office, where may be had circulars, pamphlets, &c. relating to the company.

WM. G. Smith M. D., Medical Examiner.

Oct. 31-1y,

Commissoner Notice.

WARREN SMITH, Esq., of Chicopee, Hampden County, Mass., has been appointed by Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, a Commissioner to take acknowledgments of Deeds, Depositions, &c., in the State of Massachusetts, to be used in the said State of Connecticut, and valid in any Court in that State.

Oct 15-1y

WM. L. MORGAN,
Teacher of the Organ & Pianoforte,

Would be happy to receive a limited number of pupils on the above instruments. A thorough knowledge in thorough Bass will be given to those who may wish. Scholars will be waited upon at their residences.

For terms and other particulars, application may be made to E. F. Brown, at his News Room on Merchants' Row. All orders left with him will be punctually attended to.

W. L. M. refers by permission, to the following gentlemen:

Chicopee—Rev. Wm. Rice, Chas. R. Ladd, Esq. Isaac Bullens, Lucius E. Ladd.

Holyoke—W. B. C. Pearsons Esq., Albert Graves John M. Smith, Jacob Baldwin.

Chicopee Jan. 7 tf.

NO ALCOHOL
NO MINERAL,
NO POISON,
Or Injurious Substance enters into the

Oxygenated Bitters.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE acknowledged by all acquainted with its wonderful efficacy to be the most

REMARKABLE PREPARATION
Ever offered to the Public, will cure
DYSPEPSIA

in its worst forms, often after the case has been abandoned by the most Skilful Physicians as hopeless; Flatulency, Acidity of the Stomach, any derangement of the Digestive Organs, Liver Complaints of the most aggravated nature, General Debility, Weakness of the Limbs, Coldness of the Extremities, arising from want of Life in the Blood, Female Complaints or Irregularities, Physical Prostration of all kinds, Bilious Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bronchitis, and even CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Chronic Diarrhœa, and all mercurial diseases; Paralysis, Neuralgia, and all Complaints of the Nervous System, even when bordering on Insanity;

PAINTERS' COLIC,

or any disease caused by handling or working on lead or type, or using water drawn through Lead Pipe. For this reason alone, every family should make use of this remedy, as it is an Infallible Specific for the Awful Effects produced by using water which has in any way become impregnated with Lead, and other mineral substances, and the myriads who are now suffering from any form of these complaints will find

CURE OR RELIEF

If they will give this Medicine a fair trial. Often a Single Bottle will produce Magical results. Examine the Certificates and judge for yourselves if what we say is not true, and that we offer the

STRONGEST and BEST CERTIFIED MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Physicians and Chemists

of the highest standing give it their sanction.

Merchants, Mechanics, Clergymen, Lawyers, Members of both Houses of Congress, Governors, Senators, Public Officers of all kinds, citizens of every State and section of the country; persons of Both Sexes, and of every age and condition of life, stamp it with their unqualified approbation. What stronger evidence, what more conclusive testimony can be asked to convince any that the

OXYGENATED BITTERS

have been a greater blessing to all classes and conditions of mankind than any medicine ever offered.

These truly remarkable results are due to the wonderful and peculiar TONIC virtues of this preparation, and not to any stimulating effect whatever. As the stomach is the great laboratory of the system, and the strength and Health of all the other organs depend upon its proper action, any derangement of its powers is more or less felt by the different functions. Hence if we remove the cause, the various manifestations of weakness or disease will disappear. No Alcoholic Stimulant can Permanently Strengthen a Weak Stomach; it can no more give real energy than a whip can give strength to a jaded horse.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
BUILD UP and STRENGTHEN FROM THE FIRST, and Drive Out disease by giving
TONE, ENERGY AND HEALTH
TO THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

REED AUSTIN, & Co., PROPRIETORS,
25 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass.

Dec. 31-3mos.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1852, by Smith Barrett, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

BARRETT'S.

Veto on Tooth-Ache.

Headache, Neuralgia, & Corns

That Good Time has Come.

NO more sleepless nights with that wicked Tooth ache. No more lost time. No more anguish and suffering with that worst of all troubles, the teethache.—No more odd and even teeth, until they decay in a quiet and sociable manner, on natural principles.

Reader, if you ever had the genuine Tooth ache, or have witnessed the sufferings of others, put a vial of this Veto where you can find it; and you will say or write to the Propriter, (if you have occasion to use it) that you would not be deprived of it for.

FIFTY DOLLARS

This remedy is safe to use, and CERTAIN IN ITS CURE—causing no pain when applied,—not unpleasant to the taste,—no poisonous substance enters into its composition. Its application hardens the nerve, makes it impervious to the air, and

Will Preserve the Teeth Affected!

For service and beauty, for years, and is invaluable, when reduced, as a Toothwash, to be used with a brush, beautifying the Teeth, 'twill give them a beautiful whiteness, removing all impurities, and disagreable order arrising from impure teeth. Think of that, and the best part of it is,

It will silence Teeth ache Instantly.

It will relieve head-ache, Neuralgia and kindred complaints, by reducing one-third with water, and bathe the parts affected. It will relieve Corns 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.

All will readily agree, if it will come up to its recommendations, that, *that good time has come surely.* Well, you must believe it. You cannot help it if you use it, or see others. It will be

ONE FIXED FACT

All the time,—Ever—Evermore,—All the time

To publish Certificates and communications to back up this remedy would be to supercede necessity. It needs nothing of the kind. Wherever used the sale is rapid, astonishing all who use it. Any child old enough to apply it according to the directions on the vial MAY USE IT WITH PERFECT SAFETY.

No injurious consequences can possibly follow its application, in any form. That is worth everything. The proprietor has great numbers of certificates, recommendations, and letters, giving it the most flattering recommendations; and is compiling a book, for free distribution, of the sayings and doings of those who have used it, which will not only amuse, but instruct those who read the different kinds of language, and expressions used to convince the Proprietor of their gratitude, for the relief afforded. The Veto will take care of itself, and finds friends wherever introduced, and becomes a standard insurance against loss of time, sleep, and excrutiating pain, from the above complaints. This Veto is put up in neat Toilet vial, with directions.

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 procured and protected to vend this remedy. Individuals can club together, in any neighborhood, and remit $2,00 and receive one dozen forthwith, as per order; try it, send for more and supply "all the region round about." Wanted responsible agents of good address in every city, town, village, and hamlet, to vend this remedy, who will not only do a great amount of good, but find the agency agreeable, and lucrative.

Notice.—Hereafter all orders for "Barret's Veto" will be put up in neat flint glass toilet vials, with "Barret's Veto" blown in the side of the vial, side, top, and bottom labels, on every vial.

☞ All communications, prepaid, will be promptly answered, it their order.

Prepared and sold by the proprietor, SMITH BARRETT, Springfield, Mass.

For sale, by J. S. Bagg, (near post-office) Chicopee. C. F. Kent, Chicopee Falls; Dr. Bartholomew, West Springfield; Dr. Pierson, South Hadley Falls, wholesale and retail, and by some suitable agent in every place where the bills are circulated.

May 4-1y

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

HAVING made different arrangements in business, it becomes necessary that all notes and accounts due me should be paid forthwith. All interested in this announcement will find it for their advantage to call at my former place of business, No. 3 Exchange Street, and pay their indebtedness to me before the first of April 1853.

In my absence the accounts may be settled with R. B. Johnson.

W. E. WINTWORTH.

March2-tf.

TUBBS & SMITH.
Building Movers.

BUILDINGS moved or raised, with chimneys standing, and without disturbing the inmates.—Frames raised for Churches, or other large buildings Work done in any other part of the country.

Address TUBBS & SMITH, Springfield, Mass.

CHARLES TUBBS, SETH SMITH,

Aug. 13-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment immediately.

Oct 11-tf J. P. BUCKINGHAM.

STATE MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 98 MAIN STREET,
WORCESTER, MASS.

☞ *Guarantee Capital*, $100,000. ☜

DIRECTORS.

HON. JOHN DAVIS, President.
ISAAC DAVIS, and STEPHEN SALISBURY,
Vice Presidents.

JOHN GREEN,	JOHN BROOKS,
B. F. HEYWOOD,	ICHABOD WASHBURN,
JOSEPH SARGENT,	H. W. CUSHMAN,
EM'Y WASHBURN,	E. P. FEARING,
JOHN M. EARLE,	JOSEPH A. DENNY,
CHAS. L. PUTNAM,	HENRY CHAPIN,
H. N. BIGELOW,	F. W. GALE,
FREEMAN UPHAM,	J. F. HITCHCOCK.
ALEXANDER DE WITT.	

William Dickinson Treasurer; Clarendon Harris, Secretary.

This Company was chartered in March, 1844, and commenced business on the first of June, 1845.

It is under the management of a board of directors whose names and reputation are a sufficient guaranty as to its safety.

Its premiums are calculated on the most approved tables of the probabilities of life, at the lowest rates which are deemed safe.

The expenses of the Company have been reduced to the lowest amount at which so large a business can be well and faithfully managed.

This Company receives its premiums in cash, and the assured incur no liability beyond the amount of the annual cash premium.

An assurance may be made for the benefit of a married woman, by herself, her husband, or any other person; to enure to her separate use and benefit, independent of her husband or his creditors.

The funds of the Company are invested in mortgages of unincumbered real estate in Massachusetts, worth three times the amount loaned, in stocks and other securities as provided by the act of the Legislature for investments by Savings Banks.

WHO SHOULD INSURE?

1. *Husbands and Fathers*, whose property is exposed to the risk of loss, or is insufficient, in case of their death, to afford a *comfortable support* for their families, and give a *respectable education to their children.*

2. *Creditors*, to secure sums due from debtors, should they die before the debt is paid.

3. The person who *borrows money* should insure his life to secure its return. The person who *obtains indorsers* to his notes in doing business, should insure his life to secure his indorsers against the possibility of loss.

4. *Clergymen*, and all others who are living upon salaries which are but little more than sufficient to pay their current expenses.

5. *Congregations* should insure the lives of their Pastors.

6. *Any young person* may by a Life Insurance, secure against the possibility of loss, a friend who may upon this security be willing to loan them the means of acquiring an education, at an age when they most need it. For example, a person, either male or female, 18 years of age, may insure $500 to a friend on a 7 years' policy, for the trifling annual premium of $3.85.

Every one, whether he be rich or poor, should give this subject his earnest consideration.

"Life is uncertain," and there is danger in delay.

To those already insured, we say, get your brothers, your neighbors, and your kindred, to insure their lives.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The employment of life insurance, is only making use of the laudable means that the progress of science has developed for securing in the event of death, a comfortable and respectable support to surviving families and friends.

In this country all, or nearly all, are dependent upon their own exertions for the maintainance and support of their families. By means of life insurance, the value of an individual to his family may be guaranteed to them, should he die the next day. He may in this way secure to them such a sum as he may deem sufficient to give them a comfortable independence in the event of his death.

We know that there are afflictive dispensations of Providence, in removing near connections and friends by death, that life insurance can not reach; but we also know that by its means a vast mass of distress may be avoided, and these dispensations rendered less calamitous than they otherwise would have been.

Indeed, it would seem that Mutual Life Insurance was providentially instituted for the special advantage of the widow and the orphan, to alleviate, in some measure, those scenes of sorrow and affliction they have to pass through.

It may be made of great utility in securing mutual benefits in families. Fathers may make provision for their children, and children for their aged parents.—What *duty* more demanding? What *benevolence* more touching and sublime? What *tie* more dear and binding? But alas! how often neglected: Neglect it no longer.

Let none omit to secure the privileges which are offered by this Company, to obtain Policies on your lives, for the benefit of your families, while you remain in health, and thus perpetuate your memory, and the blessings of competency, when you can no longer labor for their sustenance and support.

Morally considered, Life Insurance induces habits of economy, and strengthens the bonds of social duties.

While life and health lasts, an individual may be able to provide a maintainance for those who are near and dear to him, but when death, which must come upon all, severs the thread of his earthly existence, how consoling the reflection, that by his prudence and wisdom in effecting a life insurance, he had provided for their future wants, and placed them in circumstances of ease and comfort.

The practice of making small annual contributions to a life office, soon ceases to be felt as a burden, and all should cheerfully foregosome expensive but worthless present gratification, to enable them to add to the amount of these contributions, and thereby increase the future benefit of their families. This prudential foresight and considerate course, will erect a durable monument, which will be held in remembrance by survivors, to the end of their days, with feelings of affection and gratitude.

The cost of insurance, compared with the benefits secured, are now so trifling that it is marvelous that all who examine and investigate the subject do not immediately embrace it.

The Charter of this Company protects "*widows and orphans*" from the avarice and cruelty of merciless creditors, after they are deprived of their natural protector.

Many companies are now doing business, relying wholly upon their annual resources, unaided by fixed capital. It is manifest that if the revenues derived from premiums are inadequate to meet the liabilities, bankruptcy must follow, as the capital can not cover the losses, and at the same time reimburse the stock-holders. It follows that no institution can be in a sound and healthy condition, without its revenues independent of its capital, are equal to its wants. Our study has been directed to this point, and we have endeavored to shun both an excess and a deficiency of funds, believing both to be erroneous and injurious to the associates. Our rule is, to keep our expenses as low as a just economy will permit, and to fix our rates of premium where they will yield, as nearly as possible, an anual revenue sufficient to cover them and the losses.

It is in vain for a company to pretend to do with less available cash, and it is worse than idle to collect more. No financial arrangement which human ingenuity can devise, is capable of saving any company from the necessity of drawing from the assured, money enough to cover the expenses and losses. No matter how things are arranged, or how disguised—no matter what exhibitions there may be of dividends or profits, or what facilities are given by credits on paper—it must come to this result, and there can be no escape from it. The assured may set it down as an unquestioned fact, that the losses and expenses must be paid out of money contributed by themselves, or their policies will, in the end, prove worthless.

BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Many examples of the advantages of Life Assurance might be given, similar to the following:—

Mr. G. R., a mechanic of Concord, N. H., was assured in February, 1846, for $500, for the benefit of his wife, and died in September of the same year. But for this sum, his wife would have been left wholly destitute.

Mr. H. G., aged 37, by the payment of only $26,87, was assured, in February, 1846, for two thousand dollars, and died in October 1846, leaving a wife and two children, one of them an infant; thus making comfortable provision for their support.

Mr. B., of Providence, by the payment of $245,92 obtained a Policy to secure the sum of $5,000 due him by Mr. E. G. S., aged 57. By the death of his debtor in October of the same year, he realized the full amount of his debt, which he would not otherwise have done, as Mr. S., at his decease was insolvent, and would have left his friend and family embarrassed, but for the assurance effected on his life.

Mr. H., of New York, a merchant, aged 35 years, by the payment of $11,77, on the 1st of April, 1846, made provision for his wife to the amount of $1,000. His death occurred on October 20, a little more than six months after making the assurance. By the payment of this sum by this Company, it has essentially contributed to the comfort of his very interesting family.

Mr. H. P. H., of Worcester, a very respectable machinist, aged 44, by the payment of $73,44, assured the sum of $5,000 on his life, and in less than 9 months was taken with Typhus Fever, and died, leaving a widow and a large family of interesting children, who but for this provision would have been left destitute.

A gentleman in Boston, insured his life in January, for $2,000, for the benefit of his wife; in February his wife was taken ill; he left his bed, and went for the family physician; on his return, he seated himself in a chair and expired, apparently without a cause. He left a wife with four children, and a new born infant, with no estate but the policy of insurance, which was promptly paid.

A gentleman in good circumstances, living in Georgia, had repeatedly been urged and importuned by his wife, to make insurance on his life, which he always neglected to do. In time his affairs became embarrassed, and he ultimately failed—was taken sick, and when on his death bed, the neglect to do as his good wife often urged him, haunted his imagination, and rendered him most miserable; he sent for a friend and portrayed his woes, and their cause. When his affection from it a policy of $5,000 on her husband's life, which she had effected by paying the premium from her savings.

Complete your Life Insurance at Once. A mechanic called on one of our agents, and stated that he had a wife and five children, who (as he had no property,) must be beggars should he die. The agent prepared him an application for a life insurance, which he took home for his wife's signature, under an engagement to meet the physician the next morning at 9 o'clock, and complete the insurance. He neglected to do so, and four days after he was drowned, leaving his family unprovided for.

A clergyman of this city was solicited to make an insurance upon his life, which she consented to do.—The application and necessary certificates were filled out, and he carried them home, intending to complete the business the next day, but was over-persuaded to delay, until a sickness of only a few days terminated his life—thus leaving his widow destitute.

J. R. CHILDS,
Agent for Chicopee and vicinity.
☞ Office, No. 1, Cabot Hall Building. ☜

Railroad Arrangements.

CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Saturday, Oct. 1. 1853, Passenger Trains run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

LEAVE SPRINGFIELD,

For Greenfield, South Vernon, Brattleboro, Keene and Bellows Falls, at 8,05 A. M. and 1,45 P. M.

For Northampton, Holyoke and way stations, at 8,05 A. M., 12 M. 1,45 and 7,30 P. M.

For Chicopee Falls, at 8,30 A. M., 12 M. 4,00, and 6,35 P. M.

For Rutland, Burlington, Windsor, White River Junction, Wells River, St. Johnsbury, and White Mountains, Northfield, Montpelier, St. Albans, Ogdensburg, Rouse's Point and Montreal, at 8,05 A. M. and 1,45 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE

Bellows Falls at 8,55 A. M. and 2,20P. M.
Brattleboro " 9,50 " 3,15 "
Keene " 8,00 " 2,30 "
Greenfield, at 6,30 and 10,40 A. M., and 4,35 P. M.
Northampton, at 7,00, 8,55 and 11,30 A. M., and and 5,20 P. M.
Chicopee Falls, 9,10 A. M., and 1,00, 5.00. 7.00 P. M.

The train leaving Springfield for Northampton at 12M is a Freight Train, with Passenger car attached.

The train leaving Greenfield at 6,30 A. M., and Northampton at 8,55 A. M., is a Freight Train with Passenger car attached.

Stages leave Willimansett for So. Hadley, So. Hadley Falls, and Mount Holyoke Seminary, on the arrival of all regular trains from the North and South.

Leave Northampton for Amherst, Easthampton and Williamsburg, on the arrival of trains from the North and South; and from South Deerfield for Ashfield and Conway, on the arrival of the 1,45 P. M. train from Springfield.

Stages also leave Greenfield for Shelburne Falls, Colerain and Charlemont on the arrival of the 1.45 P. M. train from Springfield.

J. L. BRIGGS,
Master of Transportation.

WESTERN Railroad—Winter Arrangement.—Commencing MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1853. Passenger Trains leave Boston as follows:

For Albany, New York and Way Stations, at 7,30 A. M.

For New York and Albany, (Express Train,) A. M.

For New York. (Express Train,) 4,00 P. M.

For Springfield, Hartford and Northampton, 2,15 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE WORCESTER.

For New York and Albany, (Express Trains,) 9,25 A. M., and 5,25 P. M.

For Albany, New York and Way Stations, 9,30 A. M.

For Springfield, Hartford and Northampton, 4,15 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE SPRINGFIELD.

For Albany, 8,15 A. M., 12,45 and 7,15 P. M.

For Worcester and Boston, (Sec. Trains,) 8, 15 A. M., and 1,45 P. M.

For Worcester and Boston, (Express Trains,) 1,30 and 9,30 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE ALBANY.

For Springfield, Worcester and Boston, 7,15 A. M and 3,30 P. M.

Trains connect at Albany with the Albany and Schenectady, Troy and Greenbush and Hudson River Rail roads; at Chatham Four Corners with the Harlem and Hudson and Berkshire Railroads; at State Line with the Housatonic Railroad; at Pittsfield with the Pittsfield and North Adams, and Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroads; at Springfield, with the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, and Connecticut River Railroads; at Palmer, with the New London, Palmer and Willimantic Railroad; at Worcester, with the Providence and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, Norwich and Worcester Railroads.

HENRY GRAY, Supt.

NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRING FIELD RAILROAD.—On and after Monday Jan. 23, 1854, Passenger Trains leave Springfield daily (Sundays excepted, as follows:

At 7,00 A. M., 11,10 A. M., 1,00 P. M., and 7,10 P. M., for Hartford and New Haven, and 8,45 P. M. for Hartford.

The Trains leaving at 11,10 A. M. and 7,10 P. M. are Express Trains, and stop only at Hartford, Middletown Junction and Meriden; and connect at New Haven with Express Trains for New York.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

New Haven at 7,50 A. M., 11,10 A. M., 3,25 P. M and 7,10 P.M. Hartford at 6,45 A. M., 9,30 A. M, 12,25 P. M., 5,05 P. M., and 8,25 P. M.

The 7,00 A. M., and 1,00 P. M. trains from Springfield arrive in Hartford in time for the trains of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroads.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trains of the New York and New Haven Railroad leave New Haven on the arrival of each regular train from Springfield.

MIDDLETOWN RAILROAD.

Trains going north leave Middletown at 8,00 A. M. 11,20 A. M. 7,30 P. M.; going south leave at 8,00 A. M., 11,20 A. M., 1,50 P. M. and 7,30 P. M.

Returning, leave Berlin at 8,55 A. M., 12,20, 2,40, and 8,20 P. M. Connecting with the trains o the Hartford and New Haven Railroad at Berlin.

M. L. SIKES, Jr., Supt.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—New Winter Arrangement, commencing Jan. 2, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW-HAVEN FOR NEW YORK.

Accom.—At 5,30, 6,45, and 9,35 A.M., and 4 P. M. The 6,45 A. M. train receives passengers from Danbury Railroad at Norwalk.

The 9,35 A. M. train receives passengers from the Hartford, Springfield, New London, and Canal Rail roads at New Haven, and from the Naugatuck Rail roads at Bridgeport.

The 4 P. M. train receives passengers from the Hartford and Springfield Railroad at New Haven from the Naugatuck Railroad at Bridgeport, and from the Danbury Railroad at Norwalk.

Express—At 1,10 and 9,25 P. M., in connection with Express train from Boston, New London, and Canal Railroad, stopping at Briegeport, Norwalk and Standford.

Special trains leaves Norwalk at 6 A. M. for New York.

Housatonic Railroad.

Passengers for Housatonic Railroad will take the A. M. train to Bridgeport.

Danbury and Norwalk Railroad.

Passengers for the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad will take the 6,45 A. M. and 4 P. M trains to Norwalk

TRAINS FROM NEW YORK FOR NEW HAVEN.

Accom.—At 7,00, and 11,30 A. M., and 4,10 P. M.

Express—At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Boston, via New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Worcester, stopping at Stamford and Bridgeport.

The 8 A. M. train connects with Housatonic, Naugatuck, Canal and New London Railroads.

Local Express, to connect with Danbury, Naugatuck and New London Railroads—at 3 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport.

New Haven, Naugatuck Railroad, and Bridgeport Special Trains.

Leave Bridgeport for New Haven at 7,45 A. M. receiving passengers at Junction from Naugatuck Railroad from Waterbury. At 4 P. M. receiving passengers at Junction from Naugatuck Railroad from Winsted.

Leave New Haven at 10.15 A. M. for Bridgeport, and 5,30 P. M. for Norwalk, connecting at Junction with trains to Winsted over Naugatuck Railroad.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station Houses and principal Hotels.

Vice Pres. and Sup'ts. Office, 37 Canal st., New York.

Ass't Sup'ts Office, Station House, New Haven.

GEORGE W. WHISTLER, Jr., Supt.

DOCTOR YOURSELF

THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS

OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN

THE Fortieth Edition with One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people or those contemplating marriage. By *William Young M. D.* Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the *Æsculapius* to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the Pocket Æsculapius. Let no one suffering from a hacknied cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physicians, be another moment without consulting the Æsculapius. Have the married, or those about to be married, any impediment read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞ Any person sending Twenty-Five cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152, Spruce St., Philadelphia.

may 18-1y.

GEORGE KEEP,
Springfield Marble Works,

On Main Street, South of Bridge, Street
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has not sold out his business, as has been reported, but is still engaged in the above business, and ever ready to furnish Monuments, Tombs, and Headstones, and all kinds of Marble work, as cheap as any other establishment, at short notice.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

June 25-tf GEORGE KEEP.

NEW GOODS

For Fall & Winter Trade

R. B. JOHNSON & CO,

HAVE received, this week, a large lot of new

CLOTHS.

Black and Fancy

Cassimeres & Doeskins

Silk, Cashmere and Velvet

VESTINGS.

A great variety of

Gents Furnishing Goods

Ready made

CLOTHING.

Silk, Woollen and Cotton Flannel,

Undershirts and Drawers.

Fall Style of

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR KOSSUTH HATS

Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c. &c.

We pay particular attention to the manufacture of Custom clothing. All custom garments warranted to fit or no sale.

All the above Goods will be sold low for cash.

No. 3 Exchange Street, Chicopee.
No. 8 Holyoke House, Holyoke. Sept 24-tf

"A Splendid Remedy."

DEVINE'S COMPOUND

Pitch Lozenge.

The great remedy is at last discovered!

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that fell disease that so often brings woe to the homes of our land, vanish, as if by magic, before the Sovereign Remedy!

This is that which has so long been sought for and is in full faith offered to the public as a *certain cure* for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Costiveness, and Consumption, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures to be relied on, found in the circulars left with the agents—and the public may be assured we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth 'and nothing but the truth."

When the Lozenge is soft like a paste, it is then preferable for use, and acts beneficially on every part of the system and makes strength and vigor take the place of weakness and debility, and is admitted to be the cheapest, most efficient and pleasant remedy ever offered to the afflicted. Try it faithfully. Safe for the Infant or the Invalid to use.

Prepared by WM. DEVINES, the original discoverer, for S. D. FULLER & CO., 3 Tremont Temple, Boston, Proprietors.

The Depot for Dr. Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters; Dr. Hibbard's Pills and Circassian Balm; Fowler's "Macaronick," a sure cure for any kind of Piles; Yankee Extract, for erasing tar, paint or grease; Dr. Cornell's Pain Expeller; also a large variety of Popular Medicines—sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

Sold by C. F. Kent, and J. S. Bagg, Chicopee.

Oct 22-1y

S. W. PARSHLEY,

25 *Exchange Street.*

Just received and now opening

FIFTY CASES SUPERIOR HATS.

Besides Caps of all kinds, colors, qualities and sizes. We manufacture Hats to order, of the latest and most fashionable styles, and of the finest materials, which we warrant to please, and afford very cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes.

We are now receiving a large addition to our stock of Boots and Shoes, and can suit a Man or Boy to anything for an *understanding*; Large or Small Thick or Thin, high priced or low priced to meet the wants of the most fastidious.

Come Friends, "and let us reason together."

You want good goods, and want to be sure that you can find them, and not be obliged to pay an unreasonable price.

PARSHLEY

Has adopted the plan of selling the best article the market affords at a small advance from cost; and every day demonstrates the wisdom of this course by a largely increased patronage. Call soon, or there are "a few more left of the same sort."

Oct 8-tf

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Every land has hailed with
Xtacy this preparation whose
Intrinsic merits has introduced its
Curative powers to the notice of the whole
American people. Rheumatism of long duration,
Neuralgia, with its tortures, have yielded to its

Magical influence; cancers, contorted joints,
Ulcerated and swollen limbs that have
Suffered for years under the weight of disease,
Turn by its application to suppleness and health,
A remedy of such general usefulness that can restore
Newness of Action to the diseased nerves, arteries and
Glands of the human body, is worthy of high praise.

Let the rheumatic, halt, lame and palsied
Invalid examine its qualities, and they will
Not be disappointed. Years of study and
Investigation have enabled the proprietors of the
Mexican Mustang Liniment to furnish a remedy,
Extraordinary in its power over diseases,
No matter of how long standing—sold at
The agents in all parts of the Union.

A. G. Bragg & Co., Proprietors, 304 Broadway, N. York.

D. Taylor, Jr., General Agent, Boston.

Dec 10-1y

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of R. B. Johnson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

By the terms of Dissolution, W. E. Winworth is authorised to settle all accounts and pay all debts of the late firm.

W. E. WINTWORTH,
R. B. JOHNSON.

Chicopee, Feb. 1, 1854. Feb 10-tf