

The Weekly Journal.

Volume 2.

CHICOPEE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

Number 19.

Poetry.

For the Weekly Journal.

THE RIVER LEE.

Off in the night, when sleep has bound me,
I dream of walks by thy river side,
Whose charming banks and shamrock valleys
I often roved, by thy silver tide.
There's not a grove, or lower of roses,
Can rival thee—not the heathenous Da—
I would resign all earthly pleasure
To rove once more by the lovely Lee.*

Some may boast of their lawns and valleys,
And others sing of their heath-clad home,
Of woodland walks and of rural fountains,
But I can find none, where'er I roam—
No, nothing can surpass thy beauty,
Sweet stream of nature, so clear and free:
I love in dreams oft to think upon thee—
My native home, and thy lovely Lee.

I dreamed again that I oft had wandered
Alone at night by thy limpid side,
While herds were lowing, as home returning,
You did outlive the river bride.
Your shore so placid and so inspiring,
As if all nature were placed in thee,
And then around me the nymphs were sporting
Along thy margin, my lovely Lee.

The first that came o'er thy lovely waters
Was as a spirit, with a harp of old;
I thought her voice, it was so enchanting,
That all was hushed while her tale was told;
And then such strains from her harp were sorrow
As did resound from each vale around;
I thought it was the most enchanting,
As from each chord she drew the sound.

Next came along, was the great O'Connell,
With head erect, and voice so clear,
That hill and valley around did answer
To all his pleadings—"Now let us hear!"
I do announce from out this water
The Lord will raise a new friend for thee;
Again I say, men be not divided;
Your home and altars will soon be free!"

Old Shandon bell struck the hour of nine,
And clear resounded o'er this lovely scene;
I woke, and found all but a vision,
And all was silent and looked serene.
Yet still I hope that I yet may see thee,
And once more wander along thy stream,
I rose, and left my bed in sorrow,
To find my musings was all a dream.

HIBERNICUS.

Thompsonville, Conn., October, 1854.

*The river Lee runs through the city of Cork, Ireland, and is celebrated for its picturesque scenery and splendid flowing river. It is visited by travelers, and has been pronounced to surpass any other natural view in Ireland; and where I have roved, and spent many of my juvenile days.

Select Tales.

The Song and the Singer.

It was during the early days of the great French revolution of 1789, when a young officer, in delicate health, took up his quarters in the city of Marseilles for the six months of his leave of absence. It seemed strange retirement for the young man, for in the town he knew of no one, and in the depth of winter Marseilles was no tempting residence. The officer lived in a garret looking out upon the street, which had for its sole furniture a harpsichord, a bed, a table, and a chair. Little but paper ever entered that apartment, where food and fuel were both scarce; and yet the young man generally remained in-doors all day, assiduously writing, or rather doing something upon paper, an occupation he alternated with music.

Thus passed many months. The young man grew thinner and paler, and his leave of absence seemed likely to bring no convalescence. But he was handsome and interesting, despite his sallow hue. Long hair, full beaming eyes, that spoke of intelligence, and even genius, frankness of manner, all prepossessed in his favor, and many a smile and look of kindness came to him from beautiful eyes that he noticed not nor cared to notice. In fact, he rarely went out but at night, and then to walk down by the booming sea, which made a kind of music he seemed to love. Some times, it is true, he would hang about the theater door when operas were about to be played, and looked with longing eye with the crowd that entered; either his purse or his inclination failed him. But he always examined with care the name of the piece and its author, and then walked away to the sea-shore, to muse and meditate.

Shortly after his arrival in Marseilles, he visited, one after another, all the music-sellers and publishers in the town, with a bundle of manuscripts in his hand; but his reception was, apparently, not very favorable, for he left them all with a frowning air, and still with his bundle of manuscripts. Some had detained him for a long time, as if estimating the value of his goods he offered for sale; but these were no more tempted than others to try the saleable character of the commodity. The house he lodged in had attached to it a large gar-

den. By permission of the landlord, the young man often selected it for his evening walks, and, despite the cold, would sometimes sit and muse in a rude and faded bower under a wall at one of the gables. Here he would occasionally even sing, in a low tone, some of his own compositions.— It happened once or twice that when he did so, a female head protruded from a window above him, seeming to listen. The young man at length noticed this.

"Pardon me, lady," said he, one evening; "perhaps I disturb you?"
"Not at all," she replied, "I am fond of music, and the airs you hum are new to me. Pray, if not a rude question, whose are they?"

"Madam," he answered, diffidently, "they are my own."
"Indeed!" cried the lady, with animation, and have you never published any of them?"
"I shall never try again," he murmured, uttering the last word in a low and desponding tone, which, however, reached the ears of the young woman.

"Good night!" said she, and she closed her window. The composer sighed, rose and went out to take his usual walk by the sea-beach; there, before the grandeur and sublimity of the ocean, and amid the murmur of its bellowing waves, to forget the cares of the world, his poverty, and his crushed vision of glory and renown—the day dream of all superior minds—a dream far oftener a punishment than a reward;—for of those who sigh for fame, few indeed are successful.

Scarcely had he left the house, than a lady, habited in a cloak and hood, entered it; and, after a somewhat lengthened conference with his concierge, ascended to his room, and remained there about an hour. At the end of that time she vanished. It was midnight when the composer returned. He entered with difficulty, the Cerberus of the lodge being asleep, and ascended to his wretched room. He had left it littered and dirty, without light, fire, or food. To his surprise, a cheerful fire sent its rays beneath the door. He opened it, not without alarm, and found his apartment neatly arranged, a fire burning, a lamp, and on the table a supper. The young man frowned, and looked sternly at the scene.

"Who dares thus to insult my poverty? Is it not enough that I am starving with cold and hunger, that I am rejected by the world as a wretched and useless thing, incapable of wielding either sword or pen, but I must be insulted by charity? Fire, light and food, all sent to me by one who knows my necessity! And yet who knows? Perhaps my mother may have discovered my retreat. Who else could have acted thus? My mother, I bless thee, both for your action and for respecting my concealment!" And the invalid officer sat down to the first hearty meal he had eaten for weeks. He had left home because his friends wholly disapproved of his making music a profession, and wished him to employ his leave of absence in learning another occupation. His mother so pressed him, that he saw no resource but a soldier's last chance—a retreat. For two months no trace of the fugitive had been seen—two months spent in vain efforts to make his chosen career support him; and now, doubtless, his mother had found him out, and had taken this delicate way of respecting his secrecy and punishing his feelings of pride.

Next morning the young man awoke with an appetite unknown to him of late. The generous food of the previous night had restored his system, and brought him to a natural state. Luckily, sufficient wine and bread remained to satisfy his craving, and then he sat down to think. All his efforts to get his music sung, or played, or published, had been vain. Singers knew him not, publishers declared him unknown, and the public seemed doomed never to hear him, because they never had heard him—a logical consequence very injurious to young beginners in literature, poesy, music and all the liberal arts. But he was determined to have one more trial. Having eaten, he went out in the direction of the shop of the Citizen Dupont, a worthy and excellent man, who, in his day, had published more music, bad and good, than a musician could have played in a life-time.

"You have something new, then, said Dupont, after the usual preliminaries and after apologizing to a lady within his office for leaving her awhile. "As my time is

precious, play it at once, and sing it if you will."
The young man sat himself down at the harpsichord which adorned the shop, and began at once the "Song of the Army of the Rhine." The music publisher listened with the knowing air of one who is not to be deceived, and shook his head as the composer ended.

"Rough, crude, but clever. Young man, you will, I doubt not, do something good one of these days, but at present, I am sorry to say, your efforts are destitute of finish."

The singer rose, and bowing, left the shop, with despair at his heart. He had not a sou in the world; his rent was in arrears; he knew not how to dine that evening, unless his mother again came to his aid—an aid he was very unwilling to receive. His soul shrunk from it, for he had parted from her in anger. His mother was a royalist, he was a republican, and she had said bitter things to him at parting. But most of all, the composer felt one thing; the world would never be able to judge him—never be able to decide if he had or had not merit, and this was the bitterest grief of all.

That day was spent in moody thought. The evening came, and no sign again of his secret friend, whether mother or unknown sympathizer. Toward night the pangs of hunger became intolerable, and, after numerous parleys with himself, the young man ascended to his room with a heavy parcel. His eye was wild, his cheek pale, his whole mien unearthly. As he passed the door of his lodge, the concierge gave him a ticket for the opera signed Dupont, who was then co-manager of the theater.

"Go thyself," said the composer, in a low husky voice, as he went up stairs. Having gained the room, the unhappy and misguided young man sat silent and motionless for some hours, until at length hunger, despair, and his dreamy visions had driven every calm and good thought from his heart, and then he dared quietly proceed to carry out his dreadfully desperate intent. He closed carefully the window, stuffed his mattress up the chimney, and with paper stopped every aperture where air could enter. Then he drew forth his parcel of charcoal and a burner, and lit it. Thus had this wretched man determined to end his sufferings. He had made one last effort, and now, in that solitary, dismal garret, he laid himself down to die; and poverty and misery, genius and death, were huddled close together.

Meanwhile, amid a blaze of light, the evening's amusement had begun at the theater. A new opera from Paris was to be played, and the prima-donna was the young, lovely and worshiped Claudine, the Jenny Lind, at that time and place. The house was crowded, and the first act succeeded beyond all expectation; the audience were in ecstasy.

"She is a jewel!" said M. Dupont, who, from a private box, admired the great supporter of his theater. A roar of applause from the pit delighted, at this instant, the good man's ears. Claudine, called before the curtain, was bowing to the audience. But what was this? Instead of going off, she had just signed to the orchestra to play. She is about to show her gratitude to the audience in verse. M. Dupont rubs his hands, and repeats twice between his teeth, "She is a jewel!" but with ease and rapidity the band has commenced playing an unknown air, and the next instant M. Dupont is standing up with a strange and wild look. Hushed and still was every breath; the audience looked at each other; not a word of communication takes place; men shudder, or rather tremble, with emotion. But the first stanzas is ended, and then a frantic shout, a starting of all to their feet, a wild shriek of delight, a cry of a thousand voices thundering the chorus, show how the song has electrified them.

M. Dupont frowned, for the air and the song were not new to him; it was the "Song of the Army of the Rhine," which he had refused that morning. But Claudine proceeds; again the audience is hushed in deathlike silence, while the musicians, roused to an unusual degree of enthusiasm, played admirably; and Claudine, still singing with all the purity, feeling and energy of her admirable voice, plunged her eye into every corner of the house—in vain.— At each couplet the enthusiasm of the peo-

ple became greater and the anxiety of the singer more intense. At length she concluded, and never did applause more hearty, more tremendous, more uproarious, greet the voice of a public songstress. The excitable population of Marseilles seemed crazy.

When silence was restored, Claudine spoke:

"Ladies and gentlemen!" she exclaimed, "this song is both written and composed by a young man, who has in vain tried to put his compositions before the public. Everybody has refused them. For myself, I thought this the greatest musical effort of modern times, and as such I practised it to-day; and, unknown to manager or author, I and the band prepared this surprise. But the author is not here. Poor and despairing, he is at home, lamenting his unappreciated efforts! Let us awake him; let him learn that the generous people of Marseilles can understand and feel great music. Come, let all who have hearts follow me, and chant the mighty song as we go."

And Claudine, stepping, across the orchestra, landed in the pit, and, bareheaded, light-dressed as she was, rushed toward the door, followed by every spectator and by the musicians who, however, put on their hats, and even threw a cloak and cap on the excited and generous young songstress.

Meanwhile, the composer's dreadful resolve was being carried out. The horrid fumes of the charcoal filled the room; soon they began to consume and exhaust the pure air, and the wretched youth felt all the pangs of coming death. Hunger, exhaustion, and despair kindled a kind of madness in his brain; wild shapes danced around him; his many songs seemed sung altogether by a coarse, husky voice, that made their sound a punishment, and then the blasted atmosphere oppressing his chest, darkening his vision, his room seemed tenanted by myriads of infernal and deformed beings. Then again he closed his eyes, and soft memory stealing in upon him, showed him happy visions of his youth, of love, of hope, and joy; of green fields, and the murmuring brooks which had first revealed melody unto his soul; and the young man, thought that death must be near, and that he was on the threshold of a better world.

But an awful shout, a tremendous clamor, burst on his ear; a thousand voices roar beneath his window. The young man starts; what is this he hears?

"Ahx armes! c'toyens, Formez vos bataillons, &c."

"What is this?" he cries. "My song of the Rhine!"

He listens. A beautiful and clear voice is singing; it is still his song, and then the terrible chorus is taken up by the people, and the poor composer's first wish is gained; he feels that he is famous.

But he is dying, choked, stifled with charcoal. He lies senseless, fainting on his bed, but hope and joy give him strength. He rises, falls rather, then darts across the room, his sword in hand. One blow shivers the panes of his window to atoms; the broken glass lets in the cool sea-breeze and the splendid song. Both give life to the young man, and when Claudine entered the room, the composer was able to stand. In ten minutes he had supplanted in the porter's lodge, and come out to be borne in triumph back to the theater, where that night he heard, amid renewed applause, his glorious song sung between every act, and each time gaining renewed laurels.

Ten days later, Rouget de L'Isle was married to Claudine, the prima donna, of Marseilles; and the young composer, in gratitude to her and her people, changed the name of his song, and called it by the name it is still known by—"The Marseillaise!"

A new kind of wheat has been introduced into California from Sonora, which it is said will, in its yield, surpass any other variety, being free from rust and smut, and maturing a month or six weeks earlier. This will, it is thought, be peculiarly adapted to the climate of California.

The European Times says—"The weather continues beautifully fine—the barometer steady at a strong point, and harvest operations are progressing as favorably as they possibly could. Every where we hear reports of plentiful crops, and even farmers do not complain this time of either quality or quantity."

KOSSUTH.

From Richmond's Mr. S. C. and I drove out to call upon Kossuth. We found him in an obscure lodging on the outskirts of London. I would that some of the editors in America, who have thrown out insinuations about his living in luxury, could have seen the utter bareness and plainness of the reception room, which had nothing in it beyond the simplest necessities. Here dwells the man whose greatest fault is an undying love for his country—We all know that if Kossuth would have taken wealth and a secure retreat, with a life of ease for himself, America would have gladly have laid all these at his feet. But because he could not acquiesce in the unmerciful dishonor of his country, he lives a life of obscurity, poverty and labor. All this was written in his pale, worn face, and sad, thoughtful blue eye. But to me the unselfish patriot is more valuable for his poverty and his misfortunes.

Have we, among the thousands who speak loud of patriotism in America, many men who, were she enfeebled, despised and trampled upon, would forego self, and suffer as long, as patiently for her? It is even easier to die for a good cause, in some hour of high enthusiasm, when all that is noblest in us can be roused to one great venture, than to live for it amid wearing years of discouragement and hope delayed.

There are those, even here in England, who delight to get up slanders against Kossuth, and not long ago some most unfounded charges were thrown out against him in some public prints. By way of counterpoise, an enthusiastic public meeting was held, in which he was presented with a splendid set of *Shakespeare*.

He entered into conversation with us with cheerfulness, speaking English well, though with the idioms of foreign languages. He seemed quite amused at Mr. S.'s cotton speech, in Exeter Hall. C. asked him if he had still hopes for his cause. He answered, "I hope still: my hope is in God and in man."

I inquired for Madame Kossuth, and he answered, "I have not yet seen her to-day," adding, "she has her family affairs, you know, madam; we are poor exiles here," and, fearing to cause embarrassment, I did not press an interview.

When we parted he took my hand kindly, and said, "God bless you, my child."

I would not lose my faith in such men for anything the world could give me.—There are some people who involve in themselves so many of the elements which go to make up our confidence in human nature generally, that to lose confidence in them, seems to undermine our faith in human virtue. As *Shakespeare* says, their defection would be like "another fall of man."—Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

Mr. Thomas Richmond, of the firm of Richmond & Co., of Chicago, produce dealers, says that they have just closed their books of the crop of 1853, and that they have used in their business from the 1st of August, 1853, to the 1st of August 1854, eleven hundred and seventy thousand dollars. This is a heavy business.

At an editorial dinner, given by P. T. Barnum, at his residence, Bridgeport, Ct., the following lines concluded the bill of fare, "For wines and liquors, see next page." Those who looked on the next page found it a blank, and, of course, considered themselves "sold."

A specimen of paper manufactured from the plant known as life everlasting, which grows abundantly from Canada to California, has been sent to the New York Tribune. The paper is fine, smooth, and strong, and costs 12 1-2 per cent, less than paper made of rags.

Henry Gavrian, a compositor on the Siecle newspaper in Paris, who shot and killed the abbe Gay near the church of St. Vincent de Paul in April last, for improper connection with his wife, while officiating as her spiritual adviser, was tried a few days since, and acquitted by the jury in ten minutes.

M. Sannitz, of New York, has completed a monument to Pulaski, the Polish soldier, who fell in 1779, at the siege of Savannah. It is a square shaft 60 feet high, and has been done for the state of Georgia.

Mr. Carden the wealthy lawyer, recently convicted in Ireland for the attempted abduction of an heiress, was, immediately after his sentence, attired in the common jail dress, his head shaven, and he was set upon the treadmill for the usual space of time. He is locked up at six every evening, and rises in the morning at six. He is however allowed an entire cell to himself, his servant-man attends him, and he is permitted to supply himself with food. He goes on the treadmill at ten o'clock, and remains working at it with the usual rest, until two. This monotonous and severe toil he goes through without murmuring, though it is said his health is already failing.

To show the shameful dishonesty and the extensive adulteration of liquors in this country, it is stated that more Port wine is drunk in the United States in one year than passes through the Custom house in ten; that more champagne is consumed in America alone, than the whole champagne district produces; that Cogniac brandy costs four times as much in France, where it is made, than it is retailed for in our grog-shops; and that the failure of the whole grape crop in Madeira produces no apparent diminution in quantity, or increase in the price of wine.

The Montreal Herald gives the following as the total produce of a farm comprising sixty-three acres of land in the town of Bowmanville, Canada West:—Wheat, 1,600 bushels; peas, 200 bushels; oats, 250 bushels; barley, 300 bushels; potatoes, 1,000 bushels; carrots, 3,000 bushels; turnips, 2,500 bushels. Total, 8,550 bushels. Spring wheat yielded forty bushels per acre."

Mr. John Lind, a brother of the world-renowned Jenny Lind, has been in Boston for several weeks. He is one of the crew of the U. S. ship *Cyane*, Hollins, Commander. Mr. Lind is 34 years old, of a noble build, a fine open frank countenance, full of the Swedish character and national peculiarities. As a sailor he ranks high.

A new paper has just made its appearance in New York, called the "Thief." The Newark Eagle says if all the thieves in that city patronize the paper, it will be entitled to the post office advertising, on the score of the "largest circulation."

A Congressman from Tennessee twitted a New England member of coming from a section of country too poor to raise anything but calves and jackasses.

"True," said the New-Englander, "we do raise calves and jackasses, but we don't send them to Congress as your State does."

An Irish kitchen maid, employed in this town, a few days since, was told to pick some squashes in the garden for dinner, when she went and brought in all the winter squashes to be found, and a large water-melon.—*Northampton Courier*.

A treaty for the reciprocal freedom of the coasting trade, has been concluded between England and Sardinia, also between England and Norway. This will exercise a wonderful influence in harmonizing nations.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan, is three hundred and sixty miles; its breadth one hundred and eight miles, its mean depth one thousand feet; elevation five hundred and eighty-seven feet; area twenty-three thousand square miles.

A deserted husband in Baltimore, advertises his wife as having left his bed and board, and offers a reward of fifty dollars to any man that is white, and has never been convicted of stealing, who will marry her and take her to California.

The Emperor of Russia has shown the cloven foot. It is greatly to be wished that he would lead his own troops into action, as in that case there would be some hope that he would likewise show the cloven head.—*Punch*.

In the Friendly Isles there are companies of singing women who accompany themselves by snapping their fingers. The music of these islanders is still as barbarous as when they were first visited by Captain Cook.

To undertake to reason a girl out of love is as absurd as to attempt to quench Mount Vesuvius with a two ounce syringe. The only thing that will break a love fit, is hard work and boiled pork.

Doctor Paley could imagine nothing more insipid than a man and wife living together more than thirty years, without a single conjugal quarrel.

S. M. PATTEN & 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.

JAMES C. PRATT, Editor.

THE IRISH.

When we first commented upon the article of "Amicus," in relation to the position of the Irish, it was not with an intention of assuming a position directly hostile to his own, in every particular; on the contrary, some of his views exactly coincide with ours, and we were much pleased with the spirit which pervaded his remarks.

As to the number of years which should qualify foreigners to vote, it seems hardly necessary to make use of many words. In our article preceding this, we endeavored to state some of the reasons why five years did not seem sufficient. The science of government is considerable of a study, especially for men who have been surrounded by ignorance and chains forged by despotism.

Old Europe has been suffering from a horrible night-mare for hundreds of years; her sons have not been surrounded by the bracing influences of free schools; poverty, ignorance and social degradation have been, and are, ho'dia; a grand cotton, while the oppressors quietly look on and enjoy the sport. The great majority of the foreigners, after their arrival in this country, are entirely unacquainted with the true principles of self-government; a five years' residence does not improve the case very much, from the fact that surrounding influences—the majority of them being "mere hewers of wood and drawers of water"—do not produce an essential change as far as their thoughts and habits are concerned.

Then as to ecclesiastical interference and the "central power." Here again we differ. "Amicus" calls for proof. In reply, we point to results. As long as it is a notorious fact that when election day comes the Irish march to the polls and vote one way, as they almost invariably do, a person is naturally led to inquire the cause. Such results would not occur were there no planning and "cutting and drying" beforehand. It seems to us preposterous to suppose that among a great many thousand men, and a very large proportion of them not readers of political newspapers, there would be such unity of action were it not for the workings of a central power. Account for it upon any other rational hypothesis, if you can. We can not; and if "Amicus" and ourself should discuss this question until the sounding of the last trump, it would be impossible for us to arrive at any different conclusion.

To be sure, it would be impossible to prove by direct testimony that the Catholic bishops interfere with elections, because, of course, such work would be carried on in a secret manner. All we do is to take certain results, and assign a cause for them. Those results could never spring from no cause at all. When "Amicus" calls for proof in relation to our charge against Bishop Fitzpatrick, we point to the Irish vote last fall as proof—proof enough at least for us, although it may not be for "Amicus." Now what did the great share of Irish voters in the state know about the provisions of the new constitution or the old constitution? Why was there such an universal feeling among them against the new? How many of them had read either the new or the old? But the ecclesiastical rulers knew that there was a clause in the former forbidding public money for sectarian schools. Stronger circumstantial evidence can not be procured. It may be that one or two Irishmen made stump speeches in favor of the adoption of the new constitution; if such was the case, they probably were not very strong Catholics, and did not care a great deal about the bishop. But then it will be a hard job to make people believe that only about one half of the Irish voted nay upon that question. No, sir! you can not do it.

Amicus says:—"You yourself show that they are by no means so wedded to the democratic party as not to be able to vote for opposing men and measures, when the interests of the country, or the honor of the state, call on them to do so." Why did you not say the interests of the Catholic church? then you would have hit the nail directly on the head. Experience has fully demonstrated that the Irish have heretofore voted with the party that would make the highest bid for their support. The democratic party has generally been willing to make the greatest number of concessions,—merely to get their votes,—and therefore it has almost always carried the Irish on its shoulders. But there have been times when the whigs have been willing to propose some great inducement,—

and then, "presto! change!" and the right-about-wheel would be effected as nicely as Russian soldiers drill on parade day.

In a court at law, circumstantial evidence is always received, and, moreover, is considered the strongest kind of evidence. How is it possible for us to furnish such kind of proof as "Amicus" demands in relation to Bishop Fitzpatrick, and the Catholic bishops generally? Secret plotting must always be proved by circumstances, if proved at all. And when we see the Irish all voting one way, and ready at any moment to wheel about, all at once, it is to us proof positive that they are controlled by a central power.

Our statement in regard to Archbishop Hughes may have been incorrect. Still, we think his declaration alluded to was intended only to throw Protestants off their guard.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Our friend Johnson, the postmaster, has always an eye and taste for the curious.—We suppose that this may account, in part, for the partiality Dame Nature shows him in throwing at his feet her curiosities. Last spring, he planted some pumpkin and some tomato seeds in close proximity; and now he has a pumpkin hanging up in his office shaped precisely like a tomato, and looking for all the world (save in color,) like a monster tomato. He accounts for this singular phenomenon by the supposition that when the plants were in blossom, some of the pollen from the tomato fell into the blossom of the pumpkin, thus impregnating the pumpkin, and producing this result.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr. Cornelius C. O'Keefe, a young man who has been employed for several years as second hand in No. 2, Perkins spinning room, is about to leave, to occupy a like position in No. 4 of the same corporation. Those employed in the former room have presented him with a beautiful gold chain, as an expression of their kind feelings towards him. Such evidence of good will on the part of those employed must always be gratifying to overseers. Mr. O'Keefe is well known in Chicopee as a young man of unexceptionable character, and it is with pleasure that we record the present made him.

Boston and Charlestown One.

This question has finally been decided. Charlestown is not now Charlestown, but a part of Boston. The citizens of the former city voted on the question Monday, and the vote was 1412 yeas to 1117 nays—much closer than we anticipated. Boston had previously declared itself in favor of the arrangement.

There was considerable excitement in Charlestown after the result was known. Those who voted nay tolled the bells, and those in favor paraded the streets.

Probably, in a few years, Cambridge, Roxbury, Chelsea, &c., will be parts of Boston.

To Correspondents.

Correspondents are informed that we shall publish no communication without knowing the name of the author. Two articles of an anonymous character have been sent in during the week for publication.

We have been obliged to reject several communications since our connection with this paper as unfit for publication; and they were not anonymous ones. People who write like dunces have no right to complain if their articles do not appear in print.

CASEY HUNG.

Poor Casey was hung at East Cambridge last Friday. It is said that he died hard. Now we would like to inquire how much society was benefitted in that section by this execution. Do not capital punishments have a tendency to debauch a community, and make murderers? When will the people of Massachusetts rise in their majesty, and repeal the death penalty? We shall speak at length upon this subject at some other time.

BISHOP OF NEW YORK.

Rev. Dr. Potter has been elected provisional bishop of the eastern diocese in New York, in place of the late Rev. Dr. Wainwright. His election is a triumph of the low church Episcopalians over the high church. He was elected on the eighth ballot, by twenty majority of the clergy and four of the laity, out of a total of 320 votes. Rev. Dr. Vinton received the next highest number of votes.

H. CLOSSON.

Rev. Mr. Closson is about to leave Chicopee for Oxford, Mass. He has been settled as pastor of the Universalist church in that town. Mr. Closson is a young man of fine ability, and an ardent reformer—thoroughly in favor of freedom and universal democracy. May success attend him.

"Time's noblest offering is the last."

POLICE COURT.

Roland Stevens was arrested by officer Wheeler, and brought before George M. Stearns, Esq. for examination, upon complaint of one Parratt, charging him with disturbance of the peace on the night of last Saturday, in Chicopee. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, which he paid.

James Howe was arrested by officer Wheeler on Saturday night last, in Chicopee, for being drunk and noisy, and was brought before George M. Stearns, Esq. on Monday for examination; he was found guilty, and fined \$3 and costs,—which he paid.

On Saturday night, James McCann was arrested by officer Wheeler, for disturbing the peace, and tried before George M. Stearns, Esq. on Monday. He was found guilty, and fined \$3 and costs,—which he paid.

On Wednesday, October 4, Mary Ragin was arrested by officer Wheeler, and brought before Warren Smith, Esq., charged with assault and battery; she was found guilty, and fined \$1 and costs.

Same day, Patrick King was arrested by officer Barnes, and brought before Warren Smith, Esq., for assault and battery. He was found guilty, and bound over to answer at the December court.

On Wednesday, Oct. 4, Bridget Dunn, of Chicopee, was arraigned before A. Doolittle, Esq., charged with the crime of adultery, committed with Thomas Hoslin. A great effort was made by M. J. Severance, Esq., to convince the magistrate that the defendant was innocent, but, on hearing the evidence on the part of the commonwealth, he thought otherwise, and ordered the defendant to recognize with sureties in the sum of \$200 to appear before the court of common pleas on the first Monday of December next, which order was complied with, and defendant discharged.

GEN. WILSON ACCEPTS.

Gen. Wilson has written a letter accepting his nomination for governor. He remarks:—"I gratefully accept the nomination thus tendered me by gentlemen who, disregarding previous party ties, have united in order to meet the issues which the slavery propagandists have imposed upon the American people."

In relation to the resolutions of the convention, he says:—"I elected governor of Massachusetts, I shall deem it my duty to see that the laws for the protection of the personal liberty of the people are enforced at all hazards."

He approves of the present liquor law, with whatever modifications time shall prove necessary.

BANK DIRECTORS.

At the annual meeting of the Cabot Bank, held on the 2d inst., the following persons were elected directors for the ensuing year: Jerome Wells, John Chase, Timothy W. Carter, Robert E. Bemis, Sylvanus Adams, John Wells, Sydney Chapin. Jerome Wells was re-elected president, and H. H. Harris cashier.

E. B. NAGLE

Held his opening ball at Exchange Hall, on Thursday evening, September 28th.—There were 100 couple present, all of whom acknowledged that it was conducted on a first rate principle, calculated to give general satisfaction. This tells well for Mr. Nagle's school, which we would recommend our dancing citizens to patronize.

BAPTIST FESTIVAL.

We are glad to announce that the Baptist Festival, on Thursday evening, at Cabot Hall, passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present. The gross amount realized was \$140.71. The music of the South Hadley Brass Band was capital.

HANGING.

Rev. Mr. Webster will deliver an address in the Universalist church Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, upon the subject of capital punishment. Mr. Webster is a man of superior intellect, and will doubtless treat the subject in an able and humane manner.

The Brattleboro horse show is being pushed forward with energy. Eighteen hundred dollars are offered in premiums, and special efforts are making to draw horses from all the New England States and from New York. The result promises to be one of the largest and finest gatherings of the kind ever witnessed in this country.

Lenox, Mass., is probably the most literary town in America. It is at present the residence of Henry Ward Beecher, Oliver W. Holmes, Herman Melville, G. W. Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Miss Sedgwick, and Fanny Kemble Butler. It was also, till recently, the residence of G. P. R. James.

MOUSTACHES AND BEARD.

The question has been frequently put to us why we do not shave off our beard and moustache; the answer has generally been:—"Because we don't choose to"—as it is not always convenient to stop and argue with a man; and may fortune deliver us from tumbling into such a horrid fix as a verbal controversy with the other sex.

All sensible people will admit that nature is the best teacher; he who presumes to go contrary to her requirements injures himself by so doing. Now is it reasonable to suppose that when she puts a beard upon a man's face, her only desire is to allow him the pleasure of having it scraped off every day? No! she is not such a consummate duncie as all that comes to; the good old dame knows what she is about, and every one who acts contrary to her evident wishes in this matter does not pay her proper respect.

Some of the most prominent medical writers assert that the beard is intended as a protection for the throat and lungs; and they also assign a cause for the moustache—we have forgotten what it is.

Why is it that consumption destroys so many? It is our opinion that if shaving was entirely dispensed with, the visitings of that terrible disease would be far less frequent.

But some say it would be just as reasonable to refuse to cut the finger nails as to dispense with face-scraping; the cases are not parallel; we are in favor of keeping the beard within decent bounds by the use of scissors—but we are not in favor of using the razor, any more than we would be of tearing the finger and toe-nails out by the roots.

But why are not the advocates of shaving consistent? Why not demolish the eye-brows, as well as beard and moustache? Chinese do shave them off; and there is just as much sense in that as there is in shaving at all.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

The St. Louis Democrat of September 18 says that the first battle in behalf of popular sovereignty took place in Weston, Mo., a few days previous to that date. A well known merchant of that place was engaged in selling goods to a free soil Kansas settler, when a resident of the town entered the store, and walking up to the counter, bade the customer, with an oath, to be off and never show his face in Weston again, unless he wanted a coat of tar and feathers. The individual who pronounced this offensive language was one of the "Self Defensive Association of Weston," and he had barely concluded his speech when the merchant leaped over the counter, yard-stick in hand, and commenced measuring him with such praiseworthy vigor, that the blusterer forgot the responsibility which devolved upon him, of maintaining the honor of the "Defensive Association," and ignominiously fled from the store, leaving free, popular sovereignty, master of the field.

The Kansas Seal.

We have just seen the seal of the territory of Kansas, engraved by Robert Lovett, of Philadelphia, according to the design of Governor Reeder. It consists of a shield with two supporters, and surmounted by a scroll motto, and is emblematic of the life of the pioneer and agriculturist. The lower compartment of the shield contains the buffalo and the hunter—the upper contains the implements of agriculture. The left hand supporter is a pioneer, with his snock frock, leggings, rifle and tomahawk; whilst on the right is the Goddess Ceres with her sheaf, and at their feet, and between them, lies a fall-n tree and ax. The motto is "POPULUS OCEANA," translated—"Born of the popular will."

I have no sympathy whatever with those who would grudge our workmen and our humble people the very highest acquisitions which their taste, or their time, or their inclinations would lead them to realize; for, next to the salvation of their souls, I certainly say that the object of my fondest aspirations is the moral and intellectual, and as a sure consequence of this, the economical advancement of the working-classes—the one object which, of all others in the wide range of political speculation, is the one which should be the dearest to the heart of every philanthropist and every true patriot.—Rev. Dr. CHALMERS.

We learn from the Washington Star, that on Tuesday last, a passport was issued from the State Department at Washington, for a young Chinaman named Young Wing, who has just graduated at Yale College with the highest honors, and who, after a sojourn of eight years in the United States, is about returning to China on a first visit to his friends. He is described as a person of fine talents and great learning.

A VALEDICTORY.—The editor of the Prattsville Advocate retires from the chair editorial. In his valedictory, he thus addresses his readers:—"The type has been worn out, as well as ourselves, for your benefit, and we hope that Mr. Glen, who succeeds us, may do that which we have not—make enough to keep soul and body together."

When a bank suspends in Australia, they take the president to a neighboring tree and serve him in the same manner. A simple remedy, but very efficacious.

THE POSITION OF THE IRISH.

Mr. PRATT:—With your opening remarks on religious discussion, in your article on "Know-Nothingism, No. 2," I am willing to agree; but I have not sought to enter into a religious discussion, and the moment that this short controversy should take that turn, I, for one, am perfectly content to abandon it.

I see you have got an assistant in the field.—"Medius" did not pay a very high compliment to your talents or position when he volunteered to step between us. I intend to pay my respects to him in a future number of your paper.

You say I have made objections to the charge that "the Irish citizens vote in a body, obeying orders from their ecclesiastical rulers." Yes! and I have given you the authority of Archbishop Hughes in proof that he did not wish to interfere in any such way. If you object to this, that Bishop Hughes is but one of many, your own statement, in a former number, that the Bishop "had sent orders to the priests to drum up all the Irish Catholics to get naturalized," would seem to imply that you think he is not one of many, but many in one. Hence, you can not quote yourself against yourself. But, what is your authority for making this statement about the Bishop? Is it but a newspaper paragraph, inserted to-day, and liable to be contradicted to-morrow? If an individual, give us the name. If it be copied from the press, it is not right that you should make such a positive assertion without other proof—for, you well know that the press is not infallible, and that what it states to-day it may contradict to-morrow. That Bishop Hughes has the right to urge aliens to get naturalized, neither you nor I can question; but that he has done so, is what I want to find out; and, after this is answered, I would like to know how such desire on his part can be construed into an interference with the rights of voters? I may urge a man to become a citizen. That is not interfering with his rights. But, if I use my authority to make him vote a certain way, that is an interference. Has Bishop Hughes done either, or both, of these things? Yes or no! I see you make a charge against Bishop Fitzpatrick of interference with the Irish Catholics in relation to their course on the new constitution, and you add:—"These transactions are all on the political canvas, and many more like them, in characters as legible as if written with a pencil of light." You evidently take these charges as gospel, assume them to be true, then argue from that assumption. But, here is the question:—Is this charge against Bishop Fitzpatrick true? Yes or no!

My own private opinion is, that the Irish citizens were about equally divided on that constitutional question. No doubt there were enough of them who voted against it to turn the scale; but, I can point you out Irish Catholics who went through the state lecturing in favor of that measure, and I am convinced they had many who thought with them, and voted with them too. If the majority of them generally vote the democratic ticket, I presume their democratic fellow citizens will not make any complaint against them on this score; but, as they voted for Gen. Harrison, according to your statement, and against the free soil democratic constitution of this state, you yourself show that they are by no means so wedded to the democratic party as not to be able to vote for opposing men and measures, when the interests of the country, or the honor of the state, call on them to do so. How then can the "pencil of light" reveal to us that the "central power" of which you speak sits in the ecclesiastical chair?

You have read of the alien and sedition laws, and the naturalization law requiring a 14 years residence, during John Adams' administration; and you have read that the good sense of the country repealed these laws when the democratic Jefferson was elected; and you are probably aware that the whig party has frequently taken up the "native" cry of a repeal of the naturalization law. Here is a "central power," compelling Irish citizens to vote the democratic ticket, generally; and is a better solution of the problem than your own. What think you?

The Boston Herald, speaking of the party conventions, says:—"Talk of the independence of voters! By the system we are condemning, they are driven, like a flock of sheep, whithersoever our party conventions list," &c. If this be so, then for the sake of consistency, the naturalized citizens should not be singled out as objects of censure. How the Irish voted in New York on the freedom of the franchise, I know not. If newspaper reports be true, Sir Allan McNab is indebted for his position in Canada to the votes of fugitive slaves. You would not be willing to admit that this country is less free than Canada, would you?

I might say more, but it would take up too much space. I neither desire to go on with, or back out, of this controversy. I merely wanted to show that there are two sides to a question.

Chicopee, October, 1854.

An Albany lady (a lady of experience) contends that a kiss on the forehead denotes reverence for the intellect; a kiss on the cheek, that the donor is impressed with the beauty of the kissed one; but that a kiss imprinted on the lips shows love.

California has its vegetable as well as other wonders—unless the stories grow on the way to the Atlantic. Late advices report a squash five feet eight inches, a musk-melon four feet, and a water-melon two feet nine inches in circumference.

A reformed burglar is lecturing to crowded houses in the interior of New York State. He has served a term in every prison in the Union, and gives his opinion upon their conduct and management.

BREADSTUFFS.

A London paper says—"From this harvest to the next there can be no doubt that the difference in the price of wheat, compared with that in the previous twelve months, will be at least 20s a quarter in favor of the public, which on the whole consumption will amount to a boon of £25,000,000 to that body on wheat alone; besides corresponding relief in other grain. Even the cost of the war sinks to a trifle compared with this bounty from the skies; and, notwithstanding all the lavish expenditure incurred, we now stand better prepared for war by some twenty millions than a twelvemonth ago."

A letter from Vera Cruz says—"Every vessel from Havana now brings us small detachments of Spanish troops.—These distinguished strangers are looked upon with great distrust by the natives, and it was an evil hour for H. S. H. when he listened to the proposition. It is said there are six thousand foreign mercenaries in all to arrive, of whom two thousand are Swiss. One million of the indemnity from the United States goes in this way. (Plenty of money, plenty of Swiss.) And, by the way, but one million of the entire seven remains unappropriated."

In obedience to some anthropological law, the Indian race of California is fast melting away before their Caucasian invaders. As one instance of the rapid decrease of the aboriginal population the Sacramento Union instances the Hock Farm digger tribe. This tribe, according to Gen. Sutter, numbered over five hundred souls a few years since, and but fifteen of them are now living. The race is destined to vanish from the path of the white man.

Two colored men, Dr. J. H. Snowden and Dr. Daniel Lazing, Jr., both thoroughly educated physicians, under the care and expense of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, have sailed for Liberia in the Sophia Walker, the one to be employed at Sinou, and the other on the St. Paul's river, to attend to the newly arrived emigrants during their acclimation.

Dick, who was hung at Dayton, Ohio, the other day, was inclined to have no faith in any religion but the Catholic, yet he was visited occasionally by Protestant ministers. About a week before he was hung he was asked by one of these gentlemen, a worthy and talented man—"Have you any objection with my praying with you?" "I guess not," said Dick, "every little helps."

There are six hundred and fifty beds in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and it is stated that it affords relief to ninety thousand patients annually.—There are many other large hospitals in London, and it is estimated that the number who receive relief from them annually can not be far from half a million.

The dead letter bureau of the Post Office Department is now making up and transmitting mails to their respective countries, as follows:—For England, 30,000 letters; Canada, 7,500; Scotia, 350; New Brunswick, 600; Bremen, 6,000; and for Prussia, 2,000. All these letters are thus returned unopened here.

Potatoes were not known in Wilbraham until 1754. That may be regarded as a misfortune, but it has its attendant compensation; for rats were not known in the town until they were brought into it in a sack of wool from Providence.

A debating society in Schenectady has spent two evening in discussing the question as to which is the most beautiful production, a girl or a strawberry. The old men all went for the strawberries, and the young men all for the straw-bonnets.

The Ohio Statesman says that Miss Lucy Stone is about to be married to a rich gentleman of Cincinnati. There is some hope, then, that she will be able to "Rock the cradle, Lucy, Rock the cradle strong," &c.

At the annual fair of the agricultural society of Columbiana county, Ohio, two horses are to be awarded, one to the lady who shall give the most "skillful," and the other to the lady who shall give the most "graceful" exhibition of horsemanship.

A correspondent of a Wabash (Ind.) paper, complimenting a singing master, concludes thus;—"And I look forward with confidence to the time when Charleston shall be as celebrated for learning and music, as Jericho was for her thieves."

Miss Mary Smith, a very pretty young lady of Richmond, Va., has been held to bail for a breach of the peace, in wearing breeches in the street.

Bishop Wainwright's illness, which resulted in his death, is said to be primarily induced by irregularity in the hours for taking his meals.

ADVERTISING.

The space occupied by 100 words, or not exceeding that occupied by 12 lines of minion type solid, shall constitute a square.

One square 1 week 75 cts; 3 weeks \$1. Each insertion afterwards 25 cts.

One square 6 months \$5—1 year \$9. One half square or less—1 week 50 cts; 3 weeks 75 cts. Each after insertion fee.

One half a square 6 months \$3—1 year \$5. Two lines or less per cent advance for continuance in side after one week.

Prepaid Advertisements.—All kinds of Orders of Notice, \$2.00 each; Executor's and Administrator's Notices, \$1.25 each; Commissioners' Notices, \$1.50 each.

Cards of a-knowledgment, religious notices and the like, one insertion, 50 cts per square.

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

Notices in news columns 10 cents per line, one insertion, but no charge for the same if published in the same column for more than one insertion.

Births, marriages and deaths inserted without charge; but all additions to the ordinary announcements, such as funerals, are charged for.

Advertisements will be made to merchants advertising at the above rates to the amount of \$20 per month, or not more than 10 per cent; \$30, 15 per cent; \$40, 20 per cent; \$50, 25 per cent; and on \$100 or over 33 per cent.

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

From transient advertisers and patent medicine agencies, cash will be required 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.

WANTED!

100,000 subscribers to the leading Magazines of the day.

NO HUMBUG—NO LOTTERY—BUT THE MOST GRAND PROGRAMME OF PRESENTS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Read and decide for yourself! \$70,000 WILL be presented to One Hundred thousand subscribers.

Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Putnam's Monthly, Gleason's Drawing Room Companion or the Dramatic Review.

The regular subscription price to either of these popular Magazines is three dollars per year, which, if sent to the undersigned, will secure to the subscriber either of the above Magazines for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1855, and if forwarded, one of the following presents, ranging from five thousand dollars to one dollar. The presents will be as follows, to wit:

1.—A Cash present of \$5,000. 2.—" " " " 4,000. 3.—" " " " 3,000. 4.—" " " " 2,000. 5.—" " " " 1,000. 6.—" " " " 500. 7.—5 Presents of \$100 each, 500. 8.—" " " " 25 " 1,000. 9.—" " " " 10 " 1,000. 10.—" " " " 5 " 1,000. 11.—" " " " 2 " 1,500. 12.—" " " " 1 " 2,000. 13.—" " " " 1 " 2,500. 14.—" " " " 1 " 3,000. 15.—" " " " 1 " 4,000. 16.—" " " " 1 " 5,000. 17.—" " " " 1 " 6,000. 18.—" " " " 1 " 7,000. 19.—" " " " 1 " 8,000. 20.—" " " " 1 " 9,000. 21.—" " " " 1 " 10,000. 22.—" " " " 1 " 11,000. 23.—" " " " 1 " 12,000. 24.—" " " " 1 " 13,000. 25.—" " " " 1 " 14,000. 26.—" " " " 1 " 15,000. 27.—" " " " 1 " 16,000. 28.—" " " " 1 " 17,000. 29.—" " " " 1 " 18,000. 30.—" " " " 1 " 19,000. 31.—" " " " 1 " 20,000. 32.—" " " " 1 " 21,000. 33.—" " " " 1 " 22,000. 34.—" " " " 1 " 23,000. 35.—" " " " 1 " 24,000. 36.—" " " " 1 " 25,000. 37.—" " " " 1 " 26,000. 38.—" " " " 1 " 27,000. 39.—" " " " 1 " 28,000. 40.—" " " " 1 " 29,000. 41.—" " " " 1 " 30,000. 42.—" " " " 1 " 31,000. 43.—" " " " 1 " 32,000. 44.—" " " " 1 " 33,000. 45.—" " " " 1 " 34,000. 46.—" " " " 1 " 35,000. 47.—" " " " 1 " 36,000. 48.—" " " " 1 " 37,000. 49.—" " " " 1 " 38,000. 50.—" " " " 1 " 39,000. 51.—" " " " 1 " 40,000. 52.—" " " " 1 " 41,000. 53.—" " " " 1 " 42,000. 54.—" " " " 1 " 43,000. 55.—" " " " 1 " 44,000. 56.—" " " " 1 " 45,000. 57.—" " " " 1 " 46,000. 58.—" " " " 1 " 47,000. 59.—" " " " 1 " 48,000. 60.—" " " " 1 " 49,000. 61.—" " " " 1 " 50,000. 62.—" " " " 1 " 51,000. 63.—" " " " 1 " 52,000. 64.—" " " " 1 " 53,000. 65.—" " " " 1 " 54,000. 66.—" " " " 1 " 55,000. 67.—" " " " 1 " 56,000. 68.—" " " " 1 " 57,000. 69.—" " " " 1 " 58,000. 70.—" " " " 1 " 59,000. 71.—" " " " 1 " 60,000. 72.—" " " " 1 " 61,000. 73.—" " " " 1 " 62,000. 74.—" " " " 1 " 63,000. 75.—" " " " 1 " 64,000. 76.—" " " " 1 " 65,000. 77.—" " " " 1 " 66,000. 78.—" " " " 1 " 67,000. 79.—" " " " 1 " 68,000. 80.—" " " " 1 " 69,000. 81.—" " " " 1 " 70,000. 82.—" " " " 1 " 71,000. 83.—" " " " 1 " 72,000. 84.—" " " " 1 " 73,000. 85.—" " " " 1 " 74,000. 86.—" " " " 1 " 75,000. 87.—" " " " 1 " 76,000. 88.—" " " " 1 " 77,000. 89.—" " " " 1 " 78,000. 90.—" " " " 1 " 79,000. 91.—" " " " 1 " 80,000. 92.—" " " " 1 " 81,000. 93.—" " " " 1 " 82,000. 94.—" " " " 1 " 83,000. 95.—" " " " 1 " 84,000. 96.—" " " " 1 " 85,000. 97.—" " " " 1 " 86,000. 98.—" " " " 1 " 87,000. 99.—" " " " 1 " 88,000. 100.—" " " " 1 " 89,000. 101.—" " " " 1 " 90,000. 102.—" " " " 1 " 91,000. 103.—" " " " 1 " 92,000. 104.—" " " " 1 " 93,000. 105.—" " " " 1 " 94,000. 106.—" " " " 1 " 95,000. 107.—" " " " 1 " 96,000. 108.—" " " " 1 " 97,000. 109.—" " " " 1 " 98,000. 110.—" " " " 1 " 99,000. 111.—" " " " 1 " 100,000.

The undersigned would impress upon persons desirous of embarking in this truly magnificent and wonderful enterprise the necessity of sending in their orders at once, in order that we may perform our arrangements and bring the enterprise to a speedy and happy termination, as we shall have the distribution of presents, which we are now confident will take place as early as the first day of January next. The presents will be put into the hands of a resident Committee appointed by the subscribers themselves after the tickets have all been disposed of.

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By Royal Letters Patent THE HYDROMAGEN.

OR WATERPROOF, ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES, MANUFACTURED BY HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.

44 Market street, Manchester. Principal Warehouse, 102 Water street, Chapside, London. American Establishment, 38 Ann street and 103 Nassau street, New York, U. S.

THE Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventative of many Lung diseases, without any doctored white leather. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the foot or shoe. Its material is of a peculiar character, is a powerful antidote to disease.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm, and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the light-colored boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity, while the Hydromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the foot, or cause the foot to appear swollen. To children it is extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise with comfort and health. Their expense is so slight as to scarce find their yearly doctor's bills much diminished thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached 1,722,450 pairs of Cork Soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for Consumption, Colic, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Men's Size, per pair, 35 CENTS. Ladies' do. do. 30 do. Boys' & Misses' do. 25 do.

Notice.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal discount to Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers. If any stockholder may make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.

For terms apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO., 38 Ann Street, New York. Sept 16-3m

THE CHEST.

Sir ASTLEY COOPER BART, M.D. THE EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, HAS LEFT A VALUABLE LEGACY TO THE WORLD IN HIS Great Preventative of Consumption, AND Unfailing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases, Without the Use of Medicine.

Sir A. C. Bart. invented and advised the use of the Medicated Fur Chest Protector.

TO all persons of all ages and condition, as a certain and safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the Lungs, which arise from the state of the chest, arising from fashion and the continued changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared fur lined chest, which, suspended on the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner that, once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of a necessity.

To demonstrate these facts, inquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without the use of medicine, in any kind of the Lung disease.

In the Weekly Journal, a public newspaper printed in said country, three weeks successively, the last publication to be the last, he will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the late Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture them according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

REMEMBER THIS IS A STAPLE ARTICLE, AND NO PATENT MEDICINE.

RETAIL PRICES. GENT'S SIZE, per pair, \$1.50 each. Ladies' do. do. 1.00 do. Boys' & Misses' do. do. 75 do.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO., 38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau St., N. York, U. S. PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSE, 102 Wood Street, Chapside, London.

MANUFACTORY, 44 Market St., Manchester, England. H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Storekeepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business. For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO., 38 Ann Street, New York, U. S. Sept 16-3m

To Persons out of Employment. \$500 to \$1,000 a Year. A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY AND DO GOOD!

BOOK AGENTS WANTED! THE undersigned publishes a number of most valuable and interesting books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will contribute to their benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

To men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment second to no other.

Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a Circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to persons disposed to act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

In press, and ready for Agents by the 1st of October, 1854, "Sear's Illustrated Description of the Russian Empire." For further particulars address as above. Sept. 9-3t

Ladies and Gentlemen Are invited to examine a large and well selected assortment of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, consisting of Black & Fancy Colored Silk Lasting Gaiters, with all the latest fashions, French Kid Slips and Bussins, Fine Kid and Emannelled Jenny Lind Boots, Shoes and Polkas; Lasting and Velvet Slips &c.

Patent Leather and French Calf Boots and Shoes, Kid Cloth, and Patent Leather faced Congress Boots, Calf, Goat and Kid Brogans, and all sorts of Childrens shoes.

ALSO A small assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Fur Furnishing Goods, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, at the sign of the Big Boot, Exchange Street Chicago.

WM. L. & J. W. HITCHCOCK. Sept 23-4t

NOW-A-DAYS.

No. 5 Merchants' Row, near the Post Office CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers In fact, for workmanly, durability, or price, can compete with any in Chicago. Call and satisfy yourself. I pay particular attention to custom work; and all work done at my shop warranted, at the sign of the Hot Top Boot, No. 5 Merchants' Row, Chicago. JAS. FORTE. Aug 5-4t

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of spinal complaints, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, bilious colic, diarrhoea, cholera, chills and fever burn, sore throat, and gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the power of this cure over performed by any medicine are on circulars in the hands of Agents.—You may be positively sure of relief if you use it.—Allitions of this medicine have been sold in New England the past six or eight years, and it is now for the first time being introduced into all the principal towns in New York.

Also for sale those Pring WILD CHERRY BITTERS. For the cure of Biliousness and Jaundice complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and give new life and energy to the whole system. Price only 25 cents in 1/2 Pint Bottles.

Boyd & Paul, Curtis & Perkins 149 Chamber St. New York, wholesale agents for the above medicines. Agents for Kent, Chippewa and Illinois, Messrs. Warren Smith Chicago, and by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally. June 16-1y

To the Honorable Oliver B. Morris, Esq., Judge of Probate for the County of Hampden.

RESPECTFULLY show the subscriber, friend and relation of Mrs. M. Morris, last an inhabitant of Chippewa, in said county, but now actually residing in Rochester, Monroe county, New York; that she is the widow of the late Oliver B. Morris, deceased, and incapable of taking care of herself or her estate; and that she has real and personal estate in said county of Hampden. They therefore pray that she be appointed her legal guardian, and that a guardian be appointed for her real and personal estate. Dated at Westfield this seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1854.

By N. T. LEONARD, his Attorney.

HAMPDEN, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Westfield, in and for said county, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1854. On the foregoing petition of the said Mrs. M. Morris, and on the report of the said Oliver B. Morris, Esq., Judge of Probate, and that the petitioners give notice to Sarah A. Brown therein named by causing her to be served with an attested copy of said petition and this order, fourteen days at least before the said time, that she may be present and show cause, if any she have, why she should not be considered and adjudged to be a person non compos mentis and incapable of taking care of herself, or why such guardianship should not be granted and committed to such person or persons as may be appointed by the court, and that she be appointed guardian of the said real and personal estate of the said Mrs. M. Morris, and that a guardian be appointed for her real and personal estate. Dated at Westfield this seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1854.

OLIVER B. MORRIS, Judge of Probate. Copy—Attest. HENRY SMITH, Reg. of Probate. Sept 23-3t

To the County Commissioners for the County of Hampden.

YOUR petitioners, inhabitants of the town of Chippewa, respectfully represent that some alterations are necessary in the road leading from the town of Chippewa, in said county, to the boundary line of said Chippewa, near South Hadley. Wherefore, they pray you to make such alterations in location, and to alter the public road as the petitioners may require and public convenience demand.

N. CUTLER & OTHERS. Chippewa, Sept. 12th, 1854.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. HAMPDEN, SS. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, holden at Springfield, within and for said county, on the 4th June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and on the 12th day of September, 1854. And now upon the petition aforesaid, the County Commissioners, deeming a view of the premises expedient and proper, give notice that they will meet for the purpose of said view, at the dwelling house of Closson Pendleton, in Chippewa, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they will receive and hear the petitioners, and that all other persons and corporations interested therein be notified, by publishing a copy of this notice in the public newspapers of said county, and by affixing a copy of said notice to the premises aforesaid, and that a view of the same will be taken by them at the time and place aforesaid.

Geo. B. MORRIS, Clerk. True copy of the petition and order of the County Commissioners thereof. Attest, GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk. Sept 23-3t

VOLNEY WINCHELL.

DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Looking Glasses, Spectacles, Trusses, Bird Sewers, Beads, Buttons, Combs, Perfumery, and a general variety of articles such as are usually for sale in such places of business. Also, Musical Instruments, and trimmings for such. A large and well selected assortment of Sheet Music and Instruction Books, at Springfield prices.

Every kind of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted at short notice, in the manner of the best workmen of the country. Sign of Large Watch, Exchange Street, Chicago. Aug 12-1y

CIRCULAR.

WILSON & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform their patrons and the public, that they have now in store and are prepared to exhibit, a stock of goods adapted for

AUTUMN AND WINTER, surpassing any they have ever offered, and unequalled in extent, variety and richness in this part of the State. We have only the leading Goods of our own stock, assuring our customers that every department mentioned is complete in variety, quality and styles.

SILKS. The largest and best assortment ever offered in Springfield.

Dress Goods SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS and CLOAKS, ready made, manufactured to order, after the very latest styles. Selections from a large assortment of Ladies' Gowns, Pellets and Satins, with trimmings to match. MARKS, LYONS, CLOTHS, WOOLLEN FABRICS, Every Hosiery and style of Embroideries, GLOVES, Hosiery and small wares.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT In charge of Ladies of long experience and acknowledged ability and taste—we shall offer a full variety of rich and fashionable MILLINERY.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS of all kinds.

CARPETINGS Direct from the carpet mills and importers and auctioneers from the lowest prices to the richest Velvet or Tapestry.

Oil, CLOTHS—every width. CURTAIN MATERIALS of all kinds. LACE, GRASS FEATHERS, MATTRESSES.

PAPER HANGINGS The largest assortment in the city—new styles at low prices. The whole stock has been bought with every advantage the present state of the market affords—and therefore can be sold at LOW PRICES.

OUR MAIN STORES are situated at a large and well business, and is the same as ever—LARGE SALES and small profits.

Our Store is the largest, best lighted, and most elegant store in New England, out of Boston. Main Street—opposite Hampden Hall Springfield. WILSON & CO., Proprietors. Sept 23-6w-3t

NOTICE.

HEREBY give notice, that I have given my son, George M. Smith, his time, until he becomes of age, and shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting, after this date.

MARY M. HENDRICK. Chippewa, Oct. 7-3t

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponce's Golden Periodical Pills. The combinations of ingredients in these Pills, is the result of a long and extensive practice; they are mild in their



Agriculture.

THE DIFFUSION OF SEED.

The economy of Providence in distributing seeds may be remarked in those of the dandelion (Lactuca taraxacum) which are every-where to be seen, during summer, floating about on the air, supported by its feathery down. It is not to be supposed that half of these seeds ever fall upon spots favorable to germination; but when so great a number of them, and their congeners of the class Syngenesia, (Compositae), are scattered about by the winds, it almost raises the chance to certainty that some of them will fall on spots where before there has been none, or only a scanty vegetation; on the tops of walls, for instance, where a thin stratum of soil has been formed by the decay of the winter crop of mosses. The process of the forming of such soil is extremely interesting, and may be observed, in a small scale, even in cities, on brick or stone walls. First there is the green incrustation, called Bryopsis by Linnaeus, but recently proved to be the primary germination of several mosses, such as Polytrichum and Tortula. When this decays, a very thin layer of vegetable earth is formed, which affords a scanty support for the roots of the next year's crop of mosses; and in process of time soil is formed of sufficient depth for Draba verna and other wall plants.

A singular contrivance is conspicuous in one of our cresses (Cardamine impatiens) as well as in the balsams and in Touch-me-not (Impatiens noli-me-taeger) a native plant of the same genus. In all of these, when the seeds are ripe, the valves which inclose it are so constructed that by the influence of the sun's heat they open with a sudden jerk, and throw the seeds to a considerable distance. The effect is produced sooner and with more force when the ripe seed vessel is touched by the hand, or by any accidental waving of the leaf against it. were we disposed to refine upon the final cause of this (a subject very ready to be mislead) we might say that this jerking of the seeds was contrived not only for their diffusion, but for their preservation from birds and insects; since the instant that these should begin to devour them, the springs of the valves would be thrown into action, and the seeds scattered about before a single one could be secured for a meal. In the wood sorrel (Oxalis acetosella) as well as the horned sorrel (O. corniculata) the structure of the valves is very beautiful, but no description could do justice to it, not even with aid of figures. The first, however, abounds in most woods; and the latter where it has been introduced as a flower, soon becomes, from the circumstances under consideration, a very troublesome weed.

One of the most beautiful contrivances, for the diffusion of seeds occurs in various species of violets. The seeds of this order of plants are contained in a capsule of a single locule, consisting however, of three valves. To the inner parts of each of these valves the seeds are attached, and remain so for some time after the valves, in the process of ripening, have separated and stood open.

The influence of the sun's heat, however, causes the sides of each valve to shrink and collapse, and in this state the edges will press firmly upon the seed, which from being before apparently irregular in arrangement, comes into a straight line. The seeds, it may be said, are not only extremely smooth, polished and shining, but regularly egg-shaped; so that when pressed upon the collapsing edge of the valve it slides gradually down the sloping parts of the seeds, and throws it with a jerk to a considerable distance. There is another part in the contrivance of Providence for the same purpose, in the Viola, worthy of remark. Before the seed is ripe, the capsule hangs in a drooping position, with the persistent calyx spread over it like an umbrella, to guard it from the rain and dews, which would retard the process of ripening; but no sooner is the ripening completed than the capsule becomes upright, with the calyx for a support. This upright position appears to have been intended by nature to give more effect to the valvular mechanism for scattering the seeds, as it thus gains a higher elevation (in some cases more than an inch) from which to protect them; and this gives it, according to the laws of projectiles, a very considerable increase of horizontal extent. Some ripe capsules of Viola tricolor, which I placed in a shallow paste-board box in a drawer, were found to have projected their seeds to the distance of nearly two feet. From the elevation of a capsule, therefore, at the top of a tall plant, I should think these seeds might be projected twice or thrice that distance.—Mag. Gard. and Bot.

TO DESTROY BED BUGS.

We have made use of the following simple, yet efficient means of destroying bed-bugs and similar vermin, for several years, and found it to be complete in its extermination.—Remove from the room everything that is not infested; then take a small quantity of sulphur and set it burning in an old kettle, keeping the room closed tight until the smoke has all disappeared. After this, thoroughly ventilate the room, and the smell of the sulphur will all pass away. D. C. in Albany Cultivator.

THE N. Y. MIRROR SAYS—

"Greely wants to be Governor, and Erastus Brooks wants to go to Congress! Well, there is no profession that better fits a man for public affairs than that of a journalist."

An Easy Virtue.

Good citizens should make all proper efforts to support and popularize a taste for neat, chaste and unexpensive habits of living. It is our only remaining bar to extravagance, especially in cities and those suburban villages where the fashions of cities are even more scrupulously followed than in cities.

Influence in our country is commonly the perquisite of either wealth or "talent." Beauty has its power, but, alone its sphere is of very short diameter. Moral worth is so modest that it is seldom apparent except on long acquaintance. Birth commands curiosity, and that is all. But talent wears no ivory. There is no garb that it puts on, which dolts may assume and pass themselves off for men of genius. No breadth of collar or coat, no device of dress or difference of mean announces to the common eye when a dunce or a man of genius is passing. But wealth wears a livery. Rags on the person of any one whose business is not best served in rags, is a sign of poverty, and before the sober "second thought" occurs, when we meet gold and jewels, costly cloths and valuable silks, we naturally conclude that the wearer has money to pay for such things.

Now it is settled that Americans will not wilfully lose the influence that this first suspicion of being wealthy gives them. If it costs the mechanic \$100 a year to dress in such a way when not at his work as to be thought rich, he will pay the \$100 over and above his real needs thankfully, and take the credit made as a fair equivalent. If very fine cloth is worn by rich men, poor men who by squeezing can get cloth as fine, will deny themselves many comforts, the lack of which will not be observed, for the privileges which the "appearance" confers.

Now, it is this very fact, that our people who are not rich will have the badges of the rich at some price or other, which makes all times hard to most of us. No sensible and thoughtful body can blame poverty for availing itself of these badges, since compared with their "powerful graces" they are so cheap.—But their who are really well-disposed, will see how much good they can do by leaving off the finery that tempts and drives the poor into such difficulty afforded expense. The heiress who never puts on a jewel, not only most adores herself, but relieves a large circle of her acquaintance of the necessity of wearing jewelry. The "fine old gentlemen" of unbounded wealth who continue to wear their patent-lever silver watch, guarded with a plain, substantial chain, or the successful merchant, who by unassuming plainness of dress gives no indication of superior faculties for raising funds, enables scores of young men within the circle that they sway, to avoid unnecessary display, and lay up against days of need. We very well know that such considerations as these have no weight with many; that, indeed, if the line beyond which moderate means cannot go could be marked out, many of the wealthy would feel bound never to fall below it. But that point must be fixed so high as to bankrupt many who but for their extravagance might easily sustain themselves. Wealth can far more easily dispense with show than can moderate means, if wealth puts it on. The badge is of no account to the possessor, but if he wears it, it becomes a necessity for him who can easily afford to buy it. Benevolent lady, you do more mischief than you imagine when you deck yourself with gems simply because you have them. Leave them off, and poverty loses its most powerful temptation. You save by the denial of your vanity, many weak ones from distress and prevent much positive crime.—N. Y. Times.

A Picture of Royalty.

Blackwood's Magazine, in a recent article on Spanish affairs, comments severely upon the profligate character of Isabella, Queen of Spain. In this bold, but we fear just terms: "The commencement of unpopularity was unquestionably more inking of her improprieties through newspapers and other channels it has yet no idea to what an extent they have been carried; but in Spain it is known to everybody. I do not echo mere gossip, or untrustworthy reports, when I tell you that the excesses that have been shared in by the present Queen of Spain, find no parallel except in that of the Orleans regency, and in the reign of Louis XV. To gratify her vicious propensities, the daughter of Ferdinand VII, (well worthy of her sire) has not scrupled to associate herself with men and women of low birth and station, whose companionship alone is disgraceful to one in her exalted position. It would not appear, indeed, as if very great precautions were taken to conceal conduct which the Queen ought to have known would sink her fathoms deep in her subjects' estimation.

"When first this unfortunate princess abandoned the limits of propriety, the disorder of her conduct was flagrant. Within the last two years, or thereabouts, she has attached herself to one favorite, who has assumed great ascendancy over her, and whose ambitious aspirations, real or rumored, have more than once excited public indignation. Considering her mother's shameful neglect of her education, and the disastrous marriage into which she was ensnared by the vilest intrigues, the Spanish nation might perhaps have been disposed to close its eyes to a certain extent to this liaison, had it been conducted with decorum, and had the object of her Majesty's preferences kept strictly aloof from politics. Neither of these conditions have been observed, and in the latter respect especially, great offence has been given. I have already remarked that here everything gets known. Many things are doubtless exaggerated—many false reports spread; but these pass away and are forgotten, whilst the truth remains. It is true and undeniably true, that a young cavalry officer of the name of Arana is all powerful at court, where he has introduced a sort of coterie or camarilla that surrounds and influences the Queen."

It is against this favorite, Arana, that popular indignation appears to have been directed, during the late popular outbreak. He has fled to France.



CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave Springfield to connect with all railroads North and way stations on this road at 7:30 a. m. and 1:50 p. m.

For Northampton and way stations at 6:25 and 7:29 a. m., 12:05, 1:50 and 3:10 p. m.

For Chicopee Falls, at 7:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 5:15 and 7:10 p. m.

RETURNS LEAVE Chicopee Falls, for Springfield at 9 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 5:20, and 7:40 p. m.

Leave Northampton for Springfield at 6 and 11 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Greenfield, for Springfield at 10:13 a. m., 5:13 p. m. connect with express trains for New York.

Keene for Springfield at 7:15 a. m., and 3:15 p. m., with express trains for New York.

Brattleboro for Springfield at 9:25 a. m. and 4:25 p. m., with express trains for New York.

Trains leaving Springfield at 6:25 a. m. and 12:05 p. m., and Northampton at 2:43 and Greenfield at 12:50 p. m. are Freight Trains, with Passenger cars attached.

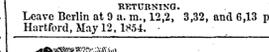
Stages leave Williamsett for So. Hadley, So. Hadley Falls, and Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Stages leave Northampton for Amherst, Easthampton and Williamsburg.

Stages leave South Deerfield for Ashfield and Conway from the 1st of May.

Stages leave Greenfield for Shelburne Falls, Colebrook and Charlestown from the 1st of May.

J. L. BRIGGS, Master of Transportation.



NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, May 15, 1854, Passenger Trains run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE SPRINGFIELD FOR HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN. At 7 a. m., Accommodation; 10:30 a. m., Accommodation; and 7:05 p. m., express.

LEAVE HARTFORD—GOING SOUTH. At 8:05 a. m., and 12:05 p. m., Express Trains to New Haven, 11:35 a. m., Middletown Junction and Way Stations, 12:47 p. m. Express Train, for New Haven, (without stopping).

At 9:58 p. m., Accommodation Train for New Haven, Middletown Junction and Way Stations.

At 7:53 p. m., Express Train for New Haven, Middletown Junction and Way Stations.

LEAVE NEW HAVEN FOR HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD. At 7:55 a. m., Accommodation; 11:05 a. m., Express; 3:25 p. m., Accommodation; 6:05 p. m., Accommodation; and 7:05 p. m., Express.

LEAVE HARTFORD—GOING NORTH. At 6 a. m., Accommodation Trains for Springfield, 9:30 a. m., Express Train, for Springfield, (without stopping).

At 5:05 p. m., Accommodation Train, for Springfield and way stations.

At 7:40 p. m., Accommodation Train for Springfield and Way Stations.

At 8:16 p. m., Express Train for Springfield, (without stopping).

The 6 a. m. Train from Hartford reaches Springfield in time to connect with the Connecticut River Railroad Train, and the Northern Railroad.

The Train leaving New Haven at 7:55 a. m., and Hartford at 11:35 a. m., and 12 m. Trains from Springfield for Hartford, Providence and Fishkill River.

The 7:55 and 11:05 a. m. Trains from New Haven, at 7 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 12 m. Trains from Springfield for Hartford, Providence and Fishkill River.

The 7:55 and 11:05 a. m. Trains from New Haven, at 7 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 12 m. Trains from Springfield for Hartford, Providence and Fishkill River.

For Worcester and Boston, 7:15 a. m. (Accom. 7:45 a. m., and 1:45 p. m.) Express 1:50 p. m. (Accom. 9:20 p. m. [Express].

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE ALBANY. For Springfield, Worcester and Boston, 5 a. m., 9 a. m., (Express) and 3:45 p. m.

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

HENRY GRAY, Sup't.

Great Cough Remedy.



FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Asthma, AND ALL OTHER LUNG COMPLAINTS TENDING TO CONSUMPTION!

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

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

NEW EXHIBITS BY C. P. KENT—Westfield, Wm. Hooker, Jr.—Mason, Timothy Packard—William B. Bliss—So. Hadley, Ois. Goodman—Palmer, Jno. Hoopes—Brimfield, J.T. & G.A. Brown;—By Druggists in Springfield. Dec. 24 6m.

IMPORTANT TO THE Farrier & Stage Proprietor. GEO. W. MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL

UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE As the most remarkable External Application ever discovered.



"They can't keep House without it." Experience of more than sixteen years has established the fact that Merchant's Gargling Oil, or Universal Family Emulsion, will cure most cases, and relieve all such as Sprains, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windfalls, Poll Evil, the Joints, Cracked Heels, Galls of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fissures, Sifted Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mangy, Itchy, and other Diseases of the Feet, and all such as Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillsbains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Abscesses, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, &c. &c. &c.

The unparalleled success of this Oil, in the cure of diseases in Horses and Cattle, and even in human flesh, is daily becoming more known to the farming community. It can be had of the proprietor, or of any of the agents in the habit of keeping it in their stables and houses, where a few cents will purchase a trial, and almost every description of the Oil.

Be sure the name of the proprietor, GEORGE W. MERCHANT, is blown in the side of the bottle, and in his handwriting over the cork. All orders addressed to the proprietor will be promptly forwarded.

Get a Pamphlet of the Agent, and see what wonders are accomplished by the use of this medicine. Sold by respectable dealers generally, in the United States and Canada. Also by J. S. BAGG and F. BULLENS, Chicopee; E. DUFF and K. BLISS & HAYES, Springfield; L. LOONARD, West Springfield; N. F. BRIGGS & CO., Monson; FRAGO & BROTHER, Holyoke; W. P. SPREMAN, South Wilbraham; W. HOLBROOK, Palmer; G. W. GREEN, Feeding Hills; and Druggists and Merchants in almost every town. Feb-25

STEVENS' ICE-CREAM & REFRESHMENT SALOON.

AND FANCY & VARIETY STORES. No. 9 Exchange Street, CHICOPEE, MASS.

The Subscriber has opened a Saloon at No. 9 Exchange Street, where Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with refreshments at all seasonable hours during the week, (Sundays excepted).

EDMUND STEVENS. July 14th.

CARD. LEVI PIERCE, M. D. HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Residence, Dwight St. above Exchange St. Chicopee. Office hours, from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. References—G. W. Swasey, M. D. A. H. Collins, D. Springfield. Wm. Gardner, M. D. Walter Williston M. D. Rev. M. G. Clark, Philadelphia.

"A Splendid Remedy." DEVINE'S COMPOUND Pitch Lozenge.

The great remedy is at last discovered! CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that fell disease that so often brings woe to the homes of our land, vanish, as if by magic, before the SOVEREIGN REMEDY!

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

Certificates of cures to be relied on, found in the circles left with the agents—and the public may be assured we will never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth "AND NOTHING BUT TRUTH."

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

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

The Dispensary of Dr. Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters; Dr. Hibbard's Pills and Circassian Balm; Fowler's "Macronik," a sure cure for any kind of Piles; Fowler's Kidney and Urinary Complaints; Dr. Cornell's Pain Expeller; also a large variety of Popular Medicines—sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

By C. F. Kent, and J. S. Bagg, Chicopee. Oct-21y

GEORGE KEEP, Springfield Marble Works, On Main Street, South of Bridge, Street SPRINGFIELD, Mass.



THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has now finished his business, as he has been reported, but is still engaged in the above business, and ever ready to furnish Monuments, Tombs, and Headstones, and all kinds of Marble work as cheap as any other establishment, at short notice. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. June 25-4f

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Every land has hailed with X-ray this preparation whose intrinsic merits has introduced its Curative powers to the notice of the whole American people. Rheumatism of long duration; Neuralgia, with its tortures, has yielded to its Magical influence; cancers, contorted joints, Ulcerated and swollen limbs that have Suffered for years under the weight of disease. Intrinsic morbid has introduced its Curative powers to the notice of the whole American people. Rheumatism of long duration; Neuralgia, with its tortures, has yielded to its Magical influence; cancers, contorted joints, Ulcerated and swollen limbs that have Suffered for years under the weight of disease.

Investigation have enabled the proprietors of the Mexican Mustang Liniment to furnish a remedy, Extraordinary in its power over diseases. No matter of how long standing—soil at the places in all parts of the Union. A. G. BRAGG & Co., Proprietors, 304 Broadway, N. York.

FAYLOR, Jr., General Agent, Boston. Dec-10y

CARPETINGS! WM. P. TENNY & CO., RAILROAD HALL, Haymarket Square, Boston.

Importers of English Carpetings, of the following descriptions viz: Superior and Medium Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Kidderminster, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.

We have in store a great variety of choice patterns for Spring, also, American Carpetings, Bigelow Westcott & Co's Carpets and Ingrains, and almost every description to be found in the market, at the lowest price. March 18-5m

RINGGOLD'S Hair Cutting, Shaving & Shampooing SALOON.

At the old Stand, No. 6 Merchant's Row, Chicopee Ringgold respectfully informs his friends and patrons, and the public, that he still continues the above business in all its branches, at the said place, where all wishing to employ him in his line will find him ever ready to attend them.

Particular attention paid to Shampooing Ladies' Hair; and a call at their residences made for the purpose, if desired. Jan 29-1y

Commissioner Notice. WILBURN SMITH, Esq., of Chicopee, Hampden County, Mass., has been appointed by Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, a Commissioner to take acknowledgments of Deeds, Depositions, &c., in the State of Massachusetts, to be used in the said State of Connecticut, and valid in said Court in that State. Oct-15y

BOSTON ONE PRICE AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION CLOTHING STORE.

We have not been disappointed in our hopes of a large increase in our business when we moved into our present extensive establishment. The result has fully equalled our anticipations. We have sold an immense quantity of goods. Our trade is numerous, our customers contented, and well pleased that they have a place where they can buy their goods at the very lowest market prices, without running the risk of being imposed on either in quality or value.

The proprietor of this establishment, being extensively engaged in the wholesale trade in Boston, Nos. 46 and 48 North St., and having an experience of over twenty years in business, can confidently assure the public that from the large purchases which he makes, buying his Cloths by the bale, and his Cassimeres &c. by the case from Manufacturers and Importers, he is enabled to make up his garments at lower prices than any retailer, whose limited trade obliges him to purchase his fabrics of the jobber, who has to buy of the Manufacturer and importer. Two years of successful business in this town has convinced our customers of this fact.

We have just opened a large assortment of Spring Goods; and beg leave so call the attention of the public, to the variety, style, and price of our garments; feeling confident, that, as we have merited their support heretofore, we shall continue to merit it for time to come.

Our variety of Coats Pants and Vests for Men and boys, is the most extensive in town. We keep a large assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Neck & Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Socks, Stocks and Neck-Ties, Carpet-bags, Valises, Umbrellas, and Caps. We have made arrangements with some of the most extensive trunk makers, by which we are enabled to sell our trunks as cheap as they can be sold in the city of Boston.

We continue the business on the same principles as heretofore viz: "No Second Price, and no article given in" thus enabling all our customers to purchase on equal terms, and saving them time, trouble and money.

Remember that, "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling;" and govern yourself accordingly by purchasing at the Boston One Price Clothing Store. Under the Universalist Church, Chicopee, Mass. Wm. MURRAY. Chicopee, April 15th, 1854.

Great Artists' Union Enterprise!! 250,000 GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

STATUARY \$40,000 OIL PAINTINGS, 10,000 ENGRAVINGS, colored in oil, 45,000 STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, 41,000 CASH LOANS, for 100 years each, 80,000 REAL ESTATE, 80,000 Total, \$250,000.

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

Darley's Great Picture of Wyoming 250,000 GIFTS, of the value of \$250,000. LIST OF GIFTS.

Marble Statuary, \$40,000. 100 elegant busts of Washington, at \$100, 10,000 100 " " Clay, 10,000 100 " " Webster, 100, 10,000 100 " " Calhoun, 100, 10,000

Oil Paintings & colored Steel Engravings. 50 elegant Oil Paintings, each \$100, 5,000 100 splendid gilt frames, size 3 x 4 ft., 5,000 100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2 x 3 ft., each, \$50, 5,000 500 steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in oil, each gilt frame, \$1.50, ea., 5,000 10,000 elegant steel plate Engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20 x 20 each, \$40,000

237,000 steel plate Engravings, from 100 different plates, now in possession of, and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market value of, \$41,000, 250,000 Real Estate, \$84,000.

1 elegant Dwelling, in 32d st. in N. Y. city, \$12,000. 22 building lots, Nos. 100 and 101st sts., N. Y. city, each \$1,000, 22,000 100 Villa Sites, containing each 10,000 sq. ft. in the suburbs of New York city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, each \$500, 50,000 Loans of Cash, \$30,000.

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

The holder of each ticket, is entitled, first, to a steel plate engraving, (size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 in.) of the Great American Historical work of Art, WYOMING.

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

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

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

It is confidently believed, that the tickets will be disposed of by the first of July, when the distribution of Gifts will be entrusted to a COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Trustees.

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

REFERENCES, in regard to the property. W. C. BARRETT, Esq. Counselor at Law, 16 Wall St. N. York. F. J. VISSICER & Co. Real Estate Brokers, 60 Nassau St., N. York.

ALL orders for TICKETS, must be addressed post-paid, to J. W. HOLBROOK, Sec. 505 Broadway, N. York.

EASTMAN'S Infallible Sick Headache REMEDY.

F. P. EASTMAN, M. D. of Lynn, Mass. HAS been used in private practice for the last four years, with the greatest success. A radical cure has been effected in every instance where the directions have been strictly followed and perseverance in it. It is now given to the public with the full confidence that it will do ALL that is claimed for it, and prove itself, upon fair trial, an INFALLIBLE SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

It is safe and pleasant to the taste, it brings immediate relief, and all who test its curative powers, rejoice in the removal of pain, and marvel at its power in alleviating so general and often so fatal a scourge. The following is a true and correct account of the case of Dr. C. Baker, Mayor of Lynn, and President of the Board of Banking Company, Boston: LYNN, Nov. 23, 1853.

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

Respectfully yours, D. C. BAKER. From Matthew Hale Smith, Esq., member of the Suffolk Bar. BOSTON, Nov. 21, 1853.

MESSES, EASTMAN & Co.—Gentlemen—Have been afflicted with the headache and pain in my head—I have tried many remedies without benefit. Your "Sick Headache Remedy" was mentioned to me, and though I had but little faith in it, I gave it a trial. I found great relief from its use, and often immediately, when suffering from great pain. I have since I tried it, been free from headache than at any previous time for many years. It is now two months since I have had the headache, and it is not too much to hope that the cure is permanent.