

The Weekly Journal.

Volume 3.

CHICOPEE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

Number 13.

Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Journal.
"Thy word, oh Lord, is a Lamp unto my feet."

BY MISS E. L. HANCKON.
When first our freighted bark was launched
On life's up-heaving sea,
And childhood's gorgeous dreams dispelled
The mists of infancy—
Earth wore a wondrous loveliness
Of majesty and grace,
Peopled with holy ones, who breathed
An atmosphere of peace.
The magic vision scarce had thrown
Its charm around the heart,
Ere passion woke with thunder tones,
And bade the spell depart.
We started up, with will afright,
At this long hidden snare,
Looked on upon the world, and saw
Our nature mirrored there.
We knew not then the truth—how man,
To deity allied,
Fell from his high estate, and lost
The image of his God.
A mother gently whispered then
Of inspiration's light,
And bade us heed the beacon star,
And ever seek the right.
She pointed to the narrow path
Where earth-worn pilgrims tread;
And to the countless watered thong
In the heaven of our God.
Scarce had we learned the mystery
Of sin to comprehend,
When death's pale steed, with muffled tread,
Entered our household land.
We gazed upon the marble forms
As one by one they died;
And shed our bitter scalding tears
When they slumbered side by side.
Another mystery we saw,
And failed to understand,
Why these we cherished yesterday,
To-day with dust must blend.
We sought again the sacred page,
And read an answer there—
That guilt's dread penalty was death,
With toil, and pain, and care.
Well might the ancient psalmist call
Thy holy truth a light,
To guide his feet through error's maze,
Or superstition's night.
Should science proudly lift its voice
Or false philosophy arise,
Or laugh our faith to scorn,
Or skeptics garb assume—
Thy covenant bow is o'er us still,
And each succeeding age
Shall add fresh trophies to the cross—
Fair Zion's heritage.
Chicopee, August, 1855.

For the Weekly Journal.
TO MARY.
They tell me thou art dead, Mary!
But no, it can not be;
They say they laid thee down to rest
While I was on the sea;
I hear not now thy gentle tones
As in the days of yore,
But it can not be that thou art gone
To meet me here no more!
It can not be, my Mary,
That one I loved so true
Now in the silent churchyard lies
Beneath this bending yew;
I'm kneeling by a marble stone
Some kindly hand hath reared,
And gray on its surface white,
O God! the name I feared.
I come again, my Mary,
Across the dark blue sea,
I've gathered gold and glittering gems
To offer unto thee;
In dreams I've built our pleasant home
Beside a silver wave,
But thou hast found another now
Within the silent grave!
The moonbeams softly fall, Mary,
Upon thy grass-grown grave,
And mingling with the dew of eve
My tears the wild flowers lave;
O hearest thou my dirge of grief
Flung on the air so mute,
The music of a wounded heart,
A torn and broken lute.
Speak once again, my Mary;
One pressure of thy hand,
One whisper of thy gentle voice,
From thy fair spirit land;
In vain, in vain, the burning stars
But echo back the name
Of her who first within my breast
Woke love's undying flame.
I must away, my Mary;
Perchance the rocking sea,
May lull to rest again the heart
That's breaking now for thee;
O swiftly o'er life's stormy wave
May my frail bark be driven,
Till nevermore to part, I meet
My Mary dear in heaven!

WILLIAM IRVING.
Chicopee, August, 1855.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—A young lady explained to a printer the other day, the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of demonstration, she said, "You may print a kiss on my cheeks, but you must not publish it."
The ladies of Virginia are trying very hard to raise \$200,000 to purchase the Mt. Vernon estate.

Macdonald's Charge at Wagram.

But it is at Wagram we are to look for Macdonald's great deed. We never think of that terrific battle without feelings of the profoundest wonder at his desperate charge, that then and there saved Napoleon and, also, the empire. The battle of Aspern had proved disastrous to the French. The utmost efforts of Napoleon could not wring victory from the hands of the Austrians. Massena had stood under a tree, while the bougns were crushing with cannon balls over head, and fought as never even he fought before. The brave Lannes had been mangled by a cannon shot, and died while the victorious guns of the enemy, were still playing on his heroic, but flying column, and the fragments of the magnificent army that had in the morning won from the Danube in all the confidence of victory, at night-fall were crowded and packed in the little island of Lobau. Rejecting the council of his officers, Bonaparte resolved to make a stand here and wait for his reinforcements to come up. No where does his exhaustless genius show itself, as in this critical period of his life. He revived the drooping spirits of his soldiers by presents from his own hands, he visited in person the sick in the hospitals, while the most gigantic plans at the same time, strung his vast energies to their utmost tension. From the latter part of May to the first of July, he had remained cooped up in this little island, but not inactive. He had done every thing that could be done on the spot, while orders had been sent to the different armies to hasten to his relief. At two o'clock in the afternoon of the second of July, the reinforcements began to pour in, and never was there such an exhibition of skill and promptitude with which orders had been issued and carried out. At two o'clock in the afternoon the different armies from all quarters began to come in, and before the next night they had all arrived. First, with music and streaming banners, appeared the columns of Bernadotte, hastening from the banks of the Elbe, carrying joy to the hearts of Napoleon's army. They had hardly reached the field, before the stirring notes of the bugle, and the roll of drums in another quarter announced the approach of Vandamme from the provinces on the Rhine. Wrede came next from the banks of the Reck with his strong Bavarians, while the morning sun shone on Macdonald's victorious troops, rushing down from Illyria and the Alpine summits, to save Bonaparte and the empire. As the bold Scotchman reined his steed up beside Napoleon, and pointed back to his advancing columns, he little thought that two days after the fate of all Europe was to turn on his single will. Scarcely were his troops arranged in their appointed place, before the brave Marmont appeared, with glittering bayonets and waving plumes from the borders of Dalmatia. Like an exhaustless stream, magnificent columns kept pouring into that little isle, while, to crown the whole, Eugene came with his veterans from Hungary. In two days they had all assembled; and on the evening of the 4th of July, Napoleon glanced with exultant eye over a hundred and eighty thousand warriors, crowded and packed into the small space of two miles and a half in breadth, and a mile and a half in length. Congratulations were exchanged by soldiers who last saw each other on some glorious battle field, and universal joy and hope spread thro' the dense columns that almost touched each other.
Bridges had been constructed to fling across the channel, and during the 5th were brought out from their places of concealment, and dragged to the bank. In ten minutes one was across and fastened at both ends. In a little longer time, two others were thrown over and made firm on the opposite shore. Bonaparte was there, walking backwards and forwards in the mud, cheering on the men, and accelerating the work, which was driven with such wonderful rapidity, that by three o'clock in the morning, six bridges were finished, and filled with the marching columns.—Bonaparte had constructed two bridges lower down the river, as if he intended to cross there, in order to distract the enemy from the real point of danger. On these the Austrians kept up an incessant fire of artillery, which was answered by the French from the island with a hundred cannon, lightning up the darkness of the night

with their incessant blaze. The village of Euzendorf was set on fire, and burned with terrific fierceness, for a tempest arose, as if in harmony with the scene, and blew the flames into ten-fold fury. Dark clouds swept the midnight heavens, as if gathering for a contest among themselves—the artillery of heaven was heard above the roar of cannon, and the bright lightnings that ever and anon rent the gloom, blent in with the incessant flashes below, while blazing bombs, traversing the sky in every direction, wore their fiery net-work over the heavens, making the night wild and awful as the last day of time.
In the midst of this scene of terror, Napoleon remained unmoved, heedless alike of the storm of the elements and the storm of the artillery; and though the wind shrieked around him, and the dark Danube rolled its turbid flood at his feet, his eye watched only the movements of his rapid columns over the bridges, while his sharp quick voice gave redoubled energy to every effort.
The time, the scene, the mighty results at stake, all harmonized with his stern and tempestuous nature. His perceptions became quicker; his will firmer, and his confidence of success stronger. By 6 o'clock in the morning, a hundred and fifty thousand infantry and thirty thousand cavalry stood in battle array on the shores of the Danube, from whence a month before the Austrians had driven the army in flight. The clouds had vanished with the night, and when the glorious sun arose over the hill tops, his beams glanced over a countless array of helmets, and nearly three hundred thousand bayonets glittered in his light. It was a glorious spectacle, those two mighty armies, standing in the early sunlight amid the green fields, while the air fairly sparkled with the flashing steel that rose like a forest over their heads.—Nothing could exceed the surprise of the Austrians, when they saw the French army across the river, and ready for battle.—The bright scene was to see the fate of Europe settled for the next four years, and that glorious summer's sun, as it rolled over the heavens, was to look down on one of the most terrific battles the world ever saw.
We do not design to describe the movements of the two armies, nor the varied success during the day. Bonaparte at the outset had his columns converged to a point, resting on one end of the Danube, and radiating off into the field like the spokes of a wheel. The Austrians, on the contrary, stood in a vast semi-circle, as if about to inclose and swallow up the enemy. Macdonald's division was among the first brought into the engagement, and bravely held its ground during the day. When night closed on the scene of the strife, the Austrians had gained on the French.—They nevertheless sounded a retreat, while the exhausted army of Napoleon lay down on the field of blood to sleep. Early in the morning, the Austrians taking advantage of their success the day before, commenced the attack, and the thunder of their guns at daylight brought Napoleon to his saddle. The field was again alive with charging squadrons, and covered with the smoke of battle. From daylight till nearly noon had the conflict raged without a moment's cessation.
Every where, except against the Austrian left, the French were defeated. From the steeples of Vienna the multitude gazed on the progress of the doubtful fight, till they heard the cheers of their countrymen above the roar of battle, driving the flying enemy before them, when they shouted in joy, and believed the victory gained. But Napoleon galloped, and restored order in the disordered lines, ordered Davoust to make a circuit, and ascending the plateau of Wagram, carry Neusiedl. While waiting the result of this movement, on the success of which depended all his future operations, the French lines under Napoleon's immediate charge were exposed to a most terrific fire from the enemy's artillery, which tore them into fragments. Unable to advance, and too distant to return the fire, they were compelled to stand as idle spectators and see the cannon shot plow thro' them. Whole battalions, driven frantic by this inaction in the midst of such a deadly fire, broke and fled. But everything depended on the infantry holding firm their position till the effect of Davoust's assault was seen. Yet nothing but Napoleon's heroic bravery kept them steady. Moun-

ed on his milk-white charger, given him by the king of Persia, he slowly rode backward and forward before the lines, while the cannon balls whistled and rattled like hailstones about him—casting ever and anon anxious looks towards the spot where Davoust was expected to appear with his fifty thousand brave troops. For a whole hour he thus rode before his men, and though they expected every moment to see him shattered by a cannon ball, he moved unscathed amid the storm. At length Davoust was seen charging like fire over the plateau of Wagram, and finally appeared with his cannon on the farther side of Neusiedl. In a moment the plateau was covered with smoke as he opened his cannon on the exposed ranks of the enemy. A smile lighted up Napoleon's countenance, and the brow that had been knit like iron during the terrific strife of the two hours before, as word was constantly brought him of successive losses, and the steady progress of the Austrians, cleared up, and he ordered Macdonald, with eight battalions, to march straight on the enemy's center, and pierce it; this formed the crisis of the battle, and no sooner did the arch-duke see the movement of this terrible column of sixteen thousand men, upon his center, than he knew that the hour of Europe's destiny and his own army had come. He immediately doubled the lines at the threatened point, and brought up the reserve cavalry, while two hundred cannon were wheeled around the spot on which such destinies hung, and opened a terrific fire on the approaching column. Macdonald immediately ordered a hundred cannon to precede him, and answer the Austrian batteries, that swept every inch of ground like a storm of sleet. The cannoniers mounted their horses, and starting on a rapid trot with their hundred pieces, approached to within a half cannon shot, and opened a destructive fire on the enemy's ranks.—[With this battery at its head, belching forth like some huge monster, the mighty column steadily advanced. The Austrians trembled and closed in on each other, knowing that the final struggle had come. At this crisis of the battle, nothing could exceed the sublimity and terror of the scene. The whole interest of the scene was concentrated here, where the incessant and rapid roll of cannon told how desperate was the conflict. Still Macdonald slowly advanced, though his numbers were diminishing, and the fierce battery at its head was gradually becoming silent. Enveloped in the awful fire of its antagonist, the guns had one by one been dismounted, and at a distance of a mile and a half from the spot where he had started on his awful mission, Macdonald found himself without a protecting battery, and pushing the naked head of his column into the open field and into the devouring cross-fire of the Austrian artillery, he began to advance. The destruction then became awful. At every discharge the head of that column disappeared, as if it sank into the earth, while the outer ranks on either side melted away like snow flakes on the river's brink. No pen can describe the intense anxiety with which Napoleon watched its progress. On just such a charge rested his empire at Waterloo, and in its failure his doom was sealed. But all the lion in Macdonald's nature was roused, and he had fully resolved to execute the awful task given him, or fall in the field. Still he towered unharmed amid the falling gale, and with his eye fixed steadily upon the enemy's center, continued to advance.
At the close and fierce discharges of these cross batteries on his mangled head, that column would sometimes stop and stagger back like a strong ship when smitten with a wave. The next moment the drums would beat the hurried charge, and the calm steady voice of Macdonald ring back through his exhausted ranks, urging them to the desperate valor that filled his own spirit. Never before was such a charge made, and it seemed at every moment that the mangled and torn column must break and fly. The Austrian cannon are gradually wheeled around till they stretch away in parallel lines on each side of this band of determined men. But the stern warriors close in, and fill up the frightful gaps made at every discharge, and still press on.
Macdonald has communicated his own settled purpose to conquer or die, to his devoted followers. There is no excitement, no enthusiasm, such as Murat was wont to infuse into his men when making one of his desperate charges of cavalry. No cries of

"Vive l'empereur" are heard along the lines; but in their place is an unalterable resolution that nothing but annihilation can shake. The eyes of the world are on them, and they carry Napoleon's fate as they go. But human strength has its limits, and human effort the spot where it ceases forever. No living man could have carried that column to where it stands but the iron hearted hero at its head. But now he halts and casts his eye over his little surviving band that stands all alone in the midst of the enemy. He looks back on his path, and as far as the eye can reach, he sees the course of his column by the black swarth of dead men that stretches like a huge serpent over the plain. Out of sixteen thousand men with which he started, but fifteen hundred stand beside him. Ten out of every eleven have fallen; and here at length the tired hero pauses, and surveys with a stern and anxious eye his few remaining followers. The heart of Bonaparte stops beating at the sight, and well it may, for his throne is where Macdonald stands. He bears the empire on his single brave heart—he is the empire. Shall he turn at last and sound the retreat? The empire totters on the ensanguined field, for like a speck in the distance, Macdonald is seen still to pause, while the cannon are piling the dead in heaps around him. "Will he turn at last?" is the secret and agonizing question which Napoleon puts to himself—"must my throne go down? No! he is worthy of the mighty trust committed to him—it shall stand, while he stands. Looking away to where his emperor sits, he sees a movement as if aid were at hand. "Onward!" breaks from his iron lips. The roll of drums and the pealing of trumpets answer the volley that smites that exhausted column, and the next moment it is seen piercing the Austrian center. The day is won, the empire saved, and the whole Austrian army is in full retreat.
Such was the awful battle of Wagram, and such was the charge of Macdonald.—We know of nothing equal to it, except Ney's charge at Waterloo; and that was not equal, for it failed.
Will Sebastopol be Taken?
The London Times is confident that the allies will be successful in their operations against Sebastopol, but yet it is continually pointing out the errors which have been and are likely to be fallen into. The conduct of the war continues to be discussed in parliament. We quote the following sensible observations from a speech of Mr. Cobden:
I tell the emperor of France, as I tell you, that if you invade Russia, and fight her on her own soil, you must, if you intend to bring the war to a successful issue, have extraordinary levies of men both in France and England. (Hear, hear.) When you see the emperor of Russia issuing his ukases, and by one stroke of his pen ordering a levy of 250,000 men, do you think that you can carry on a successful contest with him with 30,000 men, or that you can do so without having an extraordinary levy of troops! * * * * *
And how are you dealing with the handful of brave men you have sent to the Crimea? Why, you are hurling your best blood against the vast fortress in the attempt to do that which every high military authority.—Sir Howard Douglas, Sir W. P. Napier, and others—tells you is hopeless, and unless you invest Sebastopol and besiege it according to the ordinary and invariable rules of war, there is no chance of taking it. You know this, and yet you are carrying on the war under the pretense that you are fighting a battle for the liberties of all Europe. (hear, hear.) It is not very complimentary to tell all Europe that you are fighting for its liberties; neither do I think that the Germans, the Swedes, the Danes, the Swiss and others will feel it as a compliment to be told so; but if you do set up these mighty pretensions, do not show your impotence or use threats which you can not carry out. I, as an advocate of peace, tell you that I think this war might have been avoided, but I share with the rest of you the ridicule which is heaped on this country, for the boast and braggadocio which in the end are attended by such humble performances. We are like the Chinese, brandishing paper shields with tigers' heads on them, sounding gongs, and blustering in the face of the world, and expecting it to be frightened at these our warlike preparations.

GOOD HONEST SLEEP.
We believe it was that father of many wise sayings, Sancho Panza, who from his heart, pronounced a fervent blessing upon the man who invented sleep. Sancho was right. Sleep is indeed a great institution. It is a universal panacea—a remedy for all our ills. It is the elixir which day by day renews our life. It comes to human nature toil worn and exhausted, folds it in its embrace, pillows it upon its bosom, smooths its wrinkled brow, cools its throbbing head, composes its aching limbs, and re-awakes it to its daily task with powers fresh and vigorous.
The man who is a good sleeper is a happy man. No matter what labors crush him to the earth, what responsibilities press upon him, what perplexities distract him, if he can lie down at his accustomed hour and sleep soundly, he is proof against them all, and can bear the fate of an empire on his shoulders. Worn out at night, he rolls off his cares, and rises in the morning conscious of renewed strength and ability to meet his returning duties. But the man who can not sleep, whose cares pursue him to his pillow and drive repose from his couch, is consumed by an unquenchable fire, and his system soon burns itself out. Such a man must seek quiet employment and avoid complex and exciting subjects, if he expects either happiness or long life.
Doubtless good philosophic sleeping is much a matter of habit. If a person accustoms himself to forget all his cares as soon as his head touches the pillow, and makes it a business to go to sleep promptly, holding in relation to-morrow, that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, this course soon becomes a fixed habit with him, and he has little difficulty in pursuing it. On the other hand, the man who makes his pillow a counting-room in which to rehearse the transactions of the past, and to devise expedients for the future, soon finds that sleep, like a frightened dove, flies from his couch, and scarcely ventures to return and fold her wing, till the morning dawns.
The man who values his happiness, desires to increase his powers of endurance and to prolong his life, should cultivate his capacity to sleep—not late in the morning but promptly when he first reclines upon his bed.
We have a notion that good, prompt, sound sleep is indicative of honesty.—Rogues and rascals, can they sleep like a christian? We do not believe it. A feverish excitement, a restless remorse consumes them.
We close, as we began, in the language of honest Sancho, "blessed be the man who invented sleep."—*Albany Argus.*
HAVE AN AIM IN LIFE.
Every man, rich or poor, ought to have some absorbing purpose, some active engagement, to which his main energies are devoted. Not enjoyment but duty, daily duty, must be the aim of each life. No man has a right to live upon his fair earth, to breathe its air, to consume its food, to enjoy its beauties, producing nothing in return. He has no right to enjoy the blessings of civilization, or society, and of civil liberty, without contributing earnest and self-denying labor of head, or heart, or hand to the welfare of mankind. Certainly no man can be truly religious who seeks gratification, as distinct from self-denying exertion, the great object of life, and the idler puts pleasure exactly in the place of duty.
This principal of life admitted, however manifested, will produce daily deterioration of character, until thoroughly abandoned. Every bodily appetite, every mental appetite, every mental fancy, every momentary fashion, will clamor till indulged. The body will be pampered, appetite will lead to gluttony, wine to drunkenness, luxury to every evil indulgence, while the mind excited only by novelties, and enfeebled by the lack of continual exertion, sinks into utter vapidity and uselessness. There is more hope of the reformation of the worst sinner than of the idler. Poverty will sometimes scourge the vice of idleness out of a man. But the love of a higher and a better mode of life, if once tested, is the chief hope.
Superficial persons judge men rather by their dress and occupations than by their intrinsic merits. The great inventor of the spinning-jenny was a barber; and one of the most profound of American statesmen, a shoemaker.

The Weekly Journal.

CHICOPEE, SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 1855

S. M. PETERSILL & Co., are the Agents for the Journal, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payment. Their office is at 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston.

JAMES C. PRATT, Editor.

FOOLISH EXTRAVAGANCE.

Judicious economy is one very important element in contributing to national prosperity—not close-fisted, narrow-minded parsimony, but a regard for the useful rather than the superficial, a love for substance rather than shadow—dispensing with unnecessary articles of dress and furniture, and cultivating a taste for things of practical utility, instead of the opposite. To illustrate what we mean, an extensive importer in New York says the people of this country are paying more money in the shape of duty for artificial flowers than for railroad iron! We pity the person who does not love real flowers, and also pity those who will pay high prices for counterfeit ones, which have no vitality, no fragrance, and which only make still more vain the lumps of vanity who wear them in their bonnets; but still it is true that this nation pays more, in the way of duty, for those silly gew-gaws than for railroad iron. And doubtless many Algeninas, Scraphinas and Bvelinas consider the former of more importance than the latter.

We all laugh at the practise of savage tribes in wearing rings in their noses, and their other modes of decorating the body; but that evidence of barbarism is not confined to our territories and the islands of the Pacific. We have yet to learn the difference between a nose-ring and an ear-ring—the principle is the same. Millions of dollars are annually thrown away for jewelry and other unnecessary ornaments, which, if expended in a judicious manner, would elevate the race—would establish schools where ignorance now reigns supreme, would ameliorate the condition of the suffering poor, and cause man to have broader views of life, of duty. A tenth part of the money annually expended in the northern portion of the confederacy for barbaric trinkets, of not the slightest practical value, would erect saw-mills enough in Kansas to make her a free state! The infant loves a rattle-box, the African wants a banjo, and our simpering Misses and brainless fops must imitate the North American Indians and Madagascar barbarians. To sum up the matter in a few words, such a course is both nonsensical and extravagant, and is a draw-back to our national prosperity.

RECENT DEATHS.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence died at his residence in Boston, last Saturday morning, at the age of 63. He had been a member of congress, one of the commissioners to settle the north-eastern boundary, and minister to England.

Ex-governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, died last Saturday, of cholera.

Clement C. Biddle, a captain in the war of 1812, died at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, aged 75.

Isaac H. Bronson, judge of the United States district court for northern Florida, and formerly of New York, is dead. He was, in 1836, a member of congress from the latter state, and two years after was appointed U. S. judge for the territory of Florida, and when that territory became a state, he was continued as a regular district judge.

KANSAS.—The Missouri-Kansas legislature has passed a bill to prevent the publication of anti-slavery newspapers and documents of any kind which do not uphold the "peculiar institution." Violations of the law are to be punished by imprisonment for two years. The people of Kansas, however, will not give the slightest attention to any enactment which that bogus legislative body may pass. The free state men have formed military companies at all their settlements, meet every day for drill, and are now very well provided with Minnie rifles and revolvers. If, at the next election in the territory, Kansas is again invaded, the settlers will give the invaders a "blue pill."

Atchison and his gang continue their operations.

THE MORMONS.—Some one describes the Mormon as a living paradox; he says grace before cotton, swears in his sermons, takes his text from the bible, the book of Mormon, an old almanac, or a presidential message.

SHOES.—The Haverhill Banner says, within the past two days, fourteen hundred cases, containing 80,000 pairs of shoes, have been sent over the Boston and Maine railroad, from that town.

GBRALTAR.—The annual cost of maintaining the fortress at Gibraltar is above \$800,000, while the revenue is only \$120,000.

CHICOPEE NEWS.

Many people in our village appear to be "off the hooks"—complaining of divers and sundry miniature complaints. One man is sick at the stomach, another is troubled with bowel complaint, a third with dizziness, and so on—probably owing to the weather. What a blessing it would be if New Englanders could have the climate of England or Ireland. As long as we have so many emigrants from the latter nation, the salubrious atmosphere of their native land should be "thrown in." The climate of New England is like the French character—changeable as a weather-cock; and it is no wonder that consumption decimates the ranks of her people to such an extent.

On Monday, officers Southworth, Whitaker and Porter made a descent upon a liquor establishment on the "Patch," kept by Ellen Downing, and seized 69 1-2 gallons of gin, 20 1-2 gallons of brandy, 16 1-2 gallons of wine, 10 gallons of rum, 3 decanters, 2 pitchers containing mixed liquor, and several measures. The above liquor will be tried at the next session of the court of common pleas, in Springfield.

On Tuesday, the same officers visited the establishment kept by Thomas Curran, and seized six gallons of ale, and several jugs which had contained liquor. Upon going up stairs, they found the door locked, and it was five or ten minutes before they obtained admission; and when they did, a woman living in the house passed in before them, and threw a bottle of spirit out the window. They there found tumblers and measures, which smelt rather strong of liquor, but not any of the *rale crathur*. The ale seized will be tried by Judge Whitaker on the 13th of September.

An Irish boy, about 14 years old, who had been to work for a farmer in West Springfield, was returning home to Chicopee last Saturday evening, and after crossing the bridge, to avoid paying toll, which was one cent, attempted to climb over the railing and crawl down the abutment, but failing in the enterprise, fell to the ground, a distance of about 25 feet, where he lay insensible about an hour, after which he succeeded in getting home, very badly hurt, and is now slowly recovering from his severe injuries.

There is one thing we should have spoken of two or three weeks ago, but forgot it. The committee to locate a site for the new state insane asylum have been to Chicopee, and visited the farms of Robert E. Bemis and Thaddeus Chapin. The latter they marked down in their No. 1 list.

The services at the Catholic church will, a week from to-morrow, commence at 11 A. M., instead of 9, as heretofore.

A few days ago, Horace Adams, of the Bagle Hotel, killed a chicken, and while dressing it, found a five cent piece in its gizzard. In that case, the gizzard was of more value than the hen.

Chester Ingraham, of this village, killed a black snake in Willimansett, a few days since, 7 1-2 feet in length, and 6 inches in circumference in the largest part of the body, and, by applying the dissecting-knife to his snakeship, found 27 young representatives of snakeship in the body of the deceased.

On Sunday evening, a porcupine, about the size of a full-grown woodchuck, was killed in Willimansett.

A bond caught a bass in Chicopee river on Friday weighing six pounds. That is a large one for this section, though we have seen bass twice as heavy.

The last number of the Northampton Courier has the following:

"The editor of the Chicopee Journal advocates a 'fusion' of Yankee men with Irish girls. Queer, for a know no nothing. Wonder if friend Pratt is looking after any 'darned furriner' in particular."

And surely we are not at all doing it at all, as Fate has written our name upon the crusty old bachelor list. As to our know nothingism, that "is all in your eye"—somewhat similar to babies taking the chicken pox. Friend Gere! what say you to a trout expedition?

Michael Walcott has presented us with a bottle of "Lincoln's Liniment," for the cure of rheumatism, sprains, burns, bruises, fresh wounds, pain in the back or soreness in the flesh, sore throat, teeth ache, chapped hands, chilblains, &c. The article is endorsed by many in this village—among them, Silas and L. H. Mosman, W. L. & J. W. Hitchcock, Dexter Snow and L. M. Ferry.

POLICE COURT.—Before Judge Whitaker. Aug. 17. Commonwealth vs Parley Lyman, for drunkenness. Fined \$3 and costs. Committed to house of correction.

Aug. 20. Commonwealth vs Jeremiah Murphy, for drunkenness. Fined \$3 and costs. Committed to house of correction.

Aug. 20. Desire Elder vs. Wm. G. Porter, for damage to property while searching her house as officer. Verdict for defendant.

Aug. 20. Commonwealth vs. William Barry, for assault. Fined ten dollars and costs, which he paid, and was discharged.

Aug. 21. Commonwealth vs. Stephen Wall, for assault. Fined \$1 and costs, which he paid, and was discharged.

For the Weekly Journal.

Notice Pro Bono Publico.

Mr. Pratt:—One Wm. Bowen, a mentally, morally and physically small specimen of a Jeremy Didler, has lately decamped from this village, under circumstances of peculiar meanness. Will you "do the state some service" by publishing the fact, and by requesting editors generally to aid in the cause of honesty and fair dealing, by "passing him round," as he is probably preparing to exercise his gift of rascality in some other locality?

In appearance, he is a "nice little man," about 23 years old, dresses well, and has with a "cheek" that would astonish old liars. If the Chicopee Boot and Shoe Co. have any "more of the same sort" left, would it not be well to "trot them out?"

AN OLD CITIZEN.

We publish the above for the reason that Bowen has, during his stay in Chicopee, pursued a systematic course of cheating. He received good wages, and had ten or twelve boarders beside. One pleasant morning they awoke, and found no breakfast to greet them. Bowen, after having obtained credit to a large amount at the various stores in the village, had gone, nobody knew where. Pass him round.

THE CRIMEA.—HINTS FROM A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

A private soldier in the allied army has written to his brother, in New York, a long letter, a few paragraphs from which we copy below. They possess considerable interest.

THE COUNTRY.—You ask how I like the Crimea? Now, that is the most puzzling question I ever was asked. Do you mean its scenery, or the condition of the soil, and such like matters? If so, I can assure you that for beautiful scenes, both landscape and marine view, romantic dells, for towering rocks, immense steppes, and for productive soil, the Crimea stands unrivaled; and at the time when we first landed it was every where covered with vines, the branches of which were bowed to the ground with grapes, as if stooping in humble attitude of praise and thanks to God for His kindness in sending them such rich, lovely, luscious offspring—and here there was at that time, too, fruit trees of every description, from peaches to cherries, from almonds to pine apples; there also was the rich farm house, with its tidy kitchen-garden and fairy grounds, planted with the most beautiful of flowers, and having an abundance of bee hives, and everything bearing a stamp of order, taste and cleanliness that would do credit to the mansion house of any of England's nobles. In fact when I first saw it, I thought it a realization of my boyish dreams of Eden! But soon, alas! all its beauties were disfigured, and its houses razed to the ground; its vines were torn up, and the noble fruit trees felled for firewood. Then came winter with all its host of sad realities, that drove away all idea of its former beauties, and made thousands curse the day that they were landed on its shores.

BATTLE.—You ask how I felt when going into battle? and I will answer you truly, and confess that, when the first volley of the enemy's round shot came in among us, I gave a start, and for an instant I felt a curious, but not unpleasant sensation about the heart—a thought of home crossed my mind; and I think ere the sound of a third volley had died away, I was more angry than afraid, for the Russians were playing into us, and we were quite unable to return the compliment; and I honestly confess that I was glad when we were ordered to retire, "out of range," which I thought was cowardly, but at the same time was wise. But when we came to close work, it was then I felt what I dare say is the chief attraction in battle, for—though the Russian cavalry was four times our number—each of us felt that in hand to hand work, we were equal to any five Muscovites—and when the word "Charge" was given, it thrilled my every nerve like an electric shock. On we went with a cheer and the words "England forever," which to hear was to live a lifetime in an instant; and when once engaged, we soon taught the boasted cavalry of Russia that we were of different material from what they imagined. And most amusing was it to see how soon they became convinced of our superior courage, and how quickly they turned their backs in ignominious flight.

SEBASTOPOL.—I am glad to say that, in my opinion, Sebastopol will fall ere long, and I am certain that no one here ever doubted of our ability to take it. And now that Lord Raglan is dead, things will be made known that will show how little the generals of the allied armies wanted to take it,—for they only used it as a cloak to cover their real intentions, which have been to draw as many Russian troops into the Crimea as possible, so that we might cripple them on this ground, without advancing into the interior of Russia, which would have to be done if we had Sebastopol now; and it would be sheer madness to follow a Russian army after having such a precedent as Napoleon's campaign of 1812, when he lost the finest army the world ever saw through the effects of climate.

THE PROSPECT.—You again ask, "if I think we will conquer the Russians?"—My answer is, yes, we will, and we could have done so long ago if the Russians had ever tried a second experiment like that of the 5th of November at Inkermann. They would have been crippled at once; and though they never attempt a regular battle, they think they will beat us by a simple 'occupation.' But their generals never

made a greater mistake—for the Russian resources are now entirely stopped in the Crimea, and the great losses they have sustained in the transport of troops and provisions from the interior to the Crimea must have greatly reduced their internal supplies. And their ports being now blockaded must create a stagnation to their trade; and want of supplies from foreign ports must in the end, force them to accept of any terms the western powers may desire to offer them.

THE RUSSIAN.—You ask me what kind of soldiers the Russians are, and as far as I can I will tell you; but I can only speak from what I have seen, and not knowing anything of the "analogy," I can not give you the "cause," but I can easily give you the "effect." The Russian soldiery is like a lump of machinery, that works without knowing what it is doing; consequently they stand fire, "charge" and work while under the influence of the Russian "engine"—rattle or blue rum; but like all other braggadoos, they quail beneath the courage of sterling sobriety, honesty and valor, and of course they are beaten. The Russian soldier when in the open field fires without taking aim, and imagines himself a hero when he envelops himself in smoke from his own gun, whereas a British coolly takes his aim, nor fires again till he has a fresh mark.

ENTERPRISE IN THE WEST.—The Hon. Erastus Corning, of New York, and other heavy capitalists, are said to have joined the company which has in charge the improvement of Fox river and its connections in Wisconsin. It is estimated that the company will have a surplus of from one million to fifteen hundred thousand acres of the land appropriated by congress after completing the improvement. This it is proposed to put into a railroad between St. Paul and Green Bay. The road will be in the vicinity of five hundred miles in length, and as the lands are located in the pines of northern Wisconsin, they will go far towards the completion of the road.

The general land office machinery cost a good round sum to the government, annually, the appropriations for its expenses for the year 1855 amounting to \$1,611,522, of which \$318,000 was for the salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, \$158,000 for the salaries of the commissioner and his clerks, \$163,000 for surveys and office rent in California, \$117,000 for surveying the public lands, \$100,000 for expenses of receivers in depositing public money, \$107,000 for surveys and office rent in Kansas and Nebraska, \$85,000 for contingent expenses, \$70,000 for clerks, &c., under the new bounty land act, and so on down the long list of items.

CALIFORNIA BUTTER TRADE.—It is estimated by reliable authority, says the N. Y. Tribune, that the shipments of butter from this port and Boston have averaged 4,400 firkins a week since the 1st of June just—making an aggregate of 35,200 firkins during the months of June and July. Butter for this market must be of the best quality, and when packed on board of a vessel could not cost less than 25 cents a pound, or \$25 a firkin—a sum total of \$880,000. One house has shipped 4,400 firkins.

TAXES.—The war tax begins to make itself felt in England. A writer in the Times demands that domestic servants, who are now entirely exempt, be made to contribute their proportion to the expenses of the war. He urges that while they are less affected by the increased cost of living than any other class in the community, there is no reason why they should be relieved from contributing their share to the support of the state.

THE IRON TRADE IN ENGLAND.—This important branch of the industry of south Wales is recovering from the depression exhibited a couple of months since. The works which then had materially decreased their make, are now gradually resuming full employment, though the trade is not by any means brisk. The late reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the workmen is still in force.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A young officer now in Constantinople, writes home that it is a delightful city, in which for £500 a year a man of moderate desires may live like a prince—have a commodious habitation, the best of wine, the most glorious tobacco, three beautiful wives and no going to church.

PACIFIC ROAD.—The report of the secretary of war on the several Pacific railroad explorations, gives preference to the route on the third parallel, as the "most practical and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean."

POTATOES.—We are gratified to learn that the prospect of a large potato harvest continues good. No good evidence has yet been presented to prove the existence of rot. By the last accounts from England and Ireland, the potatoes appeared free from disease.

AFFECTATION.—Great men never affect anything. It is your three-cent folks that put on airs, swell and try on the pomp. The difference between the two is as great as between a barrel of vinegar and a bottle of ruyup.—Ex.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

For a correct appreciation of the news from the Crimea, some knowledge of the military establishments of the nation engaged is essential. An article in the August number of Putnam's Monthly, enables us to present our readers with a general view of the forces of England and France.

The present strength of the regular English army may be estimated as follows:

Infantry,	120,000
Cavalry,	10,000
Artillery, [600 guns],	12,000

Of this force about 32,000 are in the Crimea; about 50,000 in India and the colonies, and the remaining 60,000 (of whom one half are raw recruits and the other half drilling them) at home. To these may be added about 60,000 militia men. The entire English army then, consists—recruits, militia and all—of about 202,000 men. From this, then, we see that about 40,000 men in all England can be concentrated and kept up, on any given theater of war, outside her own dominions.

The English army therefore forms but a small part of the allied forces before Sebastopol.

The French army is differently constituted. The estimate of the present force of the French empire is as follows:

INFANTRY.	
Line,	335,000
Chasseurs,	26,000
African Troops,	22,000

CAVALRY.	
Reserve,	16,300
Line,	28,400
Light,	31,300
African,	10,000
Artillery and special corps,	1,200 guns,
	10,000

Total—1,200 guns and 539,000 men.

To these must be added the national guards, the gendarmes, and two new regiments of infantry, making a total of about 600,000 men.

A French regiment of the line consists of three battalions. Each battalion has eight service companies, one voltigeur, one grenadier and six center companies, and each company consists of three officers and 115 soldiers. The African troops are those destined for the African service.

The army is recruited by ballot among all young men who have attained their twentieth year. The time of service is eight years. In France, as in other European countries where military service is compulsory, the necessity of society has introduced the custom of substitution. Thus those who are drawn from the wealthier classes usually serve by substitutes. Of these there are about eighty thousand constantly serving in the army. These troops are mostly recruited from what are called the "dangerous classes"—they are rather difficult to manage, and thus the troops employed in the African service, and the Zouaves, are usually recruited from them.

The cavalry is divided into "heavy" and "light," according to the respective sizes of horses and men. The other distinctions, of carabiniers, cuirassiers, dragons, hussars, lanciers, and so on, refer simply to the different styles of equipment and arms. These distinctions are not only useless, but serve to render military evolutions complicated and embarrassing. In our own army we have only heavy and light cavalry, the only necessary distinctions. Except the Sardinian, our own army is the only one in which this distinction is done away with.

The English and French armies differ materially in many important particulars. The English are among the heaviest, while the French are the lightest, troops in Europe. In 1836, of about 80,000 men in the French army, only 743 were five feet eight inches or above; only seven measured from four feet ten and a half inches to five feet two inches. Yet these little men, in long marches, in rapid, intricate evolutions, in furious charges, are the most efficient troops in the world.

In another and most important particular, the French and English armies differ. The French soldier fights for glory and honor,—the English simply for his pay.—The French private may become a general; the English can not ever aspire to a lieutenantancy. In France, bravery and merit receive honors and commissions; in England, wealth or influence only hold rank.—A military education is not necessary for a commission in the English army. A well filled purse or a noble name is all. The estates and title for the eldest son, the army for the second, and the church for the third, is the prescribed rule. Until this system of favoritism is done away with, until merit in any station shall receive its just reward, the English army can not hold more than a secondary rank.

NOR SLOW.—The Scientific American expresses the opinion that railroad trains will yet be run one hundred miles an hour.

LIBERIA.—Liberia has ten thousand emigrant population, and two hundred thousand native.

From our New York Correspondent.

New York, Aug. 21, 1855.

Because we have a few yellow fever patients in Quarantine, certain wisecracks are stuffing the press with big-brother anticipations of a visitation from this fearful scourge. These croakings are beginning to shake timid nervous residents, and will have a tendency to scare pleasure seekers to other scenes, and country traders to other markets. The lugubrious predictions, however, are quite unfounded, as a glance at the bills of mortality, the thermometer, and the comparative cleanliness of the city will decide. The sanitary condition of the city, the time of year considered, was never better, and as health bearing autumn comes on apace; we may fairly hope, with clear consciences and bodies, "moderate indulgence of the appetites, and a devoted trust in Providence, to be spared the calamity of this grievous plague."

Gratifying evidence of the sympathy of the north with the south, is offered by the charitable measures going forward to relieve the sufferers caused by its ravages in some of the southern cities. Parodi is to give a concert for the benefit of Portsmouth, assisted by eminent artists. The merchants of the exchange have a subscription on foot to procure subscriptions, which are already considerable.—Collections are taken in some of the churches, and a spread of the epidemic will occasion a corresponding spread of benevolent action. At such a time we are one people, "quickly bound" by the electric chain of clearest affection.—Why not at all times?

The death of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence veiled the city in gloom. Each one feels as if the country's loss was his own. All mingle eulogy with mourning, extolling his noble, self-formed character, his pure life, so rich in magnificent charities, his eminent public services, his private virtues. Another star is lost from the constellation of American greatness.

Business is steadily on the increase. Country jobbers have completed their orders, and the retailers are taking their places. Out of town citizens are moving homeward; and we shall soon be spared the twaddle of toadyish letter writers from fashionable resorts, "laying themselves out in ecstasy of verbiage on the beautiful and accomplished Miss C—c," the "distinguished Mrs. L—e," the "piquant Madame B—a," that "bewitching Miss P—o," &c., ad nauseam.

A newly arrived Switzer taught black-legism a lesson on Sunday evening. Three rowdies beat him in the streets of Williamsburg to snatch his watch. He drew a good knife, stabbed one, so that he died soon after, badly wounded a second, while the third took to his heels. He deserves a pension.

The lack of suitable tenements for the poor, who have heretofore been huddled into filthy dens, with less regard to physical comfort than a kind farmer bestows upon his cattle, has for some years engaged the attention of our philanthropists. A number of influential gentlemen, among whom is Mr. Grinnell, of the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., have just erected a spacious building for colored families. It is six stories high, and 100 feet long, by 35 wide, and it contains 2 stores, 2 school-rooms, and apartments, with all conveniences for 86 families, the whole being admirably ventilated and lighted. Each suit of rooms consists of a large room, two bed-rooms, and a pantry. It is not too much to say that this is another step towards the millennium.

I notice the re-print by Hedfield, of a very fascinating book, called "Philosophers and Accretions," by Arsene Houssaye, one of the most brilliant of modern French writers. It is an *olla fortida* of the gay and serious, the profound and witty, served up in style of warmth and richness, which compels the eye, so to speak, to devour the piquant pages of its two volumes at a single sitting. Voltaire and Madame de Paraburg, Vandeyk and Colla, Abelard and St. Claire, with many others in the magic circle traced by the author's bewitching pen, while the valiant features of the time in which such lived, are wrought into an attractive background for each separate picture. The sensation caused by its first appearance still continues.

It having been announced that R. P. Robinson, the supposed murderer of Helen Jewett, had died recently in Kentucky, Mr. H. Wilson came out in yesterday's Express with a curious statement that he saw Robinson on the evening of the murder at the store of Mr. Furlong, and that he left it just in time to be at the house of Rosina Townsend at the hour she gave evidence of having admitted him. It will be remembered that it was through the testimony of this Furlong, that an alibi was proved, he swearing that Robinson remained at his premises until after 11 o'clock, at which time the news of the murder transpired. At the time of the trial much inquiry was made after the unknown man who was present at Furlong's store, who was not found, and now turns out to be Mr. Wilson, who, after having allowed a murderer to escape by the perjury of Furlong, comes forward, after 18 years have passed away, with a declaration, which, if made under oath at the time, would have sent Robinson to the gallows and convicted Furlong for perjury. Mr. Wilson could not have had a very nice regard for the ends of justice. * *

The proprietor of Oak Hall clothing house, Boston, an establishment known all over the world, or at least, all over those portions of it where it is the fashion for the human family to wear good clothes, offers, this fall, to his customers, an opportunity to furnish themselves with articles, in the line of his business, at rates still more liberal even than those which have already given to this establishment its reputation as the leading emporium of the country for good, and at the same time cheap clothing. We advise our friends to visit this place, even if not in want of clothing, for it is a perfect museum in its way, and well worth seeing.

FUSION.
The good work in Massachusetts goes bravely on. At the meeting in Boston of the committee selected by different parties, on Wednesday, the following address was agreed upon:

To the People of Massachusetts.
The increase of the slave population in this country, the additions to the number of slave-holding states, and the growth of the political power of slavery, have long engaged the attention of our people. As to the importance of these facts, and as to the best mode of dealing with them, men have heretofore judged variously, according to their different associations and habits of mind.

But the experience of the last few years, and especially the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the events connected with the struggle for freedom on the soil of Kansas, seem to have produced a general conviction in the free states that the time has fully come when a united and determined resistance must be made to the aggressions of the slave power, lest slavery should become the dominant and freedom the servient power in the republic, and the republic itself become a slave power in the family of nations.

It is felt that this is no abstract question respecting general principles of freedom and slavery, but a practical question of immediate, imminent and appalling magnitude; a political question to be met, as we meet every other political question, by action in the political field, through fit and usual political means.

The state of things in our country is peculiarly favorable to such united action. In several of the states already, members of the old parties have united in a new organization with the most encouraging prospect of success. Without underrating the importance of the objects of national and state policy, on which the old parties may have differed, or for which new organizations have been formed, or the importance of those questions of national policy which many have at heart, it is felt that none of these now present themselves in such a form as to prevent conscientious men from uniting in this movement, and placing Massachusetts in sympathy and co-operation with her sister states who are laboring in the same cause.

Where there are two or more political parties which are to continue in existence and in separate action, and special objects of temporary but paramount importance are to be effected, such may be done by alliances and arrangements among those parties. Something like this course might have been attempted here. The other course is, to form a new political party, irrespective of the old organization, by an original and spontaneous action of the citizens, in their individual capacities. The permanent character and magnitude of the objects to be effected here, the state of parties, and of other public questions, point to the latter course and render it practicable, and besides being more free from embarrassments and dangers, it is in accordance with the manifested wishes of members of the great organizations in the state.

On this principle, a public meeting was called at Chapman Hall, in Boston, on the 16th inst., composed of men of all parties and organizations. That meeting appointed us a committee to invite you to a mass convention for the purposes we have named. On this principle, this invitation is extended to all citizens of the commonwealth to meet and form a new political party in sympathy with the same movement in other states, on the basis of resistance to the aggressions of the slave power.

It is proposed to require no professions of opinion on other questions of state or national policy, or of social reforms, or on other possible questions which may arise, or may have heretofore arisen, out of our relations with slavery. The evil of this day is insufficient for the labor of the day. Although each would rejoice to see his own views on any of these questions adopted by the party, yet we are persuaded that any attempt to produce such uniformity would be fatal to the enterprise, and is not demanded by the present state of public affairs. While, therefore, no attempt of that kind is proposed, on the other hand, no man, by uniting in the movement, does, by any implication, surrender or qualify his opinions on other matters of social or political action.

We make no attempt to enhance the importance of the objects of this movement, by any language of ours. If the present state of public affairs, the experience of the past, and the prospects of the future do not demonstrate their importance, we can not hope to add to their force. We confine ourselves to an explication of the objects and plan of the proposed action.

And we earnestly invite all citizens of the commonwealth to unite in this movement, and for that purpose, to meet, in MASS CONVENTION, at WORCESTER, on Thursday, the 20th day of September next, at 10 A. M.

Not feeling ourselves strictly authorized as a committee to call a convention of delegates, we take upon ourselves as individuals to recommend to the people of the commonwealth, ready to join in the formation of a new political party upon the principles and plan set forth in the above call, to meet in their respective cities and towns, and elect delegates to meet in convention for the nomination of state officers at the same time and place with the mass convention, the usual number of delegates being three for each representative to which said town or city is entitled in the valuation year.

After the Chapman Hall committee had agreed upon the above address, the know something, know nothing and republican committees decided to call a delegate convention, to meet in Worcester Sept. 20—the same day as the mass convention.

The yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., will delay the completion of the U. S. ships being constructed there, at least six months.

THE IRON INTEREST.
Our consumption of iron (says Goward's Real Estate Register,) in 1854, was from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 tons; of this, some 450,000 were imported. What will be the amount necessary to supply us with a healthful increase of our railroads, buildings, and machinery of all kinds? Most of our roads are new; the English iron with which they have been laid will not last over five years. When the repairs commence, companies will have learned that English iron is dear at any price, and will rely upon American iron. If the English improve their iron, it can be done only at a higher cost, bringing it up to American iron. This item of relaying old roads will in three years, keep all our present forge at work. What would have been the price of iron in England, in 1852, '53 and '54, if our anthracite furnaces and rail mills have been out of existence? The prices would have checked the consumption, and the benefits resulting from the use of some 800,000 tons have been lost to the world. But the war in Europe, as it happens, has materially lessened the demand on the English market. With peace and prosperity, it would be utterly out of the question for England to supply anything like the amount of iron needed. If this is so, if we may feel easy as to the requisite skill—as to decreasing the cost of labor—being assisted of our present ability to make the pig iron as low as it can be made at any point, why should capital hesitate to complete the circle of our wants? With an abundance of capital, no prudently selected, built and managed iron works can fail of success. At the lowest cost of English iron, we can do as well as they can, if the capital is equal; and probably the investment would, in the long run, pay as well and be far more praiseworthy and honorable, than thrown in that cess-pool of slaving, the curse of the present day.

What do we say, then, of the future? Capital will see its interests, and with this, the future is bright. It will have its seasons of greater profit and its days of small gain—but, as a business, it will be permanent, and may be relied on as safely, and perhaps more safely, than any other species of large manufacture. Let capitalists look to it—they need not fear. There is no hidden string, no sweetened poison—but it opens now a large field for profitable investment.

The Old Foggy well Daguerreotypied.
The Boston Atlas, in an article on "true conservatism," describes the men who are now trying to prevent a union of parties against the slave tower, as—
"Quiet and timid tremblers, who beg with deprecating voices and glances of piteous appeal, that every thing may be done gingerly and judiciously; who can exhibit a sheepskin diploma, a certificate of character from his clergyman, a pedigree of at least two generations, and a portentous tax bill from the assessors. The salvation of the state must be accomplished in a fashionable way, and after moldy precedents; we are to correct errors by declaring them to be philosophical truths; we are to tempt voters into the paths of political righteousness by pronouncing them maniacs or ruffians; in all our reform, there must be nice nobility, and in all action, gentility and grace."

When (adds the Atlas) the mass of the people meet the slave power and beard it in its progress, its most unnatural ally are—
"A few gentlemen who come out of their offices redolent of law calf and crumpled full of Coke and Chitty; a few gentlemen emerging from their counting houses with the last price current engraven on their faces; a few gentlemen who, with the souls of sick girls, covet the honors and emoluments of statesmanship; a few gentlemen of the cloth, with two lonesome texts about Onesimus and a scrap of bad Hebrew out of second hand chrestomathy; a few gentlemen who having been born into a political party, always call it a ship in which it is a rapturous luxury to go down; few gentlemen who have never indulged in the pleasure of a trot since they kicked foot-ball at college, and who having attained the right to give two fingers only to their humble friends, live and move in a high condition of digital exclusiveness. These men, heaven help them, fancy themselves to be conservative."

The Lancaster Eagle says: "The evidence that Atchison joined the K. N. in Washington city for the avowed purpose of making use of its means to carry slavery into Kansas is in existence and can be produced."
The Lancaester Eagle says: "The evidence that Atchison joined the K. N. in Washington city for the avowed purpose of making use of its means to carry slavery into Kansas is in existence and can be produced."
OREGON.—The reports of the recent gold discoveries near Fort Colville, in Oregon, are confirmed. Thirty dollars a day are made in many instances. The emigration thither is likely to be large.

THE SOIL OF FRANCE.—Horace Greeley says that the soil of France is better than that of our own western states; though it is not half so productive on account of want of intelligent tillage.

The census of Boston, now about completed, is stated to be, as near as possible, 160,000—an increase of 20,000 during the last five years.

GOOD REASONS.
The Northampton Courier gives the following good reasons why the know nothing party should be abandoned by anti-slavery men:

1. Because the mass of the voters in Massachusetts are determined to make the question of freedom, or anti-slavery, paramount to all others. There is a large class of voters, who are uncompromising in their opposition to slavery, but who disapprove of the distinctive know nothing principle.—This class will not join a party which makes anti-slavery a secondary issue. And they are right. It is unwise, unfair and ungenerous, to insist upon keeping up an organization whose chief source of life at its formation no longer exists, when such an issue as that between freedom and slavery cries aloud for assistance. There may not be, for many years, another opportunity so favorable as the present for trying this issue, and it would be an act of stuporous folly to allow it to pass unimproved.

2. There can be nothing gained by keeping up the know nothing party in Massachusetts. In other free states, as Vermont, Maine and Ohio, this party is substantially merged in the grander party of freedom. There, the issue of freedom overwhelms all others, and until that is settled, no other party can hope to succeed. In the nation, the know nothing party is irretrievably broken, so that there is no possibility that it will achieve a triumph in the presidential election. If it is absorbed in many of the free states, and powerless in nearly all the slave states, (where in three states it has cast aside the anti-Chaliv test, and in others existing only as a rival pro-slavery party,) where is the source of hope that it can accomplish anything in national legislation? Why embrace a carcass, when the life has departed?

3. The know nothing party, by its machinery, is essentially despotic in its tendency. It deprives its members of freedom of action. To connect an issue like that of freedom with the "American issue" (so called) is glaringly inconsistent, not to mention the impolicy of the act. There are thousands of foreign born voters in the free states who wish to support the anti-slavery movement. In Ohio, this numerous class are throwing their influence in favor of S. P. Chase. It is madness to suppose these men will support the know nothing party because that party in their locality happens to be anti-slavery. They will not disfranchise themselves, even to enfranchise the blacks; they will not politically enslave themselves, even to break the bonds of others.

4. In every other free state, the republican fusion movement has been adopted, and wherever it has been brought to a trial of power at the polls, it has invariably been successful; which conclusively proves that that organization is emphatically the one which most obtains the popular favor as an efficient anti-slavery party. To secure the triumph of freedom, all other issues must be laid aside, and anti-slavery men must act as a unit. If they do not do this, the golden opportunity is lost. "How unwise is it, then, to insist upon lugging in to the political arena so distracting an issue as that which is called 'Americanism.'"

5. Massachusetts should, this fall, put herself in a position to act harmoniously with the other states in the grand contest for president next year. If the state were carried by the know nothings this fall, the effect upon the presidential election would be deplorable. The men who resist fusion now, will most likely resist it next year.—The same reasons which induce them to resist it now, will be equally plausible then. Massachusetts, to have her influence felt when most needed, must take her position for the coming battle, now.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the best remedies in the Union for diseases of the skin.—The youngest son of Mr. Edward Wright, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, had the misfortune to be afflicted with a most malignant disease of the skin, which rendered the child's life one of misery and suffering. As the mother had tried every remedy likely to benefit him without receiving the desired result, she became ultimately worn out with trouble and anxiety in the matter, and was lamenting the same to a friend, who recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which the mother commenced using, and by persevering with the same for six weeks, the child was completely cured.

Don't forget that box of Dr. Clough's Columbian Pills when you have a cold, pain in the side, back or shoulders, headache, or one "sick all over." These Pills are mild and innocuous, but they search out disease, and sometimes the first dose will raise up a great commotion, especially if there is much "bad bile" about the patient—but persevere—their use will make all right, and in the end you will be as good looking, and healthy as your neighbors. Read the advertisement in another column.

Wolfe's Sclerodan Aromatic Schnapps.
This medicinal drink is manufactured by the proprietor at Sclerodan, in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes. It has been submitted to nearly all the first Chemists and Physicians in the United States, who endorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the *Materia Medica* It is now prescribed with great success in Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, obstructions of Bladder and Kidneys, and for Dyspepsia it has no superior in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork and label, and for sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

Daguerreotypes for 50 cents.
This art, triumphant, our attention claims. When life seems speaking from a thousand frames; Belles, merchants, statesmen, through the pictured halls, Each face, each form, its living type recalls. Features, complexion, attitude attire Beauty's soft smile, and manhood's glance of fire, Truly reflected from the burnished plate, Astonish life with its own duplicate. Think not, these pictures by the sun light made, Shadows though they are, will like a shadow fade; Not when the lips of flesh in dust shall lie, And death's cold film o'erspread the beaming eye. Then Howe's pictures, mocking cold decay, Will still be fresh and vivid to day. Remember the place, Cabot Hall, Chicopee. C. B. HOWE, Operator.

EUROPE.—The bombardment of Sebastopol was renewed on the 10th inst., but nothing definite concerning it has been received.

It is said that Gen. Markham is to succeed Gen. Simpson as commander-in-chief of the English army.

Breadstuffs are falling.
SICK HEADACHE.—If we can judge what is said about this complaint, it is either quite uncomfortable, or greatly better. It is a real, bona fide thing, or else people make awful faces and fusses, trying to counterfeit the thing. All we can say, is, "grin and bear it," or else use Dr. Clough's Columbian Pills, and cure at once. It is the question—sick headache or Columbian Pills at merely 25 cents a box.

DIED.
In Deerfield, Aug. 17, GEO. LOWELL, son of G. A. and E. S. Arms, aged 16 months.

In Dunsmuir, Vt., 16th inst., CATHARINE A., aged 70 years, wife of John F. Stearns, Esq.

QUINCES, Peaches, Tomatoes.
O Rany other fruit may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of

Ladlow's Patent Self-Sealing Can.
This is the only positively Self-Sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who see them the nearest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

TAYLOR & HODGETTS,
Manufacturers of Plain and Tin-ware, No. 60 Beekman street, corner of Gold, New York. Aug 25-2m

TO THOMAS CURRAN, of Chicopee, in the county of Hampden, and to any and all other persons claiming any interest in six gallons of ale, and in a cask containing said ale, which by virtue of a warrant issued by the Police Court of the town of Chicopee, have been seized in a building occupied by said Thomas Curran, in said Chicopee, on the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the value of which ale, and of the cask containing said ale, does not in the opinion of said Court, exceed twenty dollars.

You are hereby required to appear before the said Police Court, at the Police Court room in Chicopee, in the county of Hampden, on the 15th day of September next, to answer to the complaint against said liquor and the vessel containing it, and for all costs and charges, and to show cause, why the said liquor and vessel containing it, should not be forfeited for being kept for sale by said Thomas Curran in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Witness, Mortimer D. Whitaker, Esquire, Justice of said Police Court at Chicopee, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

MORTIMER D. WHITAKER, Justice.
WM. G. PORTER, Constable of Chicopee.

TO ELLEN DOWNING, of Chicopee, in the county of Hampden, and to any and all other persons claiming any interest in six and one-half gallons of gin, in twenty and one-half gallons of brandy, in sixteen and one-half gallons of wine, ten gallons of rum, and in the cask and vessel containing said liquors, which by virtue of a warrant issued by the Police Court of the town of Chicopee, have been seized in a building occupied by said Ellen Downing, in said Chicopee, on the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the value of which gin, brandy, wine and rum, does not in the opinion of said Court, exceed twenty dollars.

You are hereby required to appear before the Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, next to be holden at Springfield, in said county of Hampden, on the first Monday of December, to answer to the complaint against the said liquors and the vessels containing them, and for trial, and to show cause, why you may have the said liquors and vessels containing them, sold and disposed of, in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Witness, Mortimer D. Whitaker, Esquire, Justice of said Police Court at Chicopee, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

MORTIMER D. WHITAKER, Justice.
WM. G. PORTER, Constable of Chicopee.

OPATE INDIAN!
THE MISHMEREED INDIAN WOMAN, JULIA PASTRANA, will hold Leaves in Cabot Hall, Chicopee, on Monday evening, Aug. 27. Doors open at 10 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M. Admission, 15 cents. Children 10 cents.

Harrison's Columbian Tonic Stimulant
WILL cure all diseases caused by prostration of digestive power. Its action is immediate; as a stimulant to rouse the vital energy to its healthy force; as a tonic to sustain and perpetuate that force till healthy secretions are restored and natural power returns. It will remove all mild forms of Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bilious Colic, Fever, and Fever in Ague; and in connection with HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN VEGETABLE EMETIC, will cure the most distressing cases of acute and chronic disease in the shortest possible time. The Dyspeptic finds immediate relief, and permanent cure, in its use. For all Bronchial and P. Inflammatory affections, it has great restorative efficacy.

The alcohol and opium imbrications will find it a perfect substitute for both these disease-engendering and health destroying articles. It is an exclusively vegetable composition; and a pure tonic and stimulant, without the slightest diseasing property in its composition or action on the system. The friends of temperance then will find it an agent of great potency in their cause, and that the vitiated cravings of a diseased appetite under its use will give place to healthy action and natural desires. It is delicious to the taste and grateful to the sensibilities of the stomach. It may be taken in its present form, a rich soup, or in water, making a delightful beverage. As a daily beverage, its deliciousness is unequalled by any fermented or alcoholic preparation. It prevents as well as cures disease. Its use is applicable in all climates, in all seasons, to all diseases, and in all conditions of life, and from extreme of infancy to extreme old age. Price \$1.

Harrison's Columbian Vegetable Emetic
Will withdraw and expel all diseased matter, solid, fluid or gaseous, from all parts of the system. Besides its emetic properties, it is expectorant, alterative and anodyne. It acts in each of its modes according to nature, relieves the laboring organism of diseased matter, and permits a free action natural functions to restore the system. It is the only safe and reliable medicine in all severe forms of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic, Dysentery, Pleurisy, and every other acute disease. It has great remedial power in all chronic diseases. In both acute and chronic diseases, assisted by the invigorating and sustaining power of HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN TONIC STIMULANT, it cures certain. Principles of treatment and directions for use accompany each medicine. Price 50 cents.

Agents for New England, GEORGE W. BRIGGS, Stationer and wholesale and retail dealer in Harrison's Columbian Pills and American Pharmacy, 328 Washington street, opposite the Adams House, Boston.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE!
WARNING TO EVERY SENSIBLE WOMAN.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.
No woman of delicacy willing to disclose the peculiar ailments incident to her sex, even to most intimate family physician.

This timely and delicate is implanted by nature, and neither should nor need be subjected to the rude shocks incident to making known to the other sex those ailments belonging exclusively to the female.

Except in extreme cases, her sensitiveness will sacrifice her health rather than her delicacy.

The consequences are serious, lamentable, and lifelong. This what at first could have been easily remedied, or perhaps better still, not incurred, because a complication of diseases, not only injures the health of the mother, and embittering her days by sickness and suffering, but retarding her own constitution upon her children, and embarrassing, if not distressing, the husband and primary prospects of the husband. Let every sensible woman

TAKE WARNING IN TIME,
(as thousands have done) by the bitter experience and sufferings of others, of the inevitable consequences she entails upon herself and those entrusted to her, by her ignorance of the simplest and most salutary means of health connected with the married state, the violation of which entails disease, suffering, and misery.

How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their physicians furnish no medical aid.

How many suffer from premature loss of health, and from the principal sources of weakness, debility, &c., and how many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficulty in conceiving, and how many are unable to conceive? What the question, how can these be prevented? What the remedy?

Let every woman ascertain for herself, without violence to her delicacy, the nature and extent of the disease which she is a victim to, and the proper remedies for which she may be enabled to procure, by the use of **WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, AND PILL'S FOR EVERY FEMALE.** In simple and plain English, and such as can be understood.

This little volume is sent gratis.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.
One Hundred Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250

(FOR FINE PAPER, EXTRA BINDING, \$1.00.)
A statement of the established reputation, found in the Catalogues of the great Trade Fairs in New York, Philadelphia, &c., and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States. It was first published in 1837, since which time

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have been sold, of which there were upwards of **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SENT BY MAIL** attesting the high estimation in which it is held as **THE ONLY BOOK FOR EVERY FEMALE.**

BOOK FOR EVERY FEMALE, the author having devoted, and still devotes, his exclusive attention to the treatment of peculiarities to females, in respect to which he is yearly consulted by thousands, but in person and by letter.

Here every woman can discover, by comparing her own case with the descriptions, the nature, character, cause of, and the proper remedies for her complaint.

The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her health, and such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm, as all the peculiarities incident to the female are described.

It is of course impracticable to convey fully the voluminous contents of this most valuable and interesting work, but the author (which he permits by the terms of the publication) will attend to the following:

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau:
My wife has been perpetually sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of her great angusts and sorrows, and in the course of the last year, she has become every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated, her health is in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion destroyed. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. At this time (about two months) I have your book freely spoken of, as containing some notions respecting my wife's case, which I came across by the relief afforded my distressed mind, and the joy of my wife imparted to me, in learning that the great goodness of M. Desnoesaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I had not before seen. No ordinary consideration can ever repay the obligations I am under to you, for having been the means of imparting to me the means of my wife's recovery. For this, and another reason, I have resolved to send you my thanks, and to have my wife and children left to me forever.

As a consequence of the universal popularity of the work, as evidenced by its extraordinary sale, various impositions have been attempted, as well on booksellers as on the public, by imitations of the present, spurious editions, and surreptitious infringements of copyright, and the author has been obliged to issue a new and necessary therefore

TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC
to buy no book unless the words "Dr. A. M. Mauriceau's Private Medical Companion, &c." are on the cover, and in the Clerk's Office on the back of the title page; and any copy of respectable and honorable dealers, or send by mail, and address to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau.

Upon receipt of One Dollar "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent free to any part of the United States, Canada, and British Provinces. All Letters must be addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, 122 Broadway, New York City, Publishing Office, No. 23 Liberty Street, New York.

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G. W. Collett & Co., Fishermen & Co., No. 5, Spenser Building, and Co., and Hotchkiss & Co., Boston; C. F. Baker & Co., and Parsons & Co., New Bedford; H. C. Graves and M. H. Tyler, Greenfield; James Brown and Wm. Knight, Middlebury; A. L. Langley, Haverhill; M. Hesse and E. Dickinson, Springfield; C. Porter, Westfield; J. S. & C. Adams and J. F. Henshaw, Northampton; J. H. Barnes and F. Grant, Lawrence; G. L. Ford, Gloucester; J. Knowles, Yarmouth; Post-A. J. Barker, Taunton; A. H. Blackmore, Westfield; D. Whitaker, North Adams; Amherst; Wm. G. Porter, Westfield; J. C. Adams, Amherst; D. L. Gill Co., Hingham; J. Keith & Co., Worcester; E. F. Brown, Chicopee; Aldrich & Goddard, Barre; A. O. Rockham, Newburgh.

HENRY L. FAGGETT,
Wholesale Dealer in
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
Metallic Rubbers, Lastings, Gallions, French Skins, Patent Leather, and Shoe Trimmings at the lowest prices for cash. Nos. 152 & 154 Congress st., Boston. (South of Milk street.)

The Sign of the Great Watch
IS the place to buy Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Looking Glasses, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Brushes, Combs, Needles, Fancy Soaps, Percussion Caps, Sewing Machines and Tinware of every description. Also, a large assortment of Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Pipes, Bass Viol, Guitar and Banjo Strings of the very best quality. A large and well assorted stock of Sheet Music of the latest and most popular compositions.—Also, all kinds of instruction books. New Music received as soon as published. A liberal discount made to teachers.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired by one of the best Paris watchmakers in the State.
VOLNEY WINCHELL
Chicopee, Aug. 18-4f

CHARLES W. CHAPIN,
DEALER IN
Red & White Ash & Bituminous Coal
From the celebrated Halden and other Lehigh Veins, and from the Diamond and Peach Mountain Red Ash Collieries.

Semi-Bituminous Cumberland Coal.
Hickory, Pine and Oak Wood.
Office, West State street, 2d door from Foot's Block, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
June 30 5m

J. PRIESTLEY,
House and Sign Painter,
Grainer and Paper-Hanger,
SHOP on Center street, next door to Robertson's Printing shop, Chicopee, Mass.

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 openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these openings, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs, and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every hazardous ailment that is passed freely through one or more of our little pores, this healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, than can be reached by other means.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and Scorbatic Humors.
No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scorbatic Humors, Erysipelas, or Eczema, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has traveled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals of the Continent, to be used in the direction of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds & Ulcers.
None of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment when laboring to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, &c. The leading Ointment of Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, been dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of the Ointment, to be used in the direction of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

Piles and Fistulas.
These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:
Bunions, Lumbago, Swelled Glands, Burns, Mercurial Sores, Blebs & Stiff Joints, Chapped Eruptions, Sore Heads, Ulcers, Itchings, Sore Throats, Venereal Sores, Childbirth, Rheumatic Sores of all kinds, Wounds, Fistulas, Salt Rheum, Sprains, all kinds of Gout, Skin Diseases, Scalds.

A 80d at the manufacturers of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

It is considerably saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. April 21-17

WILLIAM W. ALLEY,
Wholesale Dealer in
Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, and Pine Furniture.
12 Friend Street, adjoining Gerrish Block, Boston.
No. 30 Chair for Shipping.

"THE UNION" MUST BE PRESERVED.

All political parties are reminded that the very best way to save the Union, and prevent it from falling to pieces, is to

KEEP COOL
during the approaching warm weather, which can easily be accomplished, by purchasing a light suit of **SUMMER CLOTHING,**

AT
The Famous Boston One-Price CLOTHING STORE

IN CHICPEE.
In addition to our usual Spring assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, we are receiving weekly from our Store in Boston, a supply of **Linen Frocks and Sacks, Seru-sucker Frocks and Sacks, Alpaca Sacks, in black and colors,**

Shepherd's Plain Frocks, Boys' Linen Sacks, a large assortment of Merinoes, Hats, perfectly fast colors, and an assortment of Ribbed Alpaca Pants, Brown Linen Cullandee and Jean

And as we are generally recommended by physicians to

"Keep the Head Cool,"
we have had in a large quantity of
Florence,
Pedal braid,
Laghorn,
Pannama,
Black and light colored,
Low and High Crown Soft Fur

HATS.
In addition to the above, we have replenished our stock of **FURNISHING GOODS,** such as Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. We therefore recommend all persons in want of any of the above articles to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we have facilities for manufacturing which enable us to sell our Goods as low as any Store in the State.

We do not pretend to sell at "ruinous prices," or "below the cost of manufacture," or "cheaper than the cheapest," which is equivalent to saying that "we will sell cheaper than ourselves,"—an inconsistency on the face of it; but, we pretend to say that we will sell our Goods at a

very small advance over the cost of manufacture.

And that is as much as any trade can do and live.

Once again we say that, every man should "keep cool" during the warm season, by purchasing a suit of light clothing at the **Boston One-Price Clothing Store, Chicopee, Mass.**
Under the Universalist Church.

ANNA CLAYTON, OR, THE MOTHERS' TRIAL.
A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

12 mo. nearly 400 pp. Price \$1. The above is a new and original tale, founded on New England incidents of penitence, fidelity,

Selling off Without Reserve.
The subscriber intending to make a change in his business, and with a view of bringing part of it to an immediate close, offers the stock of store No. 3 Exchange Street, for sale, consisting of Clothing, Cloth-Cases, Furnishings, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Carpet Bags of every quality and description usually to be found in a Clothing Establishment. Together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, the goods are very saleable and of excellent quality. He is ready and willing to treat with a purchaser for the whole or part of the stock.

on the most liberal terms,
to whom he is also willing to let the store at a moderate rent. In the meantime he will accept of reduced prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine. W. E. WINTWORTH, Chicago, Jan. 13th, 1854.

Premium Window Shades.
Manufacturers and Importers of WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, LAMPS, PENS, LOOPS, &c. N. B.—Store Shades made to order. J. L. & J. B. KELTY, 170 Washington Street, Boston. Also Kelly's Improved Metallic Fixtures.

William Pearce, Plumber,
Nos. 12 & 26 City Exchange, Devonshire Street, Boston & Market Square, Portland, ME

FORGE PUMPS, Water Closets, Bathing Apparatus, Plumbing Work and Water Fixtures of every description, executed in the best manner in every part of the Union with dispatch.

LANE & WHEELER,
STATIONERS and Account Book Manufacturers, Agents for Owen & Hartshorn's celebrated writing papers, and Shingley's Patent Press. No. 16 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY,
The oldest in New England.
JOHN K. ROGERS & CO.,
SPRING LANE, BOSTON.

Page's Bed Bug Annihilator.
Bedbugs beware! hear ye our doom:
This previous I have said
Whit I re-joice, shall behold
Your last terrestrial slumber.
Then will I re-joice, shall behold
In peace, quiet cheerful hearted,
Securely feeling that the last
Blood-driest, best is departed.
This preparation can be relied on as a sure and certain annihilator of these midnight pests. Many preparations have been presented to the public, but have failed to produce the desired effect. If applied according to the directions it may be relied on as effectual. PRICE: 25 CTS. in bottles three times larger than any other preparation of the kind. For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WARREN W. PAGE, corner of Tremont and Pleasant streets, Boston. Also by Apothecaries and Grocers generally throughout New England.

SARGENT, HARLOW & CO.
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Carriages and Harnesses, of every description. Repository, 7 and 8 Chelmsford Street, Haymarket Square, east side of the Maine Railroad Depot.
FRANCIS SARGENT, ALFRED E. GOODWIN, JAMES M. HARLOW, Boston. ORLANDO H. SARGENT, Chicago, Ill.

PRINCE & CO'S UNRIVALLED MELODEONS
Four Octave, No. 4 Case, \$45 Six " " " 50
Four Half Octave, No. 5 Case, \$35 Double Row, \$45
Five " " " 75 Suit for Churches, \$50
Five " " " 100
GEO. P. RICE & CO., 13 Tremont Street, Wholesale Agents.

Land Warrants Procured for Soldiers & Seamen.
UNDER the act of 1853, who have in actual service 14 days under State of U. S. Officers, in the War of 1812, Florida War, or War with Mexico, and for their widows and children, now minors, unless 16th year warrants have already been obtained; and where warrant has been obtained, but not yet issued, new ones will be secured sufficient to make up that amount, on appearance in person, or by letter, to HORTON & CO., 20 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, who pay cash for the warrants.

FAIRBANKS & BEARD,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Cider, Ale, Porter and Mineral Water, at Coffer, Allen Building, Howard Street, Boston. Hotels supplied on reasonable terms.

New England Wire Railing MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 90 & 92 Utica Street, Boston.
Wrought and Cast Iron Fences, Patent Railings, Window Guards, Balconies, &c., of every description made to order.
OTIS HINMAN, THEO. LYMAN.

J. READ & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

GRINDSTONES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 56 Eastern Railroad Wharf, Boston.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
COMPLETE supplies of materials for Oil Painting, Water Color and Gouache Painting, Printing, &c. Not to mention a complete assortment of all the materials for wholesale and retail, by M. J. WHIPPLE, 33 Cornhill, Boston.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned begs leave to inform you that he has removed from 103 DEXTER STREET, to the commodious Warehouse, No. 19 Exchange Street, where with improved facilities for supplying the trade and consumers on the most favorable terms, he will continue the sale agency of PERKINS SUPERIOR CARDS AND CARBON PAPERS, in all varieties, as manufactured at the New England Card Factory, Roxbury, Mass.

OLIVER HOLMAN, No. 19 Exchange St.

PURIFY THE BLOOD
By the use of Dr. Wm. Clark's justly celebrated Anti-Serofitis Punction. This preparation has acquired a reputation unsurpassed by any other Medicine for the cure of Humors of every description. As a Spring Medicine, it is without a parallel—can be used at all seasons, and is all-potent. Manufactured and sold by O. KING, at 64 Washington St., under Pine Street Church, and at no other place in Boston, unless the name of Dr. Wm. Clark is on the label and Diarrhoea, Colic, Heating Extract, including all of his Family Medicines, together with a large assortment of other Botanic Medicines, both simple and compound.

WEBSTER Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK CITY.
Capital, \$150,000.
WHICH is all paid in, and invested as follows: Bonds and Mortgages upon Improved City Property. \$81,811.00
Deposited in New York City Banks, \$50,000.00
This company are now prepared to issue the Policy on the Stock plan, upon all kinds of Real Estate, Personal Property, and Merchandise, at the lowest equitable rates.

JAMES H. PRINCE & CO., AGENTS,
No. 3 Kilby Street, Boston.

NOTICE!
The subscriber intending to make a complete change in his business, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to make payment before the 1st of February, in order to prevent their debts passing into other hands for collection. He would also request all persons having claims against him to present the same.

W. E. WINTWORTH,
Chicago, Jan. 13th, 1854.

Auction and General Commission Store—No. 4, Exchange St.
The subscriber intends to carry on the Auction and Commission business, and will receive every description of property, for which he has extensive store room and is well supplied with the most desirable goods consigned for sale at auction, for which prompt returns will be made. In cases where parties are leaving Chicago, or neighborhood, he will buy Furniture, or other articles, at a reasonable cash price. In the auction room, there is at present, and now offered for sale:

Letter and Account Paper,
Envelopes, Slates; upwards of 1000 volumes of standard and other publications, by the most celebrated ancient and modern authors. Also, Cracked ware, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Cutlery, Cabinet Furniture and all kinds of Cooking and Parlor Stoves, with many articles that usually find their way into an Auction Room.
Chicago, Jan. 12, 1855. W. E. WINTWORTH.

H. DOWNING,
Daguerrean Artist,
Exchange Street, Chicago, Mass.

A GOOD assortment of fancy and common cases constantly on hand. Miniatures, painted in Oil, Water, Gouache, &c. Charges reasonable.
April 13th

WEEKLY JOURNAL,
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

D. B. POTTS, Publisher
OFFICE IN THE ROOM UNDER CABOT HALL.
Terms—\$1.50 in advance. A discount made to Agents and Companies.

ADVERTISING.
The space occupied by 100 lines of nonpareil type, shall constitute a square.
One square 1 week 75 cts; 3 weeks \$1. Each insertion afterwards 25 cts.
One square 6 months \$5—one year \$9.
One half square or less—1 week 50 cts; 3 weeks 75 cts.
Each after insertion 15 cts.
One half a square 6 months \$3—1 year \$5.
Twenty-five per cent advance for continuance inside after one year.

Public Advertisements.—All kinds of Orders of Notice, \$2.00 each; Executor's and Administrator's Notices, \$1.25 each; Commisner's Notices, \$1.50 each.
Insolvent Notices.—Messengers' Notices, \$2.00 each; Assignee's Notices, \$1.50 each.
Cards of acknowledgment, religious notices and the like, one insertion, 50 cts per square.
Political notices, calls for conventions and secular notices, one insertion, 50 cts per square. Other notices or advertisements similarly priced.Notices in news columns 10 cents per line, one insertion; no charge made for less than 30 cents.
Advertisements for the sale of real estate, without charge; but all additions to the ordinary announcements, as ordinary notices, funeral announcements, are 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 \$25 per annum, not more than 10 per cent; \$50, 15 per cent; \$100, 20 per cent; \$250, 25 per cent; and on \$500 or over 35 per cent. Advertisements for less than these rates, no discount, not to be inserted for less than 10 lines.
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.

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

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.
Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual diseases, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, DYSURCHIA, GONORRHOEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, &c., &c. The Howard Association of Philadelphia, in view of the awful destruction of human life and health, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions which are practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, has directed the Consulting Surgeon, AS CHARLES A. TAYLOR, of its name, to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all persons thus afflicted (male or female) who apply to him with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering to furnish medicines gratis, or at a reduced price. The Howard Association is a benevolent institution, established by special endorsement, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Venereal and Epidemic Diseases," and its funds can be used for no other purposes. It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to devote to the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment—Valuable advice also given to young men, who are afflicted with abdominal weakness, Womb Complaint, Costiveness, Leucorrhoea, &c. Address, (post paid) Dr. Geo. C. TAYLOR, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, H. HEARTWELL, Pres't Geo. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. May 1y

Wholesale Clothing House,
BURBANK & CO.
The subscriber under the firm of BURBANK & CO., who has the past year been with the firm of BURBANK & ROSE, 95 PEARL ST., and has now purchased their entire stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At an enormous discount, and removed said stock to Chambers.

No. 64 Federal Street.
Where I shall offer it for sale at 25 per cent. below its original cost. A rare opportunity is offered to purchasers of Clothing.

I shall carry on the Wholesale Clothing and Furnishing Goods business in all its various branches—Having had fifteen years experience in the Ready Made Clothing business, I think I can keep pace with the times and suit the most fastidious mind. Particular attention will be paid to Boys' Clothing. You are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock when in the market.

GEORGE BURBANK.

Important Notice.
DR. SPEAR'S WOMAN'S FRIEND is unquestionably the only remedy ever discovered for that distressing complaint, Falling of the Womb, obviating all necessity of resorting to Instruments. It is put up in packages and can be sent to any part of the world. Those who are suffering with pressing down pain, pain in the groin and across the hips and small of the back—also very low down in the back, with heat and scalding of the water, with some abortion of the liver, frequent weakness, red protrusion of standing, nervous debility, &c. Much exercise, walking, standing, riding, or hitting, greatly increase the above symptoms. In advanced stages of the disease the sufferer is thus deprived of all exercise and is obliged to be confined to the house, and frequently to her bed. These are the symptoms of the complaint, all of which can be radically cured by the use of this extraordinary medicine.

For sale only by Dr. E. D. SPEAR, No. 18 Kneeland Street, Boston. Persons at a distance wishing to obtain the above medicine, can enclose \$3 by mail with full directions how they will receive it; immediate attention will be given it.

BOSTON CARDS.

JAMES FRENCH & CO.,
75 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,
DEALERS in all kinds of BOOKS and STATIONERY, of every variety.
W. E. WINTWORTH, will publish the History of the Free Press, by Barnham, on Saturday, March 17.

BERRY & STRONG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Cabinet Furniture, Feathers, Beds,
Mattresses, Clocks, Looking Glasses, &c.,
Nos. 139 & 147 Blackstone Street, Boston.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
JAMES H. PRINCE & CO.,
Nos. 1 & 3 Kilby Street, Boston.

HAVING for many years been engaged in the general insurance business, have facilities for effecting insurances, both FIRE AND MARINE in any amount, by reliable Stock Companies representing a Capital of Two Million Dollars, without any extra charge to the Applicants, hereby saving much time and trouble.
All orders will meet with prompt attention.

PEARL MARTIN, dealer in
Carpetings & Window Shades
163 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.
N. B.—Store or other shades made to order.

PIANO-FORTES.
REMOVAL.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and the public, that he has removed his Piano-forte Manufactory and Warehouse from the Melodeon Buildings to the rooms No. 352 Washington Street, a few doors south of the Adams House, where he offers for sale, at the lowest cash prices, all kinds of Pianos, of the LATEST AMERICAN ACTION PIANOS, of various styles of finish, which for the combination of the qualities of tone, touch and durability, enjoy a reputation unsurpassed in this country.

GEO. HEWES, 370 Washington St., Boston

JOHN D. FOWLE & Co.,
Manufacturers of
KOWLES Improved Spring Curtain Fixtures, a new, Superior & Durable Article. The trade are invited to call and examine these fixtures at 352 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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

DEALERS in Wagon Axles, Springs, Axles, &c.
J. B. DEW, Portable Forge, Wagon, Bridge, &c. No. 200 North Street, Boston.

CONCORD GRAPE.
HONEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row, have now ready for sale Mr. BULL'S NEW AND IMPROVED Concord Grape, which has been planted in their hands. This remarkably fine American variety is the greatest acquisition which has ever yet been made to our early grapes. It is more valuable than the Isabella, and two weeks earlier, at a pound and with large berries, frequently measuring an inch in diameter, color very dark, &c. &c. It is a most desirable article for the table, and all good judges who have tasted it pronounce it superior to the Isabella in its ripest condition.

It is strong one-year old vines will be ready for sale April 1, at \$3 each, or \$24 per dozen. All orders will be attended to in the relation in which they are received.

Penmanship, Book-Keeping, Navigation, Surveying, Engineering, &c.
All the English Branches, Mathematics, Classics, a Modern Language and Drawing are the regularly taught in the Department for the Ladies.

Comer's Commercial College,
139 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston.
23. There being no class system, students can commence at any time. The address of upwards of 200 graduates, for whom good situations as Clerks, Book-keepers, &c. were obtained the last year, is furnished in the annual catalogue and circular of terms, which is sent by mail GRATIS.

Day and Evening Sessions.
GEO. N. COMER, CONSULTING ACCOUNTANT, Principal.

Union Boot & Shoe Store
GEO. A. MANSFIELD,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, LEATHER FINDINGS,
No. 4 Market Square, and 5 North Street,
(Opposite North Side Faneuil Hall.)
Has on hand and is constantly receiving Custom Work Boots and Shoes, suited to the Retail Trade. Jobbing trade supplied with any sizes.

F. & F. RICE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
119 & 118 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

BROCKETT & DANIELL,
Stable and Fancy Goods,
From Auction for Cash,
No. 72 Milk, cor. of Congress Street, Boston.

AMARAH STORES,
dealer in every variety of

Cards, Card-Board, R. R. Ticket Stock, Fancy Papers, &c.
No. 24 & 56 Cornhill, Boston.

Wholesale Clothing House,
BURBANK & CO.
The subscriber under the firm of BURBANK & CO., who has the past year been with the firm of BURBANK & ROSE, 95 PEARL ST., and has now purchased their entire stock of

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CHARLES W. CHAPIN,
DEALER IN
Red & White Ash & Bituminous Coal
From the celebrated Hazleton and other Lighthouse Veins, and from the Diamond and Peach Mountain Red Ash Collieries.

Semi-Bituminous Cumberland Coal.
Hickory, Pine and Oak Wood.
Hickory, West State Street, 21 door from Foot's Block, June 30 3m

The Sign of the Great Watch
Is the place to buy Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Silver Ware, Looking Glasses, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Brushes, Combs, &c. &c. Fancy Snaps, Penknives, Sewing Machines and Yarns, &c. Notions of every description. Also, a large assortment of the latest and most popular compositions. Also, all kinds of instruction books. New Music received as soon as published. A liberal discount made to teachers.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired by one of the best Paris watchmakers.
VOLNEY WINCHELL,
Chicago, Aug. 15th

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.

33 Kilby, opposite Central St.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 49 Broad to No. 33 Kilby, Boston.

Splendid Family Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
THE AMERICAN UNION—No continued Stories—no advertisements—Each number complete in itself. Terms \$2 a year, in advance. Subscriptions received by
GRAVES & WESTON, Publishers,
36 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOFORTES.
Prices from \$50 to \$150.
At OLIVER DIMON'S, 115 Washington Street, Boston.
Also, Pianos and Melodeons to let, from \$44 to \$10 per quarter.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY REMEDY!
DR. JOHNSON'S SASSAPARILLA.
This medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Serofitis, or King's Evil, Cancer, Eruptions, Tumors, Chronic Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Pain in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Throat, Syphilis, Dropsy, Dropsy of the Brain, Dropsy of the Lungs, Dropsy of the Stomach, Dropsy of the Liver, Dropsy of the Spleen, Dropsy of the Kidneys, Dropsy of the Bladder, Dropsy of the Heart, Dropsy of the Intestines, Dropsy of the Uterus, Dropsy of the Vagina, Dropsy of the Testes, Dropsy of the Prostate, Dropsy of the Seminal Vesicles, Dropsy of the Bladder, Dropsy of the Uterus, Dropsy of the Vagina, Dropsy of the Testes, Dropsy of the Prostate, Dropsy of the Seminal Vesicles.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by means of which this medicine is prepared, and who have all approved it, and commended it to the public, there are many who have expressed their strong belief in the fact that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been prepared before. Although there are many physicians who are not prepared to have their names appended to the recommendation of any preparation, yet the fact is, that many who may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who are not prepared to do so, and who, however, they know it is capable of doing so much good in an allotted country. As an evidence, read the following from the Philadelphia Register, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.
27. Testimony from a number of readers superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. "From Dr. L. P. Vandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville College of Medicine, I have looked over the list of ingredients composing Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no objection to its use in chronic disease, what it is applicable to." L. P. VANDALL, M. D. Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Military Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla, March 20, 1848.

"I have examined the prescription for the preparation of Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an effect in chronic disease, and I have no objection to its use in public or private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use." M. PYLES, M. D. Louisville, Ky., April 22nd, 1850.

"I have examined the list of ingredients, and do not think it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, and I have no objection to its use in chronic disease, what it is applicable to." L. P. VANDALL, M. D. Louisville, June 6, 1848.

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