

The Weekly Journal.

Volume 3.

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POETRY.

The following, from "Diogenes," is a specimen of the manner in which the English papers are treating the blunders and evils of aristocratic misrule:

SONG OF THE PEEPAGE.

My Lord Tomnoddy, the son of an earl,
His hair is straight, but his whiskers curl;
His lordship's forehead is far from wide,
But there's plenty of room for the brain inside.
He writes his name with indifferent ease,
He is rather uncertain about the de-
But what does it matter, if two, or one,
To the earl of Fitzdottel's eldest son?
My Lord Tomnoddy to college went—
Much time he lost, much money he spent;
Rules and windows, and heads he broke—
Authorities winked—young men will joke!
He never peeped inside of a book—
In two years' time a degree he took;
And the newspapers vaunted the honors won—
By the earl of Fitzdottel's eldest son.
My Lord Tomnoddy come out in the world,
Waists were tight and rapiers curled,
Yngins languished, and matrons smiled—
'Tis true, his lordship is rather wild;
In very queer places he spends his life—
There's talk of some children by nobody's wife;
But we mustn't look close into what is done
By the earl of Fitzdottel's eldest son.
My Lord Tomnoddy must settle down—
There's a vacant place in the family town.
(It's time he should sow his eccentric oaks)
He hasn't the wit to apply for votes;
He can't learn his election speech,
Three phrases he speaks—a mistake in each!
And then breaks down—but the borough is won
For the earl of Fitzdottel's eldest son.
My Lord Tomnoddy prefers the guards,
(The house is a bore) so it's on the cards;
My Lord is a cornet at twenty-three,
A major at twenty-five he is—
He never drew sword except on drill;
The tricks of parade he has learned but ill—
A lieutenant colonel at thirty-one—
Is the earl of Fitzdottel's son.
My Lord Tomnoddy is thirty-four;
The earl can last but a few years more.
My Lord in the peer's will take his place,
For majesty's councils his words will grace.
Office he'll hold and patronage away;
Fortune and lives he will vote away;
And what are his qualifications?—One!
He's the earl of Fitzdottel's eldest son!

For the *Chicopee Journal*.

THOUGHTS.

If there's any sunshine,
Let your spirit find it;
Gaze not on life's shadow—
Never, never mind it!
If your path has flowers,
Gather them to-day,
Lest the winds, to-morrow,
Give them to decay.
Why should you go drooping
When the birds are ever merry,
Gathering every thorn,
Leaving every berry;
Looking down forever
In the dark before you,
When the stars and angels
Sing forever o'er you.
Time is but a river,
Eternity a wide stream;
Every wave doth bear us on
Near and nearer heaven.
Sweeter flowers and sunnier groves
In the future blossom;
Earth's tasks night but faded things
To her joyous bosom.
Let the eyes of innocence
Brighten in its sadness,
Gazing on the beautiful
Only in its gladness;
Turn away from loathsome things,
Hope a sunny morn;
They are vile who love to turn
Days to nights of sorrow.
Fearing, loathing night but sin,
Gather all life's honey,
All the flowers that cluster thick
By the streamlets sunny.
Not in vain the earnest soul
Calldth at heaven's portal;
All the lovely things of earth
There shall be immortal.

W. G. B.

WHAT THE INQUISITION COST SPAIN.—Prescott, in his recently published two volumes of the history of Philip II. of Spain, says:—"Spain might now boast that the stain of heresy no longer defiled the hem of her garment. But at what a sacrifice was this purchased! Not merely by the sacrifice of the lives and fortunes of a few thousand of the existing generations, but by the disastrous consequences entailed for ever on the country. Folded under the dark wing of the inquisition, Spain was shut out from the light which in the 16th century broke over the rest of Europe, stimulating the nations to greater enterprise in every department of knowledge. The genius of the people was rebuked and their spirit quenched under the malignant influence of an eye that never slumbered, of an unseen arm ever raised to strike. How could there be freedom of thought where there was no freedom of utterance, or freedom of utterance where it was as dangerous to say too little as too much? Freedom can not go along with fear. Every way, the mind of the Spaniard was in fetters."

HAVOC OF SOME MODERN BATTLES.

The numbers killed and wounded in battle are no full index to the loss of life in war, and seldom comprise one-fourth of its actual victims; but the following figures, taken from "Allison's History of Europe," will give some glimpses of the terrible reality, and show its havoc to have been here tofore greater, even than now in the Crimea:

The Bridge of Lodi. The Austrians lost 2,000 killed and wounded. The French loss was also 2,000.

Arcola. The Austrians lost in killed and wounded, 18,000. —French loss, 15,000.

The Nile (sea fight). Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded. The French lost 5,225 men killed and wounded, besides 3,005 prisoners, and thirteen ships out of seventeen engaged in action.

The Bay of Aboukir. The Turks had 9,000 engaged; the French, 8,000. The Turks lost every man of the 9,000 in killed, wounded, or prisoners.

Trebia. During three days that this battle continued, the French lost 12,000 men in killed and wounded; and the allies about the same number.

Regarding the campaign of 1799, the same writer observes:—"In a little more than four months, the French and allied armies had lost nearly half of their collective forces, those cut off, or irretrievably mutilated by the sword, being about 116,000 men.

Novi. The allies lost 7,000 in killed and wounded; and 12,000 prisoners. The French lost 7,300 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners.

Engers. Loss in killed and wounded, on each side (the French and allies) 7,000 men.

Marengo. The Austrians lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners; the French lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.

Hohenlinden. The Austrians lost 14,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 9,000.

Austerlitz. The allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed and wounded, or prisoners; the French lost only (1) 12,000.

Maida. One of the most remarkable battles on record. The French, out of 7,500 men engaged, had 700 killed, between 3,000 and 4,000 wounded, and 100 prisoners; the British lost only 44 killed, and 284 wounded.

Jena and Auerstadt. The Prussians lost about 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners. The French lost 14,000 in killed and wounded.

Eylau. In this terrific engagement, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 30,000.

Friedland. Russia lost 17,000 in killed and wounded; France, 8,000.

Wagram. The Austrians and the French each lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded.

Talavera. After two days' fighting, the British lost 6,268. The French lost 8,794.

Albuera. The French loss was 8,000; that of the allies nearly 7,000—the British alone having lost 4,300 out of 7,500 engaged. When the muster of the British was called after the battle, only three privates and one drummer answered to their names.

Salamanca. The allies lost 5,200 men; the French, 14,000.

Smolenski. The French loss was 17,000; that of the Russians, 10,000.

Borodino. "The most murderous and obstinately disputed battle on record."—The French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000; the Russians lost about the same number.

"The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign were not more than 35,000 men, out of an army of 500,000 men."

Lutzen. The French lost 18,465, and the allies 15,763.

Bautzen. The French lost 25,794, the allies 15,211.

Dresden. The allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,782; the French lost 12,476.

Leipsic. The battle lasted three days. Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals, and about 60,000 men. The allies lost 1,792 officers, and 40,688 men.

Vitoria. The French lost 7,472, and the allies 5,178 killed and wounded.

Toulouse. The French lost 6,533 in killed and wounded; the allies, 4,588.

'BE DILIGENT IN BUSINESS.'

Franklin has somewhere said that he owed a considerable share of his success in life to the impression made upon him, while yet a boy at home, by a passage in the book of Kings, that those who were "diligent in business" should stand in the presence of princes. It is well known that few men were more industrious. It is equally well known that, while he began his career as a poor boy, he lived to be an honored ambassador at the court of the proudest monarch in christendom. He was an example, therefore, of the liberal fulfillment of the text.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

Not long since a gentleman was traveling in one of the counties of Virginia, and about the close of the day stopped at a public house to obtain refreshments and spend the night. He had been there but a short time, before an old man alighted from his gig, with the apparent intention of becoming his fellow guest at the same house. As the old man drove up, he observed that both of the shafts of his gig were broken, and that they were held together by withes formed from a bark of a hickory sapling. Our traveler observed further that he was plainly clad, and his knee buckles were loosened, and that something like negligence prevailed his dress. Conceiving him to be one of the honest yeomanry of our land, the courtesies of strangers passed between them, and they entered the tavern. It was about the same time that an addition of three or four young gentlemen was made to their number, most, if not all of them, of the legal profession. As soon as they became conveniently accommodated, the conversation was turned by one of the latter upon an eloquent harangue that had that day been displayed at the bar. It was replied by the other, that he had witnessed, the same day, a degree of eloquence no doubt equal, but that it was from the pulpit.—Something like a sarcastic rejoinder was made to the eloquence of the pulpit, and an able and warm altercation ensued, in which the merits of the Christian religion became the subject of discussion. From six o'clock until 11 the young champions wielded the sword of argument, adducing with ingenuity and ability everything that could be said pro and con. During this protracted period, the old gentleman listened with all the meekness and modesty of a child, as if he was adding new information to the stores of his own mind; or perhaps he was observing with philosophic eye the faculties of the youthful mind, and how new energies are evolved by repeated action, or perhaps with patriotic emotion, he was reflecting upon the future destinies of his country, and on the rising generation upon whom these future destinies must devolve; or, perhaps, with a sentiment of moral and religious feeling, he was collecting an argument which (characteristic of himself) no art would be able to elude, and no force to resist: At last, one of the young men remarking that it was impossible to combat with long and established prejudices, whirled round, and with some familiarity, exclaimed, "well, my old gentleman, what think you of these things?" "If" said the traveler, "a streak of vivid lightning had at that moment crossed the room, their amazement could not have been greater than it was at that followed."

FRANKLIN'S SHARE OF HIS SUCCESS.

Franklin has somewhere said that he owed a considerable share of his success in life to the impression made upon him, while yet a boy at home, by a passage in the book of Kings, that those who were "diligent in business" should stand in the presence of princes. It is well known that few men were more industrious. It is equally well known that, while he began his career as a poor boy, he lived to be an honored ambassador at the court of the proudest monarch in christendom. He was an example, therefore, of the liberal fulfillment of the text.

But he was not the only man who realized its truth. We doubt, indeed, if any man ever succeeded in life, who was not diligent in business. The supposed instances to the contrary, so often popularly quoted, invariably prove fallacious when rigidly examined. Curran, the great Irish orator, was said to have eloquence native born. But, on the contrary, he has left it on record, that he took the greatest pains to perfect his elocution, his gestures, and his knowledge of law. Burke, the British Cicero, built up the edifice of his fame, by slow, persevering, laborious effort. The late Stephen Girard amassed his colossal fortune by assiduous attention to business. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun all worked hard. And Napoleon the first, who was a born genius, if ever man was, achieved most of what he did by unceasing labor, often dictating to several secretaries at once, and always tiring out everybody about him.

If these great men achieved distinction only by their diligence in business, or even if this, as none can deny, was the principal cause of their success, how can those of inferior abilities expect to prosper, unless they follow the same example? He who neglects his business will soon find his business neglecting him. Ability, without industry, will not do. Men who think to succeed by doing half a day's work, must sooner or later go to the wall. There is but one way to rise; it is to be always diligent. The merchant, who leaves his store to take a "social drink," the mechanic, who stops work to have a "blue Monday"; the professional man, who goes off on parties of pleasure, and misses the chance of clients or patients calling—all these either fail utterly in life at last, as is the case in nine examples out of ten, or fall short of that complete success which they might otherwise have obtained. The old fable of the tortoise, who beat the hare to the goal, because the latter stopped so often, is realized every day and hour in life. The adage, "slow but sure," is verified continually by experience. Even genius itself has been said by no less a thinker than Sir James Mackintosh, to be only another name for industry. Go and ask of the scores of beggared old men, who, once prosperous, now eat the bread of dependence, what it was that ruined them, and they will answer, if honest, "because we were not diligent."

It is a young man, just starting in life, who should especially lay this truth to heart. They must not foolishly suppose, because they see their rich employers dining in fine houses, dressing expensively, doing little hard work, or lavishing time or money in other ways, that they also may do the same. If their superiors had not been diligent in early life, they never have earned the means to live luxuriously. A clerk is not the head of a firm, or an apprentice a master mechanic. By "diligence in business" thousands of poor lads have risen to opulence, and come at last to have all the leisure they desired. But tens of thousands, who could not wait to enjoy life till they had won the right to do it by "diligence in business," have gone hopelessly down, in the full meridian of existence, like the crew of a leaky ship, sinking in sight of harbor, because they ate and drank and made merry, when they should have been working at the pumps.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"ONLY ONE."—One hour lost in the morning, by lying in bed, will put back and may frustrate all the business of the day. One hole in the fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix it at once. One unruly animal will teach all others in its company bad tricks. One drinker will keep a family poor and in trouble. "One sinner destroyeth much good."

Hanging in Old Times.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following incidents.—While John Hancock was governor of the commonwealth, Rachel Wall was hung in Boston for highway robbery. Her offense consisted in twitching from the hand of another female a bonnet worth 75 cents, and running off with it. The most urgent applications for her pardon were unsuccessful. I mention this not to the disparagement of the governor. He doubtless acted from a sense of duty, thinking it best for the community, that the laws of the land, however frightfully severe, while they were laws—should be executed. A lad of 18 years of age was hung in Salem for arson, during the administration of governor Strong, similar appeals in his favor being considered and over-ruled. Yet the intelligence and humanity, alike of the executive and of the council, notwithstanding the result arrived at in both these instances, were unquestionable.

Within the same period, a gentleman of this city saw a girl of 17 hung in London for stealing a silver pitcher. Edward Yule Brown was hung in Boston for burglary committed in the house of Captain Osias Goodwin, in Charter street, and stealing therefrom sundry articles.—I once owned a set of the Old Daily Trials, (1765, 1825,) embraced in a series of, perhaps, fifty quarto volumes. The earliest of these volumes containing the details of the trial of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, for forgery, whose touching appeal for mercy, here recorded, was fruitlessly enforced by the splendid eloquence of Johnson. In a later volume, eight separate capital convictions are recorded as one day's job of a single tribunal, the culprits being all boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen, and their offenses petty thefts.

One case I remember of peculiar judicial atrocity. A young girl of 17 was indicted for stealing a roll of ribbon worth three shillings. The prosecutor's testimony was to this effect: "The prisoner came into my shop and bought some ribbon—I saw her secretly take this also. I personally knew her, and was on the most friendly and sociable terms with her. When she left the shop I accompanied her, and offered her my arm, which she accepted.—We chattered together. As we reached the corner of the street leading to the Bow street office, I turned toward it. She said she was going in another direction, and bade me good morning; I said to her, 'No! you are going with me! I saw you steal a piece of ribbon!' She immediately implor'd me for God's sake to overlook it, and restored me the article. I said to her that I had lost many things in this way, and was resolved to make her an example.—That I was determined to have her life!" And he got it. I can never forget how my blood boiled as I read the testimony of this cold hearted wretch. In view of the judgment of a merciful God, far rather, it seemed to me, would I have been in the place of that poor, frail, erring girl, even on the scaffold, than in the place of her heartless accuser.

I rose from the perusal of these volumes, horror-struck with the continuous record of irreconcilable legal cruelty. It seemed to me that the seventy thousand hangings in the reign of Henry VIII, were matched by an equally long list of persons condemned to be hung in the reign of George III. Since this time, much has been done in England by Romilly, Brougham, Mackintosh and Sidney Smith, and as much, perhaps more, by kindred philanthropists on this side of the Atlantic.

The editor of the Albany Evening Journal tells the following story, and draws a moral from it which young men should remember. A little fellow who put on a pair of skates for the first time, paid the usual penalty. Having hurt himself somewhat by the fall which he received, his brother advised him to 'give it up.' "No, I shan't give it up," was the reply; "I can learn to skate, and I will learn." And at it he went, with an energy and determination which bade defiance to apparent impossibilities. In twenty years from this time that little fellow, if he lives, will have made his mark somewhere. A boy who will not "give up" a difficult job, but who will do it because he feels conscious that he can do it, has the ring of the true metal of manhood in his composition.

Benefits of Advertising.

The Toledo Blade gives the following example of the benefits of advertising.—They deserve the special attention of business men: Some ten years since, when Detroit was but very little, if any larger, than Toledo, two young men, strangers, opened a dry goods store. They were from the east; where the true principle of advertising is understood better than at the west. Having taken a store centrally situated, they opened with the determination of expending their entire profits, except rent and clerk hire, for the first year, in advertising and printing. They did so, expending about \$1400. The next year they set apart half their profits for the same purpose, but long before the year expired, the senior partner told the writer of this article that they could not expend as much as they had anticipated, for the only reason that they could find no place to use it.

Every paper in the state, almost, contained their business notices, while their circulars, handbills and cards were scattered broadcast. In this way they have gone on expending annually about four thousand dollars, until their business has so increased that they occupy ten sale rooms, each one hundred feet in depth by 25 in width, and giving employment to nearly one hundred clerks. One of their partners told us that their business the past year amounted to a trifling over a million and a half of dollars, leaving them a net profit, over all expenses, of over fifty thousand dollars.

Another is the case of a gentleman who commenced business in the same town, but four years since, with only a capital of about five thousand. He followed very much in the wake of the first mentioned firm, expending annually over a thousand dollars, until his business had increased to the large sum of over sixty thousand dollars per annum. At least once a month a handbill is thrown into every house in the city, informing the citizens where goods can be obtained at a fair rate, while for fifty miles in the country may be seen posted on barns and fences, on sheds and in stores, his flaming handbills.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—Faith in his star is his all-dominating conviction.—Louis XI. had not firmer reliance on his leaden angels than Louis Napoleon on a certain "lucky penny;" he got from a Norwood gipsy, representing herself as the grand-daughter of that zingaro who foretold that Josephine would be an empress. Describing his acquisition of that enchanted coin, one day, shortly after his escape from Ham, when a very disconsolate looking man about town here, and being asked what he thought would become of him, he replied, he had not the smallest doubt the predictions of the fortune teller would be fulfilled, that he should become emperor of the French, the arbiter of Europe, and—die by the hand of a woman! How ridiculous! you exclaim. Well, is it any more so than his whole career for the last seven years would have sounded, if spoken of as a thing of possibility seven years ago?—*Liverpool Albion.*

AN OLD FOX.—A person had for many years owned a fox, on whom he set much value on account of his docility. One day he made his escape, and his owner pursued him, but could not get a sight of him. At length he met a stammering fellow, and asked him with much haste and earnestness: "Have you seen my fox?" "D-d-d-d-d-d-d-ha-ha-ha have a l-l-long b-b-bu-bu-bu-bu tail?" "Yes; which way did he go, tell me?" "We-ver-well; d-d-did he have a great l-l-long p-p-pe-peaked nose?" "Yes; y; s; blast your picture! tell me where he went!" "N-n-now I v-v-vow you, I guess I-I-ha-ha-ha't seen him!"—*Norfolk Advertiser.*

GROSS SUPERSTITION.—At the execution of Hubbard, a few days ago, in Wabash county, in this state, for the murder of the French family, after he was entirely dead, the inclosure was taken down, and five hundred persons went in and touched him, giving their reasons for so doing, that it would in the future protect them from witchcraft. The rope that he was hung with, the crowd afterwards took, cut it up in small pieces, and divided it out among them, to act as a charm in protecting them in the future from ague and all other diseases. Truly this is the quintessence of superstition.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.*

The Weekly Journal.

CHICOPEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1856.

S. M. PERRYMAN & Co., are the Agents for the Journal, and are authorized to receive Advertisements...

JAMES C. PRATT, Editor.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The last steamer brings intelligence that Spain has joined the allies against Russia, on condition that France and England shall protect her interests in Cuba.

Peace prospects seem to be dissipated, and the belligerents must continue to fight—fight till they are tired—till colossal national debts are created, the male population of Europe vastly reduced, and salt peter exhausted.

The war has already caused Alexander to abolish serfdom in Poland. There is a great result, not chalked out in the programme. Napoleon begins to feel uneasy; his people are getting turbulent;

BE CAREFUL WITH COTTON DRESSES.—The editor of the New York Sunday Times mentions that, during the past week, on looking over his exchange papers, he counted no less than eleven infants, within a circle of three hundred miles, that have perished in the flames.

DOUGLAS JERROLD HAS A SON IN NEW YORK, who has emigrated with the intention of connecting himself with the American newspaper press.

It is said that the cordon of Cossacks along the Russian frontiers towards Austria is so close, that the men are literally in ball of each other.

In 11 years, there have been 311,452 miles of telegraph constructed in America.

No SPEAKER YET!

CHICOPEE NEWS.

Rev. Mr. Rodden said many good things, and also some which we can not by any means indorse, in his lecture on Tuesday evening, upon "The Christian and pagan woman."

The lecturer thought that our free schools tended to "barbarism." Perhaps so; but it is a kind of "barbarism," thank heaven, that will one day rule the world, and destroy tyranny, in whatever shape it presents itself.

The lecturer denounced England. That nation, in our opinion, has many faults and many virtues. Johnny Bull has been at times tyrannical for the same reason that religious organizations have been so in past ages—she has had the power to be—the same reason that led Charles X to order the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Peace prospects seem to be dissipated, and the belligerents must continue to fight—fight till they are tired—till colossal national debts are created, the male population of Europe vastly reduced, and salt peter exhausted.

Mr. R. is a man of ability; and we are glad he gave the lecture he did. People need variety; and should hear all sides. Many condemn Catholicity who do not know the difference between a religious creed and a comic almanac.

The next lecture will be on Wednesday evening, by Rev. T. Starr King of Boston. On Saturday, the house of Otis Chapman, in Chicopee Falls, took fire in the attic, and the building was damaged to the amount of about \$400 before the flames were extinguished.

The directors of the Dwight and Perkins corporations have petitioned the legislature that the two be united in one.

Mr. Hall's poem before the Debating Society, upon the American revolution, was universally liked. Commencing with the causes of the war, he followed the track of history to England's final discomfiture, interspersing the poetical record with gems of wit, and indicating, throughout the whole, a deep love for America and her institutions.

And thus with a strong and hearty pull Our troops overthrew the great John Bull. The shout of joy throughout the nation Made the old chap roar with sheer vexation; He raised his head and shook his horns As he felt us dance upon his corrus. His anger's now no avail—

He may shake his head and lash his tail; Let him roar and bellow with his might, He got the worst in that ere fight, And as we tramped upon his toes, We put a ring in the old chap's nose.

Peace was proclaimed on land and sea; The treaty made, and we were free— Free to pass laws of our own making, Free to salt our pork and eat our bacon; Free to raise our taxes too, Free to taste the "mountain dew," Free from Britain's grasping paws; Free to represent the state, Free to be little, or be great; Free with fear or cold to shiver; Free to row up great Salt river; Free in politics to mix, Free to tattle the river Styx; Free to live at our ease, Or loaf as much as we "darn please."

The nation stands out strong to-day, With forces great on land and sea; The powers of earth shall e'er respect her While she has bold arms to protect her. Let the enemy rave and the bigot rant If she does justice to the immigrant; She has become a powerful nation By inviting and protecting immigration. She can't afford a bay to place On any men of any race, For "all are equal," all are free To argue, differ or agree. She has high hopes, she has no fears— In union yet she'll live for years. No foreign foe shall ever dare To soil our shore, that is our prayer. We'll put our trust in the Most High— For union let us live or die.

The society passed the following resolves after the delivery of the poem:

Resolved—That the thanks of this society be presented to Patrick Hall, Esq. for the able and interesting poem delivered to us this evening.

Resolved—That Mr. Hall be, and hereby is, made a member of this society.

Mr. L. Jenks intends to emigrate west in the spring. We refer our reader to his advertisement, in another column.

Those who wish to improve their handwriting can do so by taking lessons of W. G. Brown, No. 28, Dwight street.

Mr. E. W. Clapp will also, at the urgent solicitation of many persons, commence a writing school in Atlantic Hall, Tuesday eve. He is a first rate penman.

Rev. Mr. Rodden gave a second lecture in Cabot Hall, Wednesday evening, upon the eastern war. It was able and interesting. He thought Catholics should sympathize with the western powers.

We learn that Mr. Phillips' ball, on Thursday eve, passed off in fine shape.

Look at Brown's advertisement. He has a big pile of valentines, of every possible description.

The next meeting of the Debating Society will be on Friday eve. We find the following in the Republican:

"GRAND BRONZE CASTING AT CHICOPEE.—We have several times during the progress of the work, informed our readers concerning the colossal statue of Washington modeled by H. K. Brown, and during the past six months, in process of casting at the foundry of the Ames Co., Chicopee. We are happy now to record the successful termination of the work, which took place on Monday afternoon, under the most exciting circumstances. The immense work has been cast in fragments, and that one just finished is the largest and most difficult of the whole, namely, the entire body of the horse. As the preparation of the mold has required considerable time and great care, and as many hazards attend the execution of such a work, the hour appointed for the trial was one of no small interest to the contractors and those employed upon it. About 100 persons had gathered from the neighboring shops to witness the scene, wholly unprepared, however, for what followed. Soon after the hot metal began to flow into the mold, it commenced spitting with great rapidity, from every crevice in the mold, and in all directions. The workmen who stood upon and around it, were enveloped in a shower of liquid fire, which burned their hands and faces, and set fire to their garments, while the spectators fled in terror from the building. Mr. Ames, who was near by, ran in at this moment, and was so appalled at the sight, that he wished to have the work abandoned. But the foreman of the shop, Mr. Lanckton, anticipating some trouble, had agreed with his workmen not to give up the object of their long endeavors, if a desperate endeavor could save it. With courage that deserves great praise, they persevered and filled the mold, escaping with only slight injuries. We saw the monster horse, headless and limbless, lifted from his bed, yesterday, and it was hailed as an entire success. The contractors may well congratulate themselves over their work, for it is the first and only achievement of the kind made in this country, and perhaps nowhere else, but in Munich, Bavaria, could so large a piece of bronze statuary be cast."

From a Chicopee Falls Correspondent. MR. PRATT—I am glad that the directors, or stockholders, of the Conn. river railroad are beginning to open their eyes; but Mr. Crownshield is not on the right track, in my humble opinion. My opinion is, that the whole thing has been badly managed. I may be prejudiced, but if the whole concern is managed like the Chicopee Falls branch, ten years will see its track plowed up. Talk about its not pay-

ing!—it never will pay until its officers are made to see that the public are to be cared for, as well as the stockholders. The first year the Chicopee Falls branch was opened, with its fine cars and locomotive, pleasant conductor and accommodating trains, and fare at less than three cents per mile, I asked did it not pay? Read the report, you who are so wise with your "one horse ideas." Then the citizens of Chicopee Falls and Chicopee were proud of it; they were accommodated; they took an interest in its welfare. Now, its management and equipment is a by-word and hissing to every one. The livery stable keepers are the only ones who are satisfied with it. The trains do not run to intersect or meet any other trains; and the management seems to be to arrange their running so that the public shall not be accommodated.

If the managers of the road think the public will patronize their "one horse car," when there is any other possible mode of conveyance, they are mistaken in their views. In fact, it seems to me that there have been no managers to the concern for the past year or two.

One word of advice:—Put on trains that are respectable; run your trains to accommodate the public; reduce your fare to what it should be—and your next report will be more satisfactory. PUBLIC. Chicopee Falls, Jan., 1856.

For the Chicopee Journal. All Ready! Go Ahead!

These phrases are said to picture the European and our own national characteristics. While they look for the consequences, we are ready to try the experiment. While they look to see where they shall land, we take the leap. This impatience grows upon us. Cross a city ferry, and you will find men and boys ready to spring upon the drop, although a misstep may cost them their lives, and the utmost they can save will be fifteen seconds in time—

A railroad train is about to start, and we wish to go ahead. But how many things must be watched before it can be safely done? If there is a deficiency of water in the boiler, if there is a rail loose upon the track, or a draw-bridge open; if a brakeman is drunk, or a switch-tender is careless, your journey may end differently from your plan.

A party of young men wish to fire a salute, but they can not wait for their cannon to cool between the charges, or they will not ask whether the piece is safe; so an explosion comes, and just becomes earnest.

A boy is very anxious to quit school. He wants to go ahead and do something in the world. But is he ready for a fair start? Has he laid in those stores which the voyage of life requires? The other day, a member of an old firm said to us:—"There is a young man whom we assisted to obtain a store, and secure a stock of goods; but he must fail. He has no capacity to manage business." He was not ready to go ahead. The talent was given, but he could not use it. Here is a young man who intends to go to the west. But has he the physical, mental, spiritual build which an emigrant needs? Will society be stronger for him? How many young men are dropped, and never heard of again?

There is a man who would like office. He would like to be sent to the legislature. He is elected. But what can he do there? He will not be allowed to whistle, and what else can he do? Is he qualified to speak upon any important measure? Is he ready to go ahead?

You would pass a law. But are the community ready for it? The law is only a moral thermometer. The glass does not make it hot or cold; it only tells you which it is. So the law is of worth only as an expression of the thoughts and feelings of men. If you were to make a law that a mother should not kiss her infant, who would obey it? You can tie wax fruit to any tree you please. But the question is—is the tree sound, and will it bear good fruit, which shall nourish man or beast? Many people are very nervous about the Catholic church. The simple question is,—are our people ready to receive the Romish church as an expression of their Christianity? If they are ready, in some form we fancy they will get it. But if it does not suit our moods of thought, if it does not harmonize with the spirit of our popular life, then we may just as well keep cool as to be afraid our house will burn down because there is a fire fly in the garden.—For ourselves, we confess that we like to go ahead, and believe that such is our true work; but before we start, we like to be all ready.

THE PRESIDENT AND KANSAS. On Thursday, the president sent a message to the senate concerning Kansas matters. He condemns the course of the Missourians and of the emigrant aid companies, and also says that the acts of the Missouri-Kansas legislature must be obeyed.—He opposes the action of the people in reference to the state constitution, &c., &c.

A SPECULATION.—Of the 2,700,000 acres of land granted by the state to aid the construction of the Illinois central railroad, over two million acres yet remain unsold. Taking the sales made since the land-office of the company opened in this city, as a test, the funds realized from lands alone, will not fall far short of \$45,000,000! It is now thought that the road completed and fully equipped will be clear profit to the company; to say nothing of the \$20,000,000 of money that will in due time be piled up in their treasury.

TROY AND GREENFIELD RAILROAD.—We are enabled to state from the best authority, that the works on the Troy and Greenfield railroad will be immediately resumed, and as speedily as possible pushed to completion; responsible parties in Philadelphia having become associated with Mr. Sorrell in the contract. Mr. Sorrell, Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Lane, three of the parties concerned, intend to take up their residence in this town, until the work is completed.—Greenfield Gazette.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT PORTO RICO.—A letter from St. Thomas, dated Dec. 18th, states that accounts received there from St. Johns, P. R., are to the effect that business was utterly prostrated by the ravages of the cholera, the number of cases so far in that city, according to the official statement, being 3,500, with the large per centage of 1,599 deaths. The disease had not spread in the surrounding country to any great extent.

The Red river hunters number 2000 men. Their women and children number 3000 souls. They have 1800 carts, and range with them from the Moose river valley to the Red river of the north, and each year in June and July and again in October and November, carry off to the settlements at Pembina and in the English territory, at least 2,500,000 pounds of buffalo meat dried, or in the form of pemican.

CATS IN DEMAND AT HIGH PRICES.—The city of Kars, in Asiatic Turkey, was actually starved into submission to the Russians. A letter written, before the city surrendered, says that a number had perished of hunger, and that cats to be used as food were in demand at one hundred piastres each.

MEXICO.—A railroad is to be constructed from Vera Cruz, to the city of Mexico. The work will cost \$12,000,000, of which one half has been subscribed by firms in the city of Mexico. It will be commenced in March, and built not upon construction bonds, but on bona-fide capital.

Marblehead annually manufactures some 300,000 pairs of boots and shoes, that are valued at over a million dollars. They have 2,565 persons—1080 males, and 1485 females, employed in the business. They have found it for their advantage to have fewer fishing vessels and more shoe shops.

SHIP BUILDING AT BUFFALO.—During the year 1855, there were built at Buffalo 31 vessels; tonnage 7520; cost \$384,000.—There are now under contract and on the stocks, 87 vessels; tonnage 15,735; cost \$930,500. The number of men regularly employed in all the yards is 1200.

The value of stone quarried in Rockport for building purposes last year, was a quarter of a million dollars. There are some 300 men constantly at work on the ledges, and twenty sloops are all the time employed to carry it away.

TUNNAGE.—By a late official report, the tonnage of the United States is now greater than that of Great Britain, hitherto the largest commercial nation in the world.

COTTON IN UTAH.—The Deseret News says that beautifully white, fine, and silky cotton has been raised at Santa Clara, in Utah, which a Virginian says is as good as any he ever saw.

LEGISLATURE.—The doings of the legislature during the past week are devoid of interest—no business of public importance having been transacted.

Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, has been elected U. S. senator from Mississippi, for the term of six years from March 4, 1857.

The Bee says the Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican is Wm. S. Robinson, one of the editors of the Telegraph.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, the people are luxuriating in an atmosphere 29d. below zero. That will do for a mild climate.

The Maine legislature has just repealed the "personal liberty law" passed by its predecessor of last year.

It is stated that ten generals of the U. S. army have died since the termination of the Mexican war.

The present estimate of the population of China is four hundred millions.

"Earth's noblest empire is the last."

From our New York Correspondent. New York, Jan. 22, 1856.

The late "cold term" may be very properly named also "the term of sorrow," for it has brought mourning to the hearth-stones of many a happy family in this and other lands. The storms which ushered in the year, have strewn our Atlantic coast with wrecks to an amount unprecedented. The shores of Long Island and New Jersey are almost as fatal to the hardy sailor as the uninhabited and desert coast of Africa, notwithstanding the appropriations of money by Congress, and the efforts of the philanthropists of this city. The great ocean, in its wrath, mocks the appliances and equipments of man, and yet it seems as though man's genius, hitherto so triumphant over the elements, might yet discover some mode of lessening the dangers of shipwreck upon the sandy beaches of our eastern shores.—But a few hundred yards of safe transport from a stranded vessel, and many a valuable life would be preserved. There is a noble field here for the exercise of the inventive genius of our land, and appropriate incentives would develop its energies. Those who live in the interior, afar from the "dangers of the seas," scarcely feel the full measure of the terrible anxiety of those who reside here, and whose dear ones are rovers on the deep. It is to be hoped that our legislators, both state and national, will remember the dangers of ships and seamen as they approach their native shores, and will fact with energy in providing them the means of rescue and salvation from the raging storms of the winter.

The supply of all sorts of wild game to the markets of New York is very large. Venison, bear, moose, and all the large and small birds are in abundance. In fact, every article of domestic consumption is so abundant, that prices are tending rapidly downward. Board is considerably cheaper than it was six months since, and the year is opening with every prospect of plenty and prosperity to all interests.

Our model Mayor is in danger. His bad temper is about to spoil his good character.—The board of supervisors did not choose to elect him their president, and he throws himself on his dignity, and will not assemble them. Great men should never let their angry passions rise. The wheels of government should never be clogged by the interference of private feelings.

The epidemic of legislative disorganization, which has attacked so many of our public bodies during the winter, is happily subsiding, with the exception of the congress. A few days will probably witness a union of discordant elements there, in the election of a speaker. John Wheeler, of New York, is spoken of as one who will be likely to surmount all the difficulties of the case.

"The glow and the flow," so eloquently and prophetically written by Eternal M., the clerk of the weather, have not yet been realized. When the glow does come, we shall have a flow with a vengeance. Our streets are yet full of snow, and sleighs are running, though not so merrily as at first. The horses are giving out, the pockets are collapsing, the shouts are feeble, and safety has worn of the edge of enjoyment. So welcome "the glow and the flow!" And then welcome, sweet Valentine's day, "when birds begin to mate," and then the drying winds of March, and soon the showers of April and the flowers of May, and thus we shall be ushered again into the warm sunlight of glorious summer.

The American party of New Jersey, have just held a state convention, and have put in a strong caveat against the nomination of Geo. Law. "Live oak," however, thrives in New York.

The total immigration to this port, from January 1 to 16th ult., was 1,296. During the same time in 1855, it amounted to 5,555. It is probable that the same decrease will mark the balance of the year. Europe needs her sons at home, and America can get along without any additions from abroad.

"He lives by his wits" is a remark not intended, by any means, to be complimentary, and yet how large a proportion of mankind might truly be said to live by their wits. The enterprising merchant, the keen lawyer, the successful politician, as well as the sharp financier, the shrewd speculator, and the great contractor, belong to this class. The great levitation of success boast of "ability," and impute "wit" only to the small fry who are maintaining a doubtful struggle for life and position.—But is the same thing after all. Col. Parker H. French is a notable instance of one who has lived by his wits, and though for a time he belonged to the pan fish, he is now "very like a whale."

THE FIRST ALARM. When the dread fire-bell shakes the air, And upward shoots the lurid glare, We do not wait the second toll— Swift through the streets the engines roll, And wate the fierce foe to tame, Is poured in voluems on the flame.

And so when cough, catarrh or cold, Of pleura, lungs, or throat takes hold, The all-important thing to do, Is inflammation to subside. For this the grand specifics are Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, Combined with Canchagua. If health renewed—not death—yon choose, This famous combination use. Sars Dr. Rogers—with whose name Is linked this great specific's name— Claimed its virtues far and wide, To which this name they feebly give, COUNTERFEITS SUPP'LY EVERYWHERE!

In almost every case, on the accession of disease, the secretions and excretions of the body are deranged, and all its functions, seriously impaired; and our object is to restore the suppressed secretions, excretions and evacuations, by the timely and faithful use of our well chosen and properly adapted Aperiunt, the Columbian Pill, and only 25 cents; try it.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Mr. Orr is now the democratic candidate.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER. D. B. Potts, Publisher.

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TERMS—\$1.50 in advance. A discount made to Agents and Companies.

ADVERTISING. The space occupied by any advertisement...

PROBATE ADVERTISEMENTS. All kinds of Orders of Assignees' Notices...

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DISCOUNTS. To be made to merchants advertising in the above rates...

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY VARIETY, DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

SELLING OFF WITHOUT RESERVE. The subscriber intending to make a change in his business...

RINGLETS? Ringlets! Ringlets! Curl your Hair.

DOOLEY'S Merchant's Exchange Hotel, STATE STREET, BOSTON.

DR. LAROOKAH, A Celebrated Indian, Has discovered in the combination of four kinds of common Roots...

FOR SALE. The large two story House and Lot, at the corner of School and West streets...

CHAS. H. MANSFIELD & CO., Dealer in all kinds of Dry and Pickled Fish.

J. PORTER & CO., Dealers in Porter's Burning Fluid, Camphene & Alcohol.

JOHN P. LOVELL, Manufacturer and Dealer in Guns and Gun Materials of every variety.

MATTRESSES. Of best Curled Hair; also, Palm Leaf, Husk, Cotton, Moss and Straw Mattresses...

GOLD LEAF, GOLD BRONZE & GOLD FOIL. Manufactured by JAMES P. TOLMAN.

JONES & FARLEY, Dealers in SEGARS, TOBACCO, ORANGES, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Nuts, &c.

NOTICE!

The subscriber intending to make a complete change in his business, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him...

Auction and General Commission Store—No. 4, Exchange St.

Letter and Account Paper, Envelopes, Stationery, upwards of 1000 volumes of standard and other publications...

DO NOT Wait for the Wagon. It is not necessary to wait for the wagon any longer...

Boston One Price Clothing Store. Ready Made Clothing.

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STARTLING, BUT TRUE!

WARNING TO EVERY SENSIBLE WOMAN. WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

No woman of delicacy is willing to disclose the peculiar ailments incident to her sex, even to the most intimate family physician.

TAKE WARNING IN TIME. The female who neglects to attend to the ailments incident to her sex...

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. BY DR. A. M. MAURICIAU.

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Columbian Pills. The wonderful effects, in cases of disease and suffering, which attend upon the use of this medicine is truly astonishing.

Costiveness. Use 1 to 3 Pills daily. They cleanse the bowels in an easy and natural manner...

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Liver Complaint. Use 2 to 4 Pills daily. Your pain in the side, back and shoulders will cease...

Rheumatism or Gout. Use 9 to 10 Pills three times a week. They remove inflammation from the muscles and ligaments...

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum or Scrofula Eruptions, Sores, Ulcers. Use three to six Pills twice or three times a week.

Fever of all kinds. They restore the blood to regular and healthy circulation, and physically strengthen the system.

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy. By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little organisms on the surface of our bodies.

Store Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds & Ulcers. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment...

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HARRISON'S Columbian Tonic Stimulant. WILL cure all diseases caused by prostration of the system, to rouse the vital energy...

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THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, in view of the awful destruction of human life and health, caused by Sexual diseases...

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