## POET'S ORGAN.

MY MOTHER'S BIBLE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS

press it to my my hear For many generations past, Here is our family tree; My mother's hand this Bible clasped; She dying gave it me.

Ah! well do I remember those Whose names these records bear:
Who round the hearth-stone used to close After the evening prayer. And speak of what those pages said In tones my heart would thrill! Though they are with the silent dead, Here are they living still!

My father read this boly book To sisters, brothers dear; How calm was my poor mother's look, Who loved God's words to hear; Her angel face-l see it yet! What thrilling memories come Again that little group it met Within the calls of home

Thou truest friend man ever knew, Thy constancy I've tried: Where all were false I've found thee true My counsellor and guide mines of earth no treasures give That could this volume buy In teaching me the way to live It taught me how to die.

## WHAT I LIVE FOR.

BY G LINNAEUS BANKS

I live for those who love me Whose hears are kind and true; For the heaven that smiles above me, And waits my spirit too:
For all human ties that bind me;
For the task by God assigned me;
For the bright hopes left behind me, And the good that I do.

I live to learn their story Who've suffered for my sake; To emulate their glory, And follow in their wake; Bards, pat. i . s, martyrs, sages,

The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crown History's pages,
And Time's great volume make. I live to hold community in with all that is divine.
To feel there is a union

To profit by affliction, Reap truths from filds of fiction, Grow wiser from conviction, And fulfill each grand design.

I live to hail that season By gifted minds toretold, When men shall live by reason And not alone by gold: When man to man u ited, And every wrong thing righted. The whole world shall be lighted, As Eden was of old.

> From the Boston Telegraph THE SMOKER.

John! quick! corrosive sublimate! Chloride of time provide. And burn pastiles on a chafing dish, And vinegar beside!

My nephew Sam has just been here, As one might know tult well, And he has left behind again That vile tobacco small!

His very whiskers, beard, and hair Are steeped in putrid smcke, His clothes are saturated too, As if they'd been in soak, And from his mouth and nostrils goes
A breath, which far and near Impreguates all the furniture, And taints the atmosphere.

Is this the youth who thinks to wed My nicce, and be my heir!

The nuisance!—no, my hard-earned wealth He surely shall not share; And Kate shall have his cousin Will, Whose name she cannot speak Or hear, without a glowing blush Suffusing her young check.

He is an earnest, manly youth, Though not so rich in pence, And me he treats with due respect, And Kate with deference; His teeth are set, his lips and closed Against the foul eigar, And louter quit, which spread around That rank effluvia.

And they shall come and live with me And I, who when a boy Inhaled the purest country air, And breathed my breath with joy. Shall now henceforth keep always free From fulmigating folk And not be smothered in old age. Nor end my days in smoke

> MASSACHUSETTS. BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The south land hath its fi lds of cane, The paririe boasts its heavy grain And sunset's radiant gates untold

Rough, bleak and cold, our little State Is hard of soil of limits strait; Her yellow sands are sands alone; Her only mines are ice and stone.

From autumn frost to April rain Too long her winter woods complain : From budding flower to falling leaf,

But on her rocks, and on her sands, And stormy hill, the school house stands and what her rugged soil dentes,

The treasues of the Commonweaith Are free, strong minds, and hearts of wealth; And more to her than gold or grain, Are cunning hand and cultur d brain.

For well she keeps her ancient stock, The stubborn str. ngth of Plymouth rock; And still maintains, with milder laws The clearer light the Good Old Cause!

TO DAY AND TO-MORROW.

High hopes that burn'd like Stars subline, Go down i' the Heavens of Freedom; And true hearts perish in the time We bitterliest need 'em! But never sit me do n and say There's nothing left but sorrow; We walk the Wilderness To day.

The Promised Land To morrow

HISTORICAL ORGAN.

From Harper's New Monthly.

Three Visits to the Hotel Des Invalides

On the 9th of May, 1705, the of the Hotel des Invalids were ranged in line in the great Court of Honor. It was touching to see two thousand brave fellows, all more or less mutilated in war, pressing round the banners which they

had won in many a bloody fight. Among these victims of war might be seen soldiers of all ages. Some had fought at Fribourg or Rocroy; others at the passage of the Rhine, or the taking of Maestricht; a few of the oldest had assisted in the capture of La Rochelle, under Cardinal Richelieu, while one or two could even remember the battle of Mariendal under Turenne. But all alike appeared happy and pleased, waiting for the coming of Louis XIV., who had announced his intention of visiting for the first time these, as he called them, 'glorious relics of his battalions.'

At length, surrounded by a magnificent cortege of guards and nobles, the royal carriage approached;, and with that delicate courtesy so well understood by the king, the troops in attendance were ordered to sheathe their swords and fall back as he entered the gateway.

'M. de Breteuil,' said the monarch to the captain of his guard, 'the King of France has no need of an escort when he finds himself in the midst of his brave veterans.

Followed by the Dauphin, the Marquis de Louvais, and other distinguished personages, Louis carefully inspected the invalids, pausing now and then to address a few kind words to those whom he recognized. One very young lad chanced to attract the king's attention. His face was 

'Maurice, sire.'

'In what battle were you wounded?' 'At Blenheim, sire.'

'Under what marshal did you serve?'

At that word the brow of Louis dark-

'Sire, under Monsigneur de Tallard.' 'Messieurs de Tallard and de Marsein. said the monarch, turning to Louvais. can reckon a sufficient number of glorious days to efface the memory of that one. Even the sun is not without a spot.' And again addressing the young soldier, he said, 'Are you happy here?'

'Ah! sire,' replied Maurice, 'your ma jesty's goodness leaves us nothing to

The Marshal de Grancey, governor of the establishment, advanced and said: 'Sire, behold the fruits of your beneficence! Before your accession the defenders of France had uo asylum; now, thanks to your majesty, want or distress can never reach those who have shed their blood for their country. And if that which still runs through our veins can do aught for the safety or glory of our king, doubtless we will show our suc cessors what stout hearts and willing hands can do.'

Once more Louis looked around, and asked in a loud voice: 'Well, my children, are ye happy here?'

Till that moment etiquette and discipline had imposed solemn silence; but when the king asked a question, must be not be answered? So two thousand voices cried together: 'We are! we are!-Long live the king! Long live Louis!

Accompanied by the governor and a guard of honor chosen from among the invalids, the monarch then walked through the establishment. The guard consisted of twenty men, of whom ten had lost a leg, and ten an arm, while the faces of all were scarred and seamed with honorable wounds. One of them, while serving as a subaltern at the battle of Berengen, threw himself before his colonel in time to save him, and received a ricochet bullet in his own leg. Another at the age of seventy-five was still a dandy, and managed to plait a queue with three hairs which yet remained on the top of his head. In one of the battles his arm was carried off by a bullet. 'Ah, my ring! my ring!' cried he to a trumpeter next him-'go get me my rivg!' It had been a present from a noble lady; and when the trumpeter placed it in his remaining

hand, he seemed perfectly contented. The royal procession quitted the Hotel amidst the saluting of cannon, and the shouting of the inmates; and the next day, in order to commemorate the event, the following words were engraved on a piece of ordnance: 'Lous the Great honored with his august presence, for the first time, his Hotel des Invalides, on the 9th of May, 1705.'

On the afternoon of the 1st September, 1806, Napoleon mounted his horse, and quitted St. Cloud, accompanied only by his grand marshal, his aid-de-camp. Rapp, and a page. After enjoying a brisk gallop through the Bois de Boulogne, he drew up at the gate at Maillot. and dismissed his attenda ts, with the exception of Rapp, who followed him into the avenue of Neuilly, Galloping by

tions, they reached the grand avenue of the Chamos Elysees, and proceeded toward the Hotel des Invandes. There best to supply M. Syen's place. At

mill many many many

setting sun 'Fine! very fine!' he repeated several de-camp, Napoleon passed beneath the cing toward them & nickly as his inletts badly concealed by his half buttoned terrupted him by holong up a flack, redingate, the sentry supposed him to be also a piece of whitebread, and a few

attention. In order to listen, he walked mounting guard in the place to-mor- you. behind them, regulating his pace by row.' th irs, for they walked very slowly. These two men seemed bowed down with years. The least feeble of them led his companion, and as they tottered on he looked for the kindness of the noble colonel, anxiously around.

'Jerome,' said the eldest, in a husky him. voice, 'do you see him coming?'

'No, father; but never mind! I'll read him a lecture which wen't forget in in a hurry-careless boy that he is!"

'But, Jerome, we must make some alourselves. Besides, I dare say he thought my prayers would not be finished so soon this evening- the boy has a kind heart.'

Napoleon stepped forward, and addressing the old men, said, 'Apparently, volley of grape-shot knocked out my eye, my friends, you are waiting for some and carried off both my legs at the same

Maurice and I have been waiting for my trusht son. He knows well that his rus, he said, 'was fought, I think, in grandfather requires the support of his 1794?' arms to reach the dormitory, as one of mine is-' Here he shook his empty

'You are are a brave fellow!' said the But how came your fatler,' he continu- that is his proper title?' ed, as they walked along, 'to remain so

'Because, colonel, he always devotes the afternoon of the 1st of September to commemmorate the anniversary of the about that monarch of the old regime death of the king under whom he former- who used to go to war in a flowing wig ly served.'

'What king was that?' 'His late majesty, Louis XIV,' said who dresses and lives like one of our-the old man, who had not before joined selves. Is it not so, come!?'

in the conversation. 'Louis XIV!' repealed Napoleon in astonishment 'Where can you have Cyprien; Louis XIV was a great king!

and I answered,' said Maurice, grandly.

'llow old are you?'

shall be one hundred and twenty one years old

'Nonsense-I desire it.' And the Emperor gently placed the arm within his

own, although the veteran still resisted. 'Come, father, said Jerome, 'do as the

fine cold to-m rrow. And then this Cyrian is not coming yet.' 'You must have entered this Hotel while very young?' said Napoleon, as

they walked along. when I fought at Freidlingen, and the next year, at Blenheim, I received a

'It was not a favor,' interrupted Napoleon - 'it was a right.'

'I have lived here upward of a hund-But, although there are only young peosince my children came to join me.'

are you?' born in 1715.'

'Yes,' said the father, 'the very year that his late majesty, Louis XIV., died

'What battles have you been in, my friend?'

'At Fontenoy, colonel, at Lamfedi, at of Louis XV.

'That poor king,' said Napoleon, as if speaking to himself, 'who signed a shame- two old men. ful treaty that deprived France of fifteen hundred lea\_ues of coast.'

'Here he comes ans,' cried Jerome.
The Emperor low ith some curio-'Truly Louis XIV. was a great ity at this wild boy or whose youth al-Then addressing Rapp, he said, lowance was to be nie, and saw to his 'I am going to visit my invalids this eve- astonishment an indid of some sixty principal gateway. Seeing a man dress- firmities would permit Jerome began to ed in a military hat, and with two epau- reproach his truant for but the latter ina superior officer, and allowed him to pass lumps of sugar. So he said, 'it was without question. dealy the conversation of two invalids ibert, and persuaded has to give me his

> 'Well, well,' said brome, 'that was thoughtful of you, my toy, but mean time we should have been badly off but who has made your gradfather lean on

> Cyprien saluted the Emperor, whom, in the increasing darkness, he did not recognize, and said, 'Now then, sir,' with your permission I will resume my post.'

'And an honorable one it is,' said Nalowance for him -we were once young poleon. 'Pray, in what engagement were you wounde

At the battle of Fleurus, colonel gained against the Austrians, by General Jourdan, now Marshal of the Empire. A

Napoleon smiled. 'The battle of Fleu-

'Yes, colonel.' 'That was already in Bonaparte's time,

remarked Maurice. 'Grandtather,' replied Cyprien, 'please Emperor, and your son has done wrong. to say the Emperor Napoleon the Great; 'In the time of his late majesty, Louis

XIV.—' 'Ah, grandfather,' inferrupted, Cypri-

en, impatiently, we're fired of hearing and silk stockings! He's not to be mentioned in the same vearwith the Emperor

Napoleon knitted brows, and swered coldly: 'You are nistaken, M. It was he who raised France to the first Here, in this place; he spoke to me, rank among the nations of Europe; it diers on land, and one hundred vessels on 'If I live till Candlemas, colonel, I the sea. He added to his dominions Roussillon, Franche-Comte, and Flanders; he seated one of his children on 'A hundred and twenty one years: cuted the Emperor. And taking the old
man's arm, he said kindly, 'Lean on me,
king in France worty of being comparto a profound reverie, which lasted during
the remainder of the drive. the throne of Spain; and it was he who

almost idolized, cased the dim eyes of old Maurice to barkle; he tried to straighten himself, Ind said, in a broken voice: 'Bravo! bvo! Ah! colonel.

marshal! Somewhat abasd, Cyprien stammered out, 'Excuse ie, colonel; but you now I never kne this king of grandfa-'Yes, colonel; I was but eighteen ther's. I only had him spoken of by some of the olde men here."

'And those wh spoke disrespectfully wound in my neck which disabled me, and of him,' said Noleon, 'did wrong.obtained for me the favor of entering Here at all even the memory of Louis XIV. ought toe venerated.

At that mome lights appeared at the end of the courts sound of voices was heard, and mar persons approached .red years. I was married here, and I Rapp had waiten long time on the spot have seen all my old comrades pass away. where the Empor had left him; but when it became ark, and his master did ple now in the Hotel, I am very happy not return, he ew uneasy, and giving the horses in carge to a soldier, he en-'M. Jerome,' said Napoleon, 'how old tered the Hotel and told the governor, 'Going on ninety-one, colonel; I was been for the las hour incognito within father!' the walls. The pews spread quickly among the officity; they hastened to look for their beloved taster, and found him I remember it as well as if it were yes- on the terrace coversing with his three

companions. At the cries of Here he is! long live the Emperor! oprien, fixing his eye father Maurice. attentively on the upposed colonel, sud-Rosbach, at Berghen, and at Fribourg. denly recognized hn, and clasping his It was in the last battle I lost my arm. I hands, exclauned; Ah! sire, pardon me. came here in the year 1763, in the time Father, grandfither this is the Emperor himself! 'You the Empere, colonel!' cried the

'Yes, my childre,' replied Napoleon, 'And for the last forty-three years,' kindly holding eachby an arm, in order there were sixty eight, and in 1850, to prevent them from kneeling, 'although' eighty.

the spot where the triumphal arch was said Maurice, 'Jerom has watched me much younger than you, I am your fathen beginning to rise from its founda- like a good and dutifuln. Pity that his ther, and the father of every soldier who has fought for the honor of France!'

At that moment, Rapp, the governor, and their attendants, came up and saluted Napoleon stopped and gazed at the splen- your age it is not good be under the Napoleon. With a stern look, he said to his aid-de-camp, in an under tone, 'You should have had patience to wait.' Then, turning to the others in an affable manner, he said: "Approach, marshal and gentlemen; help me to recompense threegenerations of heroes. These brave men, ning. Hold my horse-I shall not stay years old, with two oden legs, but one pointing to Maurice, Jerome, and Cyprilong. And throwing the bridle to his aid- eye, and a frightfull scarred face, advan- en, have fought in three glorious battles -Freidlingen, Racours, and Fleurus.-Marshal,' to Serrurier, 'lend me your cross; you shall have one in its stead tomorrow, he added, smiling. 'Give me

yours, also, Rapp. Having received the two crosses, Napoleon gave one to Jerome, the other to Crossing his arms or his chest, the knew grandfather woul like a draught Cyprien; and then taking off his own, he visitor, having reached the principal court, of warm wine and suar after his long fastened it on the breast of the venerable stopped and looked around him. Sud- stay out; so I went to by old friend Col- Maurice, saying, as he did so, 'My old comrade, I regret that I did not sooner coming out of the building attracted his allowance of wine in exchange for my discharge this debt which France owes

> 'Long live the Emperor-long live the Emperor! shouted all present.

> 'Sire,' said old Maurice, in a voice trembling with rapture, 'you've made the remainder of life happy to me and my children.

My brave fellow,' replied Napoleon, giving his hand, which the old man seized and pressed respectfully with his lips, I repeat that I am only discharging a debt which our country owes you.'

Meantime the news had spread throughout the Hotel that the Emperor was there. All the inmates, disregarding rules and discipline, came out of their rooms, and rushed into the court, crying out, 'Long live the Emperor!

In a moment Napoleon found himself surrounded by a crowd of eager veterans,

'And I at the passage of St. Ber 'And I at Trebia.'

'You spoke to me at Aboukir.' 'I shared my bread with you at Rove-'I picked up your hat at Marengo,'

'I was at Austerlitz,' etc. etc. Napoleon smiled at the reminiscences of these extempore Xenophons, and tried to answer each individually, inquiring whether they were content with their position, or wished for any thing with which

he could supply them. At length Napoleon took leave of the governor; and the crowd opening, respectfully made way for him to pass to the gate. Rapp had sent back the horses, and ordered a carriage with an escort of dragoons to be in attendance. The Emperor got in with his aid-de-camp, while the echoes of the Seine resounded

with shouts of 'Vive l' Empereur.' 'This has been one of the happiest evenings in my life,' he said to Rapp. " should like well enough to pass the rewas he who first marshald 400,000 sol- mainder of my days in the Hotel des Invalides.'

'Then I,' replied the aid de-camp, with his usual frankness, 'should like to be assured of dying and being buried there.' 'Who knows?' said Napoleon; that

On the 15th of December, 1840, a funeral car, covered with crowns of laurel, preceded by the banner of France, and followed by the surviving relics of colonel orders you, or else the end of you are worthy thave served his late her forty armies, passed slowly beneath your politeness will be, that you'll have a majesty, Louis XI. Had you lived in the Triumphal Arch de l'Etoile. The Lis time he wouldave made you a field sarcophagus it bore contained the mortal spoils of him who, in the space of 66cc. years, had well-nigh conquered the world. The dead Napoleon was thus tardily borne to his place beneath that dome raised for the shelter of heroes

Late in the evening, when the crowd had slowly dispersed, when the murmur of its thousand mournful voices was hushed, when the solitude was complete. and the silence unbroken, an invalid, a centegenarian, almost blind, and walking on two wooden legs, entered the chapel where reposed the body of Napoleon. Supported by two of his comrades, he reached with difficulty the foot of the imperial catafulque. Taking off his wooden legs in order to kneel down, he bent his venerable head on the steps; and presently, mingled with sobs, he uttered Marshal Serruri, that the Emperor had in broken accents the words, 'Emperor!

At length his companions succeeded in drawing him away; and as he passed out, the superior officers of the Hotel respectfully saluted the old man. He who thus came to render his last homage to his master was Cyprien, the grandson of

The revenues collected by the various eligious societies which have their head quarters quarters in London, during the past year, have amounted to more than \$5,000,000.

There are now eighty six fox hunting establishments in England. In 1830, STATISTICAL ORGAN.

Statistics of the following facts, which are stated in the journals of

The supply of gold received from California has been inadequate to supply the drain made by the demands of our foreign trade. The shipment of specie from the United States to foreign countries, from the 1st of January to the 2d some six or eight wooden buildings, fine of September of this year, has been and commodious, and every way comfor-

about \$36 000,0000. While this drain of specie is going on with such drastic force, the official statements show that the foreign imports at the port of New York for the month of August of this year exceed the imports for the same month of last year about \$3,-000,000.

The quantities of goods thrown upon the New York market during the month of August of the past four years were as

follows: \$6,783,216 1851. 1852, 9,584,591 11,668,731 1853, 1854, 14,194,646

It must be manifest to every rational mind, that the increasing population and wants, wealth, and ability of the country, do not require any such rapid increase in the supply of foreign goods.

Commercial Losses. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent Sermon on National disasters, says 4000 American 1843. vessels, including those on the lakes and rivers, have been lost. This is no minister's calculation, who are not expected to know anything of such matters, but has been computed by those who are expected to feel these losses most severely. During the same length of time, the number of vessels lost throughout the whole world was 10,000. Can it be said that

it was chance alone that has caused the of tubing have already been let down.

To, of this nave over the total of tubing have already been let down.

Year 1850, the average number of yessels lost all over the world averaged 3000

Swere 936,439 95 an increase of \$3000 sels lost all over the world, averaged 3000 a year. The amount of insurance paid by the Marine Insurance Companies in New York, last year, amounted to twelve million. The losses on land railroads and otherwise amounted to eighteen millions, making the total loss by sea and land, to be thirty millions of dollars.

Doubted.

Curious English Statistics. It appears by the returns, that there are in England 3,391,271 integral families, and 1,178,559 which have prematurely lost the husband or wife. The number of widows is 795,590, of widowers only 382,969. Between the ages of 25-30. two per cer.t. of the women are widows; 30-35, four per cent; 35-40, seven per cent; 40-45, ten per cent. At 65, the 100 women, 75 are widows, 13 are unmarried, and 12 wives. Of every 100 men of 20 years or upward, 31 are bachelors; and of every 100 women of 20 more than 20 in 100 families are child-

From a statement published by Mr. Routledge, it would appear that the sale of the cheap editition of Lytton Bulwer's novels has been gradually decreasing -Of Pelham, the first published, the number sold was 30,000 : Paul Clifford, 27. 000; Eugene Aram, 27,000; Rienzi, 23,000; Last Days of Pompeii, 23,000; Pilgrims of the Rhine, 18,500; Last of the Barons, 18,000; and Ernesst Maltravers, 18,000; the sale thus growing gradually less, though, of course, the last issued had been the shortest time in the the cheap edition of Wavery, flave ass fallen below the expectations of the publishers.

Valuation of Boston, 1854. The assessed valuation of Boston this year, is \$225,000,000, a gain of nineteeu millions over last year. The bare increase of valuation in this city since 1853, is more than the whole valuation of Portland, Salem, New Bedford, or any New England city except Providence, R. I. It is half as much as New York, with its 750,000 people, and exceeds that of any other place in the Union.

Clothing Business. The clothing business of Boston amouts to twelve or fifteen million dollars annually. There are four houses which give employment, directly or indirectly, to about five thousand persons each, scattered throughout in that period, numbered 688-an inthe New England States, in most of which they have agencies.

The telegraph wires of the Great Indian Telegraph Line, have been extended entirely across the peninsula of Hindostan, from Calcutta, at the head of the Bay of Bengal, to Bombay on the Arabian Sea, a distance of 1200 miles.

Of the five hundred Methodist Ministers in the State of Indiana, only three support the Kansas and Nebraska plat-

A cersus of Savannah, shows a population of 6255 whites, and 5491 blacks.

Churches in San Francisco They are really a church coince regretation of the Francisco. They have now several large brick churches already erected, or in process of building, viz.: The First Congregational Church cost \$60,000; the Catholic Cathedral cost \$200,000; the the Jewish Synagogue cost 40,000 dol-lars; Calvary Presbyterian Church (Dr. Scott's) cost 60,000 dollars; two Baptist churches, sav 100,000 dollars; besides table and convenient for large congrega-

There are at present 197 primary schools in the city of Boston, and with an attendance of 12,171 pupils. Of these children, 7410, or over 60 per cent. are of foreign parentage.

Nebraska covers an area of 342,438 square miles—equal to over 219 millions of acres of land. Kansas has an area of 126,283 square miles, equal to over 80 millions of acres of land.

The number of passengers that have crossed the Panama Isthmus, thus far in 1854, in going and returning from California, has been 20,220, against 11,768 in 1853. This may serve to indicate the travel on the railway when completed.

The tunnel under the Thames river is 1,200 feet in length, 76 feet below high-water mark, was eight years in building, and cost 446,000l. Opened March 25,

An Artesian well, now being bored at the sugar refinery of Messes. Belcher. St. Louis, Missouri, has reached the depth of two thousand and to hundred

918 74, over those of last year.

# HISTORICAL ORGAN.

Pay of Members of Congress. By the act of the 22d of September, 1789, the pay of a member of Congress was fixed at \$6 per day, and \$6 for every twenty miles of travel. This was to be continued until the 4th of March, 1795. after which it was to be \$7 per day, and \$7 for every twenty miles of travel. This act was limited to the 4th of March, 1796. On the 10th of March, 1796, the compensation was fixed at \$6 per day, and \$6 for every twenty miles travel. By the act of the 19th of March, 1816, the pay was changed from a daily to an annual compensation; the President pro tem. of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. number of widows exceeds the number of each \$3,000 per annum, and each memwives. At the age of 80 and upward, of ber \$1,500 per annum. The milage was not changed. This last act created great excitement in the country, and even arrayed strong opposition to Mr. Clay, who had supported it. Many members were years or upward, 29 are spinsters. Not defeated at the next election in consequence of its passage It was repealed on the 6th of February, 1817, to take effect after the close of the then session of Congress. By the act of the 224 of January, 1818, the pay was fixed at \$8 per day, an | \$8 for every twenty miles travel; the President pro tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to receive \$8 per day each additional. This

is the present pay .- National Intelli-Our readers may form some idea of the size of the British Museum Library, London, when we tell them, that the authorities of that institution have, for these last twenty five years, been making a books upon its shelves, and they have not got through the letter A yet!

# TEMPERANCE ORGAN.

Drunkenness. This week a man by the name of John Shea was taken before Justice Hall for imbibing too freely, and fined \$20 and costs, and costs, and for the non-payment of which, he was taken to jail to work it out. Also another man, whose name we have not learned, was arrested for the same offense, but they failed to bring sufficient proof to convic

Crime in Buffalo. Crime is on the ncrease in Buffalo, as shown by the report of the Chief of Police for the quarter inding the 1st inst. The arrests withcrease of 321! Of this large number, number, 176 are attributed to drunkenness; but there can be no doubt but that of the 72 arrested for vagrancy, the 51 for disorderly conduct, and the 323 for assault and battery, full nine-tenths were attributable, directly and indirectly, to the influence of rum.

Bishop Burgess, of Maine, says :-- The Maine law has been, I believe, generally executed; though not everywhere with equal energy, and the great amount of intoxication has been, in consequence, most evidently, strikingly, and even, I think I may say, wonderfully diminished.

AN UNRIVALED OPPORTUNITY Is offered to a steady, industrious and enterprising man, to engage in canvassing down to that of Mr. Pierce, has, in so far for this paper. Ordinary agents have as it has prostituted itself to the negro earned, on an average, from two to three driving interest of the South, always found dollars per day, but a man who is thor a ready and willing supporter in the peroughly qualified for the business will receive unequalled inducements. None but Americans, and those who are reliable and responsible men, need apply.

LECTURERS .- Those of our friends who may be in want of lecturers to present the claims of Temperance or the Amer:can Question can be supplied by addressing

## REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Mr. Douglas, id et genus omne, who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Com promise, justify their extraordinary con duct or me ground that the act of 1890 discriminated again t one section and in favor of another-that it gave no protec tion to the South in the enjoyment of one species of property, north thirty six thirty and since the constitution of the United States declares that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,' the Missouri Compromise, an act of more than thirty years standing, and which had received the unqualified sanction of the great and good of the entire country, and supported by the highest ju dicial tribunals in the nation, has been discovered to be unconstitutional. These men contend that the South has as clear a constitutional right to migrate, with its human chattels, into any or all of the territories of the Federal Union as into any slave State in the United States. With this premise.—this petitio principii they construct a logical argument, denying the right of Congress to pass any law restraining slavery in any of its territories These modern Solons greatly err, we sub mit, in ranking slaves under the constitution, like houses, lands, and the products of the earth. The common law of christendom is ignorant of the existence of any such system as slavery-the peculiar institution of the United States. Under its regime slavery can gain no foothold. Slavery is the creation of statute law, and can be sustained only by positive munici pal authority. The decision of the American. English and other foreign courts, are abundant on this point.

Now, it must be obvious, at a glance, it occurs to us, that all the laws that exist in any or all of the Federal territories, to be

power known to the constitution. The government of the United States is the offspring of the several States. From the States it received its charter or constitution. This charter limits and defines what Congress may do, and those rights not enumerated still remain in the States This charter or constitution gives to Congress the right to establish post offices and post roads-to grant patents to authors and inventors-to establish commerce-to declare war, grant letters of marque, &c -to raise and support armies-to provide and maintain a navy,' and so forth and so on to the end of the chapter on grants Now, by searching most carefully and critically this instrument, from the beginning to the end, not a shadow of an idea can be found which grants to Congress the right of converting living men into chattel slaves. Why, the word slavery even cannot be found in it. The preamble of the constitution intimates most clearly the great objects designed to be obtained by the United States government, by it founders. It was 'to establish justice. ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.'

Does it not, then, follow that slavery cannot legally exist in any of the territories of the American Union, though Con gress should enact, and the President sign the bill, that all the black men or white men in any given place should be slaves?

Those men who, in 1820, voted for the Missouri Compromise, did so, not because Congress possessed the right to establish n the territories, but because the arcised the Northern territories, and she had the constitutional right to rule it Aid Society, which was listened to by an out. A change has come over the spirit of intelligent and attentive audience. Mr. our people. Mr Douglas and his fellow Thayer is very hopeful and enthusiastic. constitutions against the freedom of the If the society accomplishes one quarter North have awakened a spirit at the North what Mr. Thayer claims for it, in planting that will not bow down at their bidding, free States upon the vast prairies of the but which is commissioned, by heaven, to roll over and crush them to powder.

# THE CLERGY.

No class of men can better appreciate the boly and important mission of the temperance cause than clergyman. They know what an auxiliary intemperance is to the profanation of the Sabbath-to ignorance, profanity, irreligion, and in fact to the whole family of vices. We rejoice to know that they take a deep and abiding interest in this movement. We would -wast, in view of the dangers that threaten the existence of our excellent prohibito ry law, the expediency of bringing the subject directly before their people, from the

WHY NOT ?-It is stated, says an ex change, that before the Atlantic left, each officer was provided with two cases of Colt's revolvers, with instructions that if great deal more outraged by the keeping another Arctic calamity, with its heartless of a demijohn of liquor, than by all the desertions, occurred, to use them.

#### GEN CASS AND SLAVERY.

Gen. Cass, poor soul, has labored long,

earnestly and somewhat shrewdly, for the last quarter of a century, to obtain a four years' lease of the White House at Washington. Slavery has had but few among the able northern men of the democratic school in politics, more devoted to its interests than Mr. Cass. Every administration, from the palmy days of Jackson. son of Lewis Cass. When a representative of our government at the French Court. he did more than any other living man to defeat the Quintuple Treaty, a project represented by our slave mongering de mocracy as an English conspiracy against the commercial independence of the United States, but which was in reality an honest endeavor on the part of Great Britain, to cripple and destroy the foreign slave trade-a trade, though declared-piracy by our laws, has ever been winked at by our national authorities. Gen. Cass knew the power and control of the slave interest over the national mind-he understood the paying party, and went in to wind Things looked auspicious for the General's success, when the free soil element, which had entered so largely into the northern mind, was deemed an object to be propitiated. The Wilmot Proviso was mooted. It spread rapidly. It was an ugly cus tomer to war against. It looked reasona ble, and finally secured Mr Cass's appro bation. The Southern democracy repudi ated the doctrine, and said presto change and the General was at once on the other side. The Nicholson letter will long be remembered. From that time to within the past few weeks, Mr. Cass has labored with a zeal and earnestness worthy a better cause, to promote the interests of his great southern master. He procured a party nomination for president, but Gen. Taylor was too strong an antagonist.

In 1850, then were none more earnest to secure the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law; and, in his estimation, the only means to arrest the agitation of the slavery question-the only step that would pre vent the explosion of our national confederacy. Hence when Mr. Douglass introduced his Kansas and Nebraska Bill, for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, many of Mr. Cass's friends were disap pointed that he should favor the bill. Bu these persons little understood him. The General was not disposed to allow Mr Douglass the authorship of the doctrine o popular sovereignty." That was his own thunder, and if any thing was to accrue from it, he was bound to enjoy it. Accordingly he gladly mounted the hobby. hoping it might lessen his distance from the White House.

The Nebraska scheme is consummated to Eutaw, and from the Canada line to the Potomac, the popular voice thundered its anathema. The pulpit of the entire free States was almost unanimous against it. The great heart of the North beat strongly for freedom. There is a reaction. Mr. Cass returns to his constituents, and hopes to be able, as in former days, to speak peace to the disturbed mend of the masses But the power of party had departed. The atmosphere of Michigan was too strongly charged with hostility to slavery, to appreciate his president-making votes and speeches at Washington. The old gentlenan sought to pacify the clamor of the opposition by an anti-slavery speech. But this effort to escape the Scylla of the North brought him upon the Charybdis of the South. The Southern press, for this treachery to its interests, took the General at once across its knee, and administered

the shingle in good earnest. The last we heard of Mr. Cass, he was at a Western meeting, endeavoring to demonstrate that his notions of popular sov ereignty, and his vote upon the Nebraska bill, were not inconsistent with the inter ests of freedom The General knows that he can hope for nothing from the South. which never forgives those who forsake its interests. Mr. Van Buren courted its interest for the presidential chair, but faltered on the admission of Texas, and he was at once shelved.

EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY. Mr. E D. Thaver, of Worcester, Mass and President of this association, ad dressed the citizens of this city last Saturthis and future prospects of the Emigrant almost boundless Western territories. it is entitled to the cordial support of every hater of slavery and well wisher to his country. At the close of the address the Rev. Dr. Bushnell moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Thayer for his statement, coupled with an expression of approval of the obiects of the Society, and a hope that sub scriptions to its stock would be made with

great alacrity; vote passed. Messrs. D. F. Robinson, Francis Parsons. Albert Day and T. T. Fisher were ap pointed a committee to co operate with Mr Lines, of New Haven, the general agent for Connecticut, in furthering the interest of the Society in this city.

We presume that the subject will soon be brought before our citizens in a manner that will allow all to aid the enterprise who may feel disposed.

OUR SENTIMENTS .- An exchange says that the sanctity of a man's castle is search-warrants in Christendon.

#### CUTTING DOWN.

The New York Tribune and the New York Sun have each, in consequence of the high price of labor and paper, been re duced in size. Newspaper competition has brought down newspaper subscription at or below the actual cost of labor and material. Publishers generally rely upon their advertising for their profits. Com. mercial newspapers, two-thirds or threefourths of which are devoted to advertise ments, may adopt this system with comparative safety. Another improvement has pretty generally been incorporated in to the cheap newspaper system, and that is advanced payment or cash system. Ev. erybody must see, at once, the propriety of this plan. No merchant would considgoods for cash, and then credit them out mark. in sums of one and two dollars to persons pects anything of the kind from any merchant. We know of no shadow of reason, and hence they must be paid cash down. and discipline, to suitate them to their siderable per cent of the accounts of eve- ganize at once, invery parish in the ry newspaper publisher who has given State, and mature this by which meet can possibly afford, and have made no al- but once be made tocomprehend the deadof this movement.

## GLASTENBURY.

Our friends in this town had an interesting case last week for a violation of the Maine Law. It appears that a Mr. Dennis O Conner, who glories in being an Irish man, was found in a state of intoxication. whereupon one of the town officers arrested him and retained him until he was in a sufficiently sound state of mind to give some information as to where he obtained was prosecuted for drunkenness before a justice in Glastenbury, and plead guilty and for want of the means to pay the fine and costs, was sent to the lock-up. On Sunday last, another man was found intoxicated and arrested. He swore the sale against a Hartford dealer, which, if con-Glastenbury man will either have to fork over the fine and costs or work out the amount in the county jail with O'Conner. These are the first cases that have translast cases of violation.

# HARD TIMES.

There is no good reason why the people of this young, vigorous and productive country, should experience, every ten or fifteen years, a monetary depression or hard times—a kind of commercial and thinks, over two lettres delivered in that monetary neuralgia. Had our general town, and regards this kind of effort ingovernment followed out the simple, but dispensable to the proper advancement of comprehensive, system of one Dr. Henry our cause. Clay-a system that had been strongly recommended by Dr. Andrew Jackson system which should afford encouragement to American farmers, American merchants and American manufacturers,-these national spasms that so often affect us would be unknown to us. We have purchased cotton and woolen clotus, cutlery and iron, of foreign nations when our own people should have made them upon their own soil. Every mill or manufactory erected on American soil is an additional market the products of the American farmer : the erection of any such building is an additional guarantee for employment to American mechanics. Why should our Western farmers tote their corn and wheat over the rich iron and coal districts of Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to purchase railroad and other iron from Europe? Why should we buy something like 60 or 80 millions more every year than we can sell? But some party democrat will accuse us of lugging in old whig notions. We care not what they are called; we know them to be good American sentiments, and as such we should be the premature and inglious grave of a rejoiced to see them become the sentiments of the American people, and but for the foreign vote, they are principles that would the unfortunate victim bat to life, sobrielong since have prevailed.

An ounce of prevention,' says the proverb, 'is worth a pound of cure.' Noth ing could be more applicable to the pres ent condition of the temperance cause in Connecticut. One day of honest, earnest, prayerful effort expended now, to awaken the people of this State to the necessity of action to retain our present prohibitory law, will be equal to sixteen days of similar effort to recover it after it is lost.

THE LATE GALE has caused immense damage to the cotton and sugar crop in

#### PRACTICAL MAINE LAW ARGUMENTS.

There have been several agricultural fairs in this State the presentautumn. In New Haven, where the Maine Law has met in the Vestry of the Congregational with a powerful opposition, the State Ag ricultural Fair was holden. It was one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in the State. All these were characterized by the greatest quiet, order and sobriety. This was the case in New Haven, as well as in the smaller gathering. There was no imbibing of intoxicating fluids, at least openly-hence not an intoxicated person was to be seen-no velling, no profaue oaths, no fighting-no rody harum-scarum proceedings marred that happy entertainment. This great and udden change in towns. favor of the deportment this assembly. er it a paying business to purchase his was the universal thempof approving re-Notwithstanding the and hundreds of in different parts of the State-total other strong witnesses havor of the law.

strangers to him, perhaps. No man ex there is a powerful, decinined and we l disciplined body, which as resolved upon its repeal. If the frice of religion, the why printers should be called upon to do Sabbath, education, pd morals, and of this and we are rejoiced that the craft gen- the poor, wish to prove this law from erally are trying to work into the cash the Vandal influenof its opponents, they system. Publishers must pay cash for must commence thwork at once and in their paper. Their employees are de good earnest. Thenemy is no common pendent upon their labor for their support chicken bearted the will, money. We will venture the assertion that a con- work. The friends the law should orcredit upon a subscription list are uncol- ings can be regularly iden, and lectures lectable, and that the collection of the delivered, and temperce tracts distribugood accounts are much reduced by the ted The people shoulknow more about expense of collecting. We are in favor the true nature and chracter of alcoholic of the eash system. Considering the high poisons. Within a fe years, the science price of materials and labor, we have of chemistry has thown a vast amount of placed our subscription list as low as we light upon this subjet, Could the people lowance for the expense of collecting or ly workings of intricating beverages, in for bad debts. We feel confident that our the light of science they would require patrons will agree with us in the wisdom but little stimulus Tinduce them to enlist for the war undr the banner of prohi-

#### OUR CAUSE'N SIMSBURY.

with him the other day, in regard to the favorable influence of the Maine Law upon that town for the list forty years—that at fections of the law itself. every meeting previously to the last, on the critter,' that the real contemner of the 3d inst, there and been cases of drunour laws might have the most ample jus | kenness and profamity, and not unfrequenttice done him. O'Conner swore before a ly circumstances had transpired of quite justice that he obtained his liquor from an an unpleasant character. But at the last Irishman near the bridge in this city, meeting not an intoxicated person was whose name, we believe, was McCarty, but scen-the ears of none were pained by on McCarty's trial last Saturday, O'Con profanity, by boisterous, noisy or vulgar ner, when summoned to testify in open conversation. The usual amount of town court against his countryman, changed his business was quietly transacted, and the tactics and virtually refused to disclose. meeting adjourned at about four o'clock He said that he first become intoxicated P. M., a very unusual circumstance under upon liquor brought from home, but that the reign of the old license system. Mr fintoxication imposition of fines, seizfrom whom his state of forgetfulness would repeal of the promotion y law should be not allow him to remember McCarty brought directly before the electors of was discharged. On Monday O'Connor Simsbury, there was no doubt the town their reports monthly to the County Semany warm and determined friends of the law in that town. This is the residence of that whole souled temperance man, Rev. Mr McLean. The democrats have about 40 majority

in that town. Last year, however, the victed, will probably add another \$20 to Whigs succeeded in sending the two memthe exchequer of the town, and if not the bers to the Legislature. Mr. Goodwin voted for the law, and Mr. Eno against it. forth these gentlemen-Mr. Goodwin for town clerk, and Mr. Eno for selectman. nired in Glastenbury. May they be the Mr. G., who voted by the law, came within 9 votes of an election, and Mr. E, who voted against it, lacked about 40 votes of

being elected. Mr. S does not know of any violations of the law, and thinks that parties known to do so would be promptly dealt with. There have not been for the last year, he

Women - Who lave suffered more from avages of intemporation, than women? In former days they wer first and foremost in the great work of mperance reformation. Laterly the when are somewhat shy of our conventions It is no good excuse to urge that the use is now in politics, and that is the gitimate work for men. There is still wide field for wo man's labor. The won could be useful ly employed in raising ands in their respective localities to sure one or more lectures, or to place a vaable temperance tract in the hands of ery family in the parish or town. A goolecturer would so stimulate the people up the subject that they would read tempance documents with a gusto. We subt that the circulation of the Organ on b part of the ladies would do much to pmote the interest of temperance. W shall acknowl edge with pride and pleare their co-op eration on our behalf.

PROFITABLE INVESTMIT.-What parent that has followed heloved one to By cash from Treasurer during the year. By cash from a friend, Feb. drunkard, would not joully contribute 15th. 1854. hundreds and thousands dollars to call ty and respectability? Wile grog shops Balance due the Secretary, Oct. are allowed to exist in out and there is 18th, 1854. Respectfully submitted. no safety. Rum is the comon enemy of mankind. It is capricios in its selec-Glastenbury, Oct. 18th, 1854, tions. It takes, often, the lost levely and hopeful. A few dollars contributed to help on this glorious reform is an investment that will return grat dividends, in

MR. WEBSTER said tht 'there is an imralization laws of the Uited States.'

property, health, characte and life.

#### HARTPORD COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Hartford County Temperance Society, was holden Church at Farmington, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1854. At 10 1 2 o'clock, A. M., the Secretary, called the meeting to order; A. Holt, Esq., was appointed President pro tem.

Prayer by Rev. W. G. Jones, of Hart-

Secretary's Annual Report read accept ed (see abstract in another column.) Bu siness Committee were instructed to nom inate officers to the society for the ensuing year. Delegates reported from twelve

AFTERNOON SESSION. Paayer by Rev. F. Williams. Business committee reported on officers follows, viz. :

For President. JOHN E. COWLES, of Farmington. For Vice Presidents, David Hawley, of Hartford. Samuel S. Hayden, of Windsor Locks. Francis Williams, of Bloomfield. Uriah Hosford, of Canton. Elijah Darrow, of Bristol. N. W. Stanley, of New Britain. Samuel Galpin, of Wethersfield. For Secretry,

Thomas H. L. Talleott, or an Barzillai Hudson, of Hartford. For Auditor. Oliver Parish, of Hartford. For Executive Committee, Alvah Holt, of Hartford, N. W. Stan-

ey, of New Britain, and J. E. Cowles, of farmington. The Report was adopted. The Treasur's Annual report was read

and accepted. Rev. Mr. Jones, offered the following resolutions, which were discussed by Rev. Messrs. Jones, McLean, Porter, Williams. and Fessenden and adopted.

Resolved. That it is expedient that monthly meetings should be regularly and fully attended in every County in the Mr. Shepherd, a Lustice of the Peace State. That a statistical report of the opfrom this town, in private conversation erations of the Prohibitory Law be made throughout the county, of cases of intoxication, fines imposed, seizures of liquor. the progress of opinion in its favor, or the character of the people, remarked, that against it, and the obstacles to its execuhe had attended very town meeting in tion from its enemies, and from the imper-

Resolved, That these statistics and re ports be sent to all the County Temper ance Societies in the State, through their Secretaries, with the request that each in return would forward a similar report in time for the next succeeding monthly

Resolved, For the more sure and successful carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, that it be earnestly recommended that primary monthly meetings be held in every town in the State, till the 1st of April next, for the purpose of hearing the county reports, appointing committees to collect facts in respect to cases would sustain the repeal. Still there are cretaries in time for their presentation at the next ensuing monthly meeting.

> The committee appointed at the last meeting to enquire into the expediency of County organization to secure the proper enforcement of the Prohibitory Law, made a report which was accepted.

Rev. F. Williams, Dea. P. Canfield and Barzillai Hudson, Esq., were then appoint ed a committee to present at the next At the last town neeting the Whigs put County meeting, a perfected plan of ope rations connected with our County Socie ty, to secure the proper enforcement of the law throughout the Councy.

Voted. That the thanks of this Con vention be presented to the people of Farmington for their hospitality on this occa

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Se T. H. L. TALLCOTT, Sec.

# HARTFORD CO. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Abstract of Secretary's Annual Report. During the past year the Society has held ten meetings, delegates have been present at these meetings from 33 towns and local societies. At a meeting held at Bloomfield, March 1st, and at another held at Farmington, March 29th, resolutions were passed defining the duties of a County Agent, and requesting the Executive Committee to employ such an Agent: in pursuance of said resolutions the Exec utive Committee have employed Dr. C Brown as Agent, with instructions to se cure the funds needed for the operations of the Society.

The account of the Secretary is as fol-

Hartford Co. Temperance Society in account with the Secretary.

To balance due the Sec. Oct. 19th, 1853. To travelling expenses for the year ending, Oct. 17, 1854. To printing during the year. To postage and stationary. Amount of Dr.

Amount of Cr. for the year. \$5 00 T. H. L. TALLCOTT, Sec.

A GOOD RAP.—The Albany Knicker ocker retorts as follows to the contemptiole fling of the Albany Atlas, that Myron H. Clark, the temperance candidate for Governor of New York, is a spirit rapper.

the exemption it will secre from the irresistable temptation of he destroyer of If he is not now," says the Knick., "he will be when he signs the Maine Law. perative necessity for rerming the Natu- It will be an awful rap to the spirits which the Atlas worships."

#### THE CAUSE.

HEAR, HEAR -The New York Day Book, the Democratic rum organ, in speaking of the passage of the Maine Law in New York, says:

'If this odious and ridiculous law is passed, no man's property, or rights, or liberty, will be safe.'

To whom odious? To the money making liquor dealers. To whom ridicu lous? To all the political pot-house brawlers, wine guzzlers and street loafers in the State of New York, and those ambitious and avaricious chaps that would like to worm an office, a good circulation, o a fat job, out of the movement. Whose property would be unsafe? No property. of course, but the liquor of those dealers who would persist in violating the law. If they would become good, honest and patriotic citizens, their property would be perfectly safe.

'No rogue ere felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law.' rights of the liquor vending class. It invades no man's rights. The dealers have children, of their health, lives, money and windy day for the purpose; shake the soi character. To all, beside the rum-vendjoyment of their property, their rights and their liberties.

MASSACHUSETTS .- Political agitation characterizes the Bay State for the present. It is considered a doubtful question, by some, who will be the next Governor, but the impression generally prevails, we believe, among nearly all parties, that the present prohibitory law cannot be repealed. We trust this prediction may be correct but we would earnestly warn our friends not to trust to favorable appearances, but to labor unceasingly, always remembering that they are opposed by a most powerful and sabtle antagonist. There are but few Northern cities, in our opinion, less in clined to fall into the present law than Boston. It is but a few weeks since we saw the dinner tables at the Tremont House largely embelished with liquor bottles, and the bar dealing out the poison at an alarming rate. In fact, we can remember, at no period of our life, even in the most palmy days of liquor drinking, when tables of the same length contained so much liquor as those of the Tremont House at the time alluded to above-say six weeks since. We hope to learn of an important change in these matters at an

NEW YORK .- The cauldron of politics, in this State, is hot with excitement. Our dissolved in water. ance documents are being circulated, temperance newspapers are finding their way in families to whom, heretofore, temperance literature has been a stranger-thousands of convincing, soul-stirring addresses have been and will be delivered during the present campaign. It is an earnest, determined movement on the part of the hosts friendly to prohibition. They have, however, powerful influences to oppose. No to that which blesses Connecticut than New York. The number and size of its cities, and the great number of foreigners that congregate therein, renders a prohibitory law an object of the greatest imporsafety of its people.

VERMONT .- For the present this gallant little State is right side up as regards the prohibitory law The Governor is for it. the Legislature is for it, and the people are for it, and with such influential backing, we think it safe to chalk Vermont

good for another twelve months. The crusade against unlicensed liquor sellers goes on with considerable spirit in the city of New York. Seventy-one were arrested in the Eleventh Ward on Monday, and 175 in the Sixteenth Ward last

The annual session of the Grand Division of Western New York was holden in Ithaca on Tuesday the 24th inst. We have not a full report of the proceedings.

In Maine the sentiment is daily increasing in favor of prohibition. The law is well enforced in nearly all portions of the

We are pleased to notice that brother Peck, the able editor of the Maine Temrecent illness, and is again at the helm.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We want our friends in every town in the State to send us communications showing the actual workings of the cause, and such facts as will enable us to place before our readers a daguerreytyped advocated by this paper.

We shall be pleased to hear from C. R. J. at Washington, whenever his inclination or convenience will permit. The insertion of 'Wilson's' interesting communication from New York.

for our columns.

COLD COMFORT -The Hartford Times has been trying, a few days past, to extract a few crumbs of comfort for the unexampled defeat of the democratic party in the recent elections in Pennsylvania.

#### LADIES' ORGAN.

FLOWERS .- The cultivated of these veg-

etable pets, is one of the great luxuries of

civilized life. It developes a love of the

beautiful, refines the taste, harmonises the passions, and stimulates into activity the igher and better impulses of our nature. Under proper regulations it is a healthy recreation and pastime. It strengthens the mind for order, and is a great helpmeet to the study of botany. Many people regard the rearing of garden flowers or house plants as attended with a vast amount of labor, but those familiar with the wants of the plants and the mode of rearing them, consider it not as a task or labor, but a pastime. It requires attention and punctuality, and is admirable discipline for young ladies. After a little experience, the cultivation of a score or two of different varieties could be managed with little trouble. There is work to be done by the flower cultivator, even at this Whose rights? Why, the imaginary cold season of the year. The following advice may not be out of place: Those having Carnation layers should at this seaso long been permitted to prey upon com- son of autumn protect them from heavy munity that they feel they have a rains, frosts, and cutting winds; Chrysanprescriptive right to poison and plunder themums should now be removed into pots ad libitum. Whose liberty? It only in. and placed in a warm situation for winter and infidels—to plunder men, women and will now require taking up. Choose a dry, carefully from the roots, and place them ing class, this law throws its strong arms in an airy spot till perfectly dry. In winaround to protect them in the peaceful en. ter they should be placed in dry sand, to prevent their rotting, and be well secured from frost. Rananculuses now planted in frames will bloom in February. Hyacinths should now be planted in beds in light dry soil. Tulips, white lilies and other bulbs, treated the same. Plant Box edgings. Mow grass walks and lawns. Trim Evergreens. Transplant all kinds of hardy shrubs. Prune flowering shrubs o' all kinds. Cactuses placed out in June should be taken in, kept dry and warm. Cuttings of the same may be put in pots and do well. Peonies may be separated and replanted-the sooner done, the better. Prepare beds for planting in the open air in March. Annual seeds sown now will bring early flowers next season. Be careful not to over water Auriculas. Give them plenty of air and protect them from frosts. Roses. Geraniums, Stocks, &c., should be repotted, as they require new earth to sustain them through the winter. Plants, to do well in winter, should be kept in rooms not too highly heated. They need fresh air; sometimes in fine weather set them out-shower and wash the leaves occasionally.

To BLEACH STRAW.—Straw may be blenched by putting it in a cask into which a few brimstone matches are placed lighted. The same effect may be produced by dipping the straw into chloride of lime

unripe grapes and soak them in water. sprinkle them with alum and salt; then wrap them up in paper and roast them in hot ashes; squeeze out the juice and wash the face with it every morning. It will soon remove the tan

To CURE THE STING OF A BEE. - Common whiting is an effectual remedy against the effects of the sting of a bee or wasp. The whiting must be moistened with a lit-State is in greater need of a law similar the cold water and immediately applied; it may be washed off in a few minutes,

when neither pain or swelling will ensue. WASH TO WHITEN THE NAILS .- To two drachms of diluted sulphuric acid add one drachm of tincture of myrrh, and four tance to the welfare of the State and the ounces of spring water. Mix these well together, cleanse your nails well first with white soap, after which, dip your fingers

into the wash How to PREVENT CHILDREN'S CLOTHES FROM TAKING FIRE -After the clothes are washed they should be rinsed out in a tolerably strong solution of alum water. If the clothes require to be starched the alum may be put in the starch water.

To Remove IRON-MOULD -Rub the article affected with salts of lemon. Ink stains on white linen may be removed in

TO REMOVE BLACK SPOTS FROM PLATE. -Boil the articles in three pints of water, with an ounce of calcined hartshorn: drain, dry by the fire, and polish with soft linen rags, which have been boiled in the same liquid and afterwards dried using

purified whitening as the plate powder.

# STATE MEETING.

We invite the attention of our readers to the notice, in another column, of the Presperance Journal, has recovered from his ident of the Connecticut State Temperance Society, for the annual meeting. We trust that the friends of the cause will lose no time in appointing delegates and gathering such information, in their respective localities, in relation to the workings of our prohibitory law, the difficulties in the way of executing it, the feeling Maine Law, the wants and prospects of the of the electors in regard to supporting or opposing it, the number of temperance papers circulated, lectures delivered and temview of Connecticut upon the questions parance tracts distributed, the past season, and such general information as cannot fail to be both useful and interesting .-This is to be, in our opinion, one of the most important meetings for the interests crowded state of our columns prevent the of our cause ever holden in our State. We have gained our law. This was a great and glorious victory. Shall we re-A. J. P. is too personal and vindictive tain and enforce it, are questions of vast moment. Could the veil that screens the present secret movements of the opposition be removed, and all their plans and appliances for action be clearly seen and thoroughly understood, there would be no necessity for us to suggest the idea of danger and the necessity of effort adequate to Ohio and Indiana, by making out that the repel it. There is temperance strength victory was not a whig victory. Cold sufficient to maintain the law, if it can be united and marshalled into action.

'Smith's Cat-When I drank grog, I owned a cat, a poor, lean, lantern jawed thing, that was always getting into a scrape. As I had nothing for her to eat, she was compelled to take to the highway, and the neighbors were continually crying out, "Curse that Smith's cat she's drunk all my milk." Poor thing, she had to steal or die for the could get no pickings at some, for e.en the poor mice the

more left of the same sort.

When I was a beer guzzler mother cried, father cried, Bill cried, Moll, and the cat cried. But when I signed the pledge ing for the working man.

rummy, ragged and riotous-Smith sober well behaved and well-shaved."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.-The Montreal the time of the census. covery of the fate of Sir John's party, obtained, by Dr. Rea, from the Esquimaux. It states that in the spring of 1850 certain Esquimaux saw about forty white men dragging boats over the ice southward at King Williams Land. They understood by signs that the whites had lost their ships in the ice, and were in search of game. They appeared thin and hungry. and bought a seal from the Esquimaux. Later the same season the bodies of about thirty whites were found on the main land, and five more on a neighboring island, at a place supposed to be near Back's or Great Fish River. Some of the bodies had been buried, some were in tents, some under a boat, and others were scattered about. One appeared to have been an officer, having a telescope strapped to his back. Some of the bodies were mutilated so as to lead to the opinion that the latest survivors had been driven to cannibalism. There was abundance of amunition found on the bodies. It is supposed that all the watches, telescopes and compasses were broken up, as pieces of such articles were in possession of the natives. Such as could be obtained are to be forwarded to

DEAD-HEADS .- On the New York and Eric Railroad, says the N. Y. Tribune, according to very careful computations, the dead-heads would produce, if they paid regular fare, \$160,000 a year; equal to 20,000 through-passengers, or nearly 60 per day. The record of "dead heads" show that the free class consist- mainly of men engaged in the freighting business, hotel-keepers and their clerks, members of the Legislature, State officers, City Councilmen and officers, Judges of courts, clergymen, officers and employes of other roads. and favorites and toadies of superintend ents and directors. The free passes to the press, about which there is so much noise and grumbling, amounted to less than one per cent. of the "dead heads." On the New York and New Haven Road, there were 8174 free passes issued during the year, of which the press received 75! The whole investigation proved that the great cry of the press riding the roads to Bishop Hughes, that your hopes of the death was all moonshine, and that the real "dead-heads" were a class of people who had no business by courtesy or inter- to Roman ascendency, but it was not till est, or quid pro quo, to a pass.

NEWSPAPER MAKING IN CEYLON.-The Colombo Observer of the 10th ult., commences an extraordinary supplement :

"The coach passed through Colpetty about half an hour ago, and on proceeding to our office we found the compositors at work, the pigeons having arrived last evening, or night, by moonlight, when they could not see their way into the house. They were therefore not caught till this morning. Although we have thus to a certain extent lost the benefit of their services, still we hope to be able to get a full extra ready for the coach." The "extra" bombardment of Odessa.

SOMETHING WORTHY OF THE DARK Ages .- A correspondent of the Semeur Canadien writes to that paper, from Chritieville, under date of September 2d : On Sunday last, the 28th of August, a person by the name of Chamberland (very poor) attended mass in the R. C. Church. in this village. When the ceremony for kneeling arrived, he immediately knelt on ne knee, not feeling strong enough to put ooth knees down on account of recent ill. ness; the person employed to keep order n the church came up to him and request ed of him in a peremptory manner to get down on both his knees; he made answer that he was too feeble to do so. He was in one of the aisles, and had nothing to support himself with but the knee he kept up. The employer took great umbrage a the refusal to obey his order, and summon ed the poor man before a magistrate's court. The evidence given was, that

Chamberland did kneel but on one knee and, when requested to kneel on both, re fused; in other respects he behaved him self decorously in church. The magis trate co .demned the man to pay a fine of 5s. and costs, the latter of which will not he less than 15s"

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.-Calishury, of Albany, has communica to the American Scientific Associa poor and scraggy, that it took tion, such periments on plants, which several of them to make a shadow; and a lillustrates the analogy existing between decent cat would starve to death in three animal and vegetable physiology. He exweeks on an allowance of eighteen per day. tracted the poison of a dead rattlesmake, But when I reformed, things took a dif- a small portion of which he inserted in the ferent turn. The kitchen being well pro- plants by moistening with it the blade of a vided the crumbs were plenty; and the old knife, with which he wounded a lilac, a cat grew fat and honest together. Even horse-chestnut, a corn plant, and a sunthe mice grew fat and oily, and the old flower. In sixty hours infliction of the tabby would make a hearty supper on two wound, they began to manifest symptoms of them, and then lie down and snooze of poisoning, and in a few days all their with the pleasing consolation of knowing leaves above the wound were dead. In that when she awoke there would be a few about fifteen days they manifested convalescence, and nearly all recovered from the injury.

father sung, mother sung, wife sung, the census that not one half of the adult Bill sung, Moll sung, Bet sung, the cat population of London were born in the sung and the kettle sung, and I bought a metropolis. If the recruits marched back new frying pan, and put a nice piece of to their native soil, London would be left beefsteak in it, and placed it on the fire. with less than half the grown up men and and that sung, and that's the kind of sing- women that are in it. The Irish in London were found to be 108,548; the Scotch The difference between Smith sober and 30,401. Of every 100,000 persons born Smith drunk, is this: Smith drunk was in England, 271 were found to be in Scotland when the census was taken; but of is joyous, jovial and jolly. Smith drunk every 100,000 persons born in Scotland, was stuttering, stupid and staggering; 4723 were in England; or. as the Regis Smith sober is cool, clear headed and cau- trar General has it, "the tendency of the tious. Smith drunk was sick, sore and people born in Scotland to enter England, sorry; Smith sober is hearty, healthy and is seventeen times as great as the tendency happy. Smith drunk is ill-read, ill bred of the English to enter Scotland." There and ill-led; Smith sober is well saved were 56,665 foreigners resident in Great Britain : half of them were in London. which contained above 1000 Russians at

> PERSECUTION.—The Romanists would create the impression that this Know Nothing movement is a persecution against Catholics. This is all nonsense. Ameri cans feel that they are entitled to govern this country upon American principles. The Romanists have not been satisfied with this-they have labored, as a unitedbalance of power party, to subject the gov ernment to their rule. Protestant Americans are simply acting on the defensive. If the Romanists had made no aggressions there would have been no opposition .-They have to thank themselves for the existence of the present Know Nothing novement.

> But it is amusing to listen to the Cath olic slang about Protestant persecution. Why, the history of the Romish church is one continued history of persecution. Its very name is associated with all that is eruel and murderous-all that is bigoted and intolerant. It is regarded by all in telligent protestants as the mother of per secution-the implacable enemy of human freedom. History has demonstrated that despotism exists inherent in the very na ture and constitution of Popery-that civil or religious freedom. Hence the present movement is one of self defenceone absolutely essential to the preservation

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN was born in Linconshire, nearthe North Sea, in 1786, commenced his sea life at 12 years of age; en tered the navy, as midshipman, at 14. In 1801 he was at the battle of Copenhagen and subsequently at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1814 he was a Lieutenant in the was appointed governor of Van Deiman's Land, and retained that position till 1843 In 1845 he took command of the expedition which cost him his life.

CHANGED - Bishop Hughes whines most piteously about the change that has come over the press, that it is not as fair and honorable as it was in 'the happier days of this government.' What a pity, really, press are not to be realized! Most of the American press has always been opposed recently that it discovered a determination of the Catholic leaders to bend every influ ence to the attainment of power. Seeing this, the press has come out boldly, greatly to the chagrin and mortification of his grace, Archbishop Hughes.

GUANO .- An official report states that the quantity of guano imported into this country during 1853, was 47,000 tons, and that the probable quantity during the present year will be 100,000.

ry to observe, continues to wage unceasing war upon those who advocate the Ameri can sentiment. It occurs to us that the then goes on with a description of the Tribune will find a tough customer in the Know Nothing organization.

the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr Welch, an agent of the American Mission ary Society. This gentleman was former of the Roman Catholic and Jewish religions, which he illustrated by an eclipse of the sun and moon. He contended that the Jewish religion, in its steady adhesiverepudiating those of the New, was like a partial eclipse of the sun by the moon, but the Roman Catholic religion he likened unto a total eclipse of the moon by the earth. as it repudiates the whole Scriptures, and leaves the world in entire darkness. A land nineteen years without ever having seen the Bible, and this was not an isolated case, either, by any means. He had often heard the Old and New Testaments mentioned, but supposed the Old Testament to be an old, worn-out volume, of which there was but one copy, and that was laid up in the archives of some ancient temple. while he thought the New Testament a death of his mother, and that of a poor woman living in the neighborhood, soon after. His father, being able to pay the demands of the priests, high mass, low mass, and all the various parlematins, (to coin a new word) were daily recited to bring her soul from purgatory, for which benevolent per formance they demanded and received in ted to remain in purgatory for the simple reason that no one would offer the price of ransom. High pay high mass, low pay low mass, no pay no mass, was their doctrine. If a man was afflicted the doctor would feel his pulse, but he represented the pulse as the confession box, and unless that was full no relief could be afforded.

Although strenuously opposed by the priests, Mr. Wells has succeeded, through the American Missionary Society, in establishing Sabbath schools for the instruction of Irish children in the truths of the Bi ble in many of our larger cities, and we are glad to learn that measures have been taken to establish similar ones in our own State. We should be glad, did space permit, to recite a few of the instances mentioned by Mr. W., in his successful career, as well as the heavy opposition which he received from the Roman Catholic priests the fact that there are 30,000 conversions among this class, and that there are now 20,000 more under the teachings of the American Missionary Society, shows what success has attended their labors. In conclusion he revealed the objects of the recent visits of the priests to Rome, and the late council of Bishops held in New York. It was nothing more nor less than a combined determination to adopt some means to abolish the Bible from our schools, for as long as that was allowed to impart its truthful lessons, and reveal the true and undefiled religion, just so long would their influence diminish and eventually cause the overthrow of Catholicism in th s country. We sincerely wish that the sermon could be repeated in every pulpit in the Union, that the freemen of America might see the real objects of the Pope and priests, and take some alike combined measures to thwart their designs. Abolish the B.ble from our schools, and you establish Roman Catholicism, in all its hideous forms, which will only require a short space of time to overthrow, forever, the free republican government with which we are now blessed. Are Americans prepared for such a state of things? God

forbid. BLACKWOOD. - This magazine for Octoher has been politely laid upon our table by Mr. F. A Brown. It contains several interesting papers. 'King Otho and his Classic Kingdom ' has many valuable statistics and suggestions in relation to modern Greece. Student Life in Scotland,
The Census, A Russian Reminiscence, Records of the Past, Spanish Politics and
Cuban Perils, constitute a part of the taeru Greece. Student Life in Scotland. ble of contents. 'Speculators among the Stars' is a long and able review of Sir David Brewster's recent work, which urged the theory that the other planets were inhabited. Those who read the first part of this article, in a preceding number, will not fail to follow the learned reviewer through the present number. It evolves vast amount of scientific information

#### LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamer Niagara brought Liverpool dates to the 12th inst. Sebastopol had not then been taken. The bombardment is stated to have commenced on the 4th. The allies had previously destroyed the acqueducts and cut off the city's supply of water. The guns of the allies will do exceution at a greater distance than those of Russia. All the allied reserves had left Varna for the Crimea.

RUM AND DESPOTISM .- The following bit of spleen we copy from a New York rum advocate, the Day Book. It shows how much respect Rum inspires for honest industry: "They say that Myron H. Clark is a hardware merchant. We should think he was, and a mighty hard one, too. A pretty man he to make laws! A country retail hardware merchant, a vender of strong argument in favor of the compari fish hooks, log chains, ox yokes, frying pans, and gimblets, set up for Governor! A dealer in butts and screws, banners and hinges, making laws for the people of New York"

A GOOD IDEA -- An old salt suggests n the Boston Transcript that every sea steamer should have a sufficient number of life-boats to accommodate the passes gers and crew; each boat to be provided with a compass, water and food, and to h numbered and placed under the of an officer of the vessel. As each per son takes passage in the vessel, he is alm ticketed for a position in one of the lifeboats, so that, in case of accident, each one knows where he belongs.

He's AN AMERICAN.-The anti-Inow Nothings have labored hard to make tout that Daniel Ullman, said to be the I. N. candidate for Governor of New York is a foreigner. It appears by affidavits recently published that he was born in Del-

THE Hutchinson family gave one of their delightful concerts in Holyoke, Mass., last week. These artists have, by their songs, for the last fifteen years, contributed much to promote the temperance cause. We wish they would come this way.

HORACE GREELEY.-We learn that Mr. Greeley's life is about to be published in New York. Glad to hear it. Greeley has a great many eccentricities, but we consider him one of the most truthful and able editors in the country.

THE Pope designates the cholera as the Protestant malady. We know not why, unless it be that the varmint selects the most filthy class of Romanists as its vic-

THE Methodist Church has now, in different parts of the world, nearly two millions of communicants. This Church has existed but 114 years.

VENOMOUS -Quite a number of the all about fifty pounds But with the poor Catholic papers are exceedingly billious woman it was different. She was permit- about these times. The American atmos here don't suit their feeble constitutions THEY COME .-- On Sunday and Monday last nearly ten thousand emigrants leaded at the singte port of New York.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS. TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED-DR SWAN AND MADAME JOHNSON have returned to the city, and are permanently located at No 41 College street, Hartford, Ct. where they will be happy to wait upon all who are disposed to avail themselves of their superior skill in Clairvoy

ant practice. DR. SWAN AND MADAME JOHNSON have been fe the last TEN YEARS very successful in the treatment of all old Chronic or Acute Diseases, and invite attention of the public to the following, viz : Scofula, Erysipelas, Woit Swellings, Lumbargo, Neuralgia, Tic Doleraux, Rh tism, Cancers, Lung Complaints, Bronchial Affection, Dropsy of the Heart or Blood, and Female Complainte, a of which are scientifically treated. MADAME JOHNSON will be assisted by MRS. JOHNSON. DR. SWAN prepares his own remedial agents which ar

compounded of Roots, Herbs and Extracts, and can be obtained at his residence 41 College street, Hartford, andMED ICINES will be sent to all parts of the country, when reques wherever he has undertaken to labor; but ted with full directions for use.

TERMS:—Examination of Disease personally\_aid prescription \$1 00. Persons at a distance, unable to at

it will be necessary to send enclosed in a letter, a Lock of Hair and fee of \$2, in order to secure attention Allexaminations relative to business matters charged according t the time occupied. Visitors are subjected to no charge unless their

inations are correct and satisfactory. OFFICE HOURS from 8 A. M. to 12 1-2 P. M., and from

All Letters addressed to me or Madame John nust come post paid in order to receive attention.

# STATE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the State Temperance Society for the choice of officers and the transaction of business will be held in the CITY OF HARTFORD on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, ..

cing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that there should be a large meeting, and full reports from all parts o the State respecting the operations of the new Connecticu \*Temperance Law.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TURNITURE WARE
ROOMS—B. 4 W. HO ON: offer
our sale a very large assortioent of new,
weil made Furniture, bought for cash and will be sold

low.
Sofas, Sofa Beds, Lounges, covered with Leather and Brocatelle, Lougne Beds, Mahogany, Maple and Wood seat Chairs and Rocker. Mahogany, Maple and B. W. Bedsteads, Dressing and Prain Buteaus, Center Tables What Nots, Tete-a-Tetes, E tension Tables, Card and pier Tables, Foot Stools, Mantle Clocks, Knives and Forks, &c. ALSO, SECOND-HAND FURNIURE. A good, old

fashioned Mahogany Locker, with carved pillows, hand some wood, and in good order; a beautiful L unge covered with green figured worsted plush, very little soiled; secretary an i Book Case; 10 Parlor Stores of various patterns. patterns, &c.
LIVE GEESE FEATHERS—The very Der that can be found in the country slways on hand at the lowest prices. found in the country always on hand at the lowest prices. Feather Beds and Mattrasses. Ware Rooms over the Dry Goods Store and in the large 209 Main st.

#### NEW FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES 4 PATTERNS.

Just received from New York.

Hartford B onnet Store, 253 Main street.
oct 28 5w7 PALMERS. VINTON

FULLER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF W LD CHERRY.—The subscribers are the regu-arly authorized Whotesale Agents for this highly popular ind effective tough Remedy. oct 28 tf—7 DAVIS & BROWN, 289 Main st. OST OR STOLEN-At or between

New Britain and Hartford, a Port Moniaie, belonging o Miss Lydis Mather, containing a cote of 67 dollars against Wm & C. Mather, of Windsor Locks. All personal property of the second o NAWSON READ.—(LATE READ AND BIDWELL.) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cabinet Furniture, and Chairs of every description. Also, hair and Palm Leaf Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, etc. No. 94 Main street, Hartford, Conn.

## WE GO FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD!

THE BALANCE OF OUR SUMMER GOODS IS AT THE MERCY OF THE PEOPLE.

LAST CHANCE!

BEHOLD THE PRICES AND WONDER WITH AS TONISHMENT.

## S. A. ENSIGN'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE. NO. 46 STATE STREET, HARTFORD,

Continues to be the Great Centre of At. traction and Grand Depot for Bargains!

"Turn neither to the right hand nor to the left, until yo

the alarm along the mountains—and let the vailey pour forth their thousands, their tens of thousands and continue to roll on the mighty concourse of people until every man, woman and child, within the limits of this State, buth been shod with a pair of 25 cent Shoes! This n be done, and is done daily to immense crowds of people ho pour in upon us from every direction, and all wonde with amazement and are asion; hed that these things are 10. We have produced within a very short space of time tremendous excitement among the whole population around about us. We have been visited within the last our weeks by nearly 30,000 People from all parts of the tate, and we have shown them our liberality beyond their nost sanguine expectations. We have loaded down our nost sanguine expectations. We have loaded down of ustomers with BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, for litt customers with BOOTS. SHOES and GAITERS, for little or nothing, and the great rush continues to increase from all quarters of the country. Never before a nee we first planted our acandard in 1850 has there been such a general outburst of public enthusiasm—such apontaneous and immense gatherings congregated together—as has been witnessed within these walls for the past few weeks. Thousands west away for worth from 10 gain admittance, and tens of thousands have been accommodated upon the most liberal and magnanimous scale.

We have now on hand from 20,000 to 30,000 pairs of BiOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and RUBBERS, of every kind and description—Men's, W. men's, Missee' and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and RUBBERS, of every k and description—Men's, Wemen's, Misses' and Childre —coarse and fine, fancy and common, and some of the m beautiful goods ever seen in the city of Hartford these Summer Goods are to be cleared out to make ro for the overwhelming stock of Winter Goods now ab RETAIL PRICES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES

At Ensign's, 46 State Street. NO OTHER MAN IN THIS COUNTRY CAN DO IT Terms ... Cash on Delivery of the Goods.

1000 pairs Ladies' House Slippers and Ties, 25 ct 1000 "Ladies' patent tip Gaiters, 75 ct 1000 "Ladies' French morocco Walking Shoes, 75 ct 1000 "Ladies' French morocco Walking Shoes, 75 ct 1000 "Ladies' French kid Walking Shoes, 75 ct 1000 "Ladies' French kid Walking Shoes, 75 ct 1000 "Ladies' French kid Walking Shoes, 1000 "Ladies' French kid Walking Shoes, 1000 "Ladies' fine silk Gaiters, 90 cts 1000 "Ladies' fine silk French style, \$1,25 1000 "Ladies' fine silk Gaiters, 90 cts 1000 "Ladies' fine silk French style, \$1,25 1000 "Ladies' fine silk French style, \$1,25 1000 "Ladies' fane silk Gaiters, 75 cts 1000 "Ladies' fane silk French style, \$1,25 1000 "Ladies' fane silk French style, \$1,25 1000 "Ladies' fane silk French Style, \$1,25 1000 "Ladies' fane to 1001 Shoes, 75 cts 1000 "Ladies' faney toilet Slippers, 90 cts A great variety of Ladies' faney colored Gaiters, half Gaiters, Slippers, French Ties and Buskins—some most superb styles, high cost goods, cheap. 1000 pair Men's kip Summer Brogans, 50 to 75 cts 1000 "Men's prime kip Brogans, \$1,00 to \$1,75 to 1000 "Men's high cost goods, cheap. \$1,00 to \$1,75 to 1000 "Men's prime Boston Boots, \$2,00 to \$3,00 1000 "Men's French cair Boots, \$2,00 to \$3,00 1000 "Men's prime Boston Boots, \$2,00 to \$3,00 1000 "Men's long wax Boots, for winter. 1000 "Men's prime heavy water proof Boots. 500 "Boys' kip thick, calf, goat and patent leather Brogans and toxford Ties, cheaper than ever before known 10,000 pair Children's and Misses' Boots, shoes and Gaiters, of all deserbitions, coarse and fine, fancy and common—many et them will be sold at about half price.

Go forth row and spread this glad news all over the lan

—tell it to your friends and your neighbors—proclaim ipon the housetops, in the streets, the fields, in your work from town to town, and village to village—jet the village—jet the village population be aroused to the great bargains presented before them—and let there be one common conversation among all classes of the community, that ENSIGN is driving this Boot Business at a velocity unparralled in America!

S. A. ENSIGN, 46 State st.

AUCTIONS OUTDONE! GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG

# DRY GOODS.

THE TIME WAS ARRIVED STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

THE "EMPORIUM" TO BE ENLARGED

AN ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS SELLING OFF AT COST.

Having decided to enlarge the "EMPORIUM," in order make room for the multitude of customers which ar daily visiting the great centre of attraction, we now offer o the public our entire stock amounting to about

# \$20,000. AT COST.

Comprising a full assortment of FOREIGN, DOMESTIC. FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Among which may be found the largest stook of-ELEGANT RAW SILKS AND PLAID MEINOS-In thi State, selected expressly for our own retail trade, and which will be sold at a great sacrifice. PLAIN AND FIGURED MUSLIN DE LAINES-In en

tirely new patterns, from the very best manufactories FREN. H MERINOS-In every shade of color, and the best of qualities, and at prices which will astonish the purchaser. It is sufficient to say hat three dollars will purchase a nice French Merino dress. FRENCH PARAMETTAS AND COBURGS-In ever

shade, quality and price.
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS—It is only necessary to in

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS—It is only necessary to in-form the public that we are still selling those superior Black Sil s, of which we have sold so many in the pust four years. Remember the great depot for Black Silks in Hartford, is at the "Emporium." FANCY SILKS—If these goods we cannot stop to enume-rate the different styles and qualities, we can only say come at ds.e. and you will be satisfied that we offer you great bargains

come at ds.e. said you will be satisfied that we offer you great bargains SHAWLS—In this department we are prepared to suit the most factudious. Having paid particular attention to the Shawltrade, we are enabled to show an assortment comprising every quality from sixteen cents to thirty comprising every quanty do lars.

DIES' CLOTHS—The most fashionable shades, and in all qual tree, with Trimmings to match
BROADCLO I'MS AND CASSIMERES'—In Black and

Pancy colors, and qualities and prices, which will be sure to please all. In addition to the Goods which we have enumerated we have a splendid assortment of all kinds of MOURNING GOODS—Black Bombazines, Black Alapacas

MOURNING GOODS—Black Bombazines, Black Alapacas
—Mourning Crapes, Canton Cloths, Love Veils, black
Kid Gloves, Mourning De Laines. Mourning Prints,
&c, all of which we should be most happy to show to
any who may be in want of these Goods. We also
have a complete stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Of every variety, which we
think both old and young Housekeepers will do well to
examine before purchasing elsewhere. This is a rare
opportunity for COUNTRY MERCHANTS

To replenish their stock at prices which will enable them to defy competition as the goods are brught under peculiar advantages, and in order to enable us to carry out the new a grangements which we contemplate making, the Goods must be sold. The time is short, and we invite all who have any purchases to make in Dry Goods to give us a call. Remember these Goods are sold for CASH, and act coordingly. Our story is almost told, the Goods are ought and stored in the "FAMOUS EMPORIUM."

And they must be cleared out in a few weeks to make ro or the Joiners and Masons, and we have only to say that a little Ready Cash v ill purchase a lurge lot of Goods. Come One, Come All, and examine for yourselves.

Respectfully, H. C. RANSOM, "Emporium," 223 Main, cor. Temple st., Hartford, Ct. oct 28

# NEW GOODS.

L'ANCY DRESS GOODS-115 pieces Fancy Dress Silks, in stripes, plaids, changeable and plain, of all colors. These Silks were purchased ur der the present depressed state of the New York mar kets, and will be sold for full 25 per cent. less tha merchants have PAID for such goods heretofore. -WE SELL-

Plaids and Stripes for 62 cts., usually sold for 87c Plaids and Stripes for 75c. " " \$1.00 Block Plaids, all colors, 87c " " Plain English Silks. 50c. " Plain Poult de Sci, all colors, 1 12 " 1.50 125 pieces Marceline Silks, all shades and colors.

High " " short "

Low " " " "

RIACK SILKS-95 pieces Rischoff's and other manuf turer's goods, the very best imported, and positively warranted to wear well and give entire satisfaction, a the lowest prices.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS-25 dozen Ladies' Merin Vests, of the following styles: High necks and long sleeves. Low " " " "

With all the usual variety of sizes and qualities bw7 F. & H. BIRGE, 225 Main at

## MOURNING GOODS.

DOMBAZINES-A full assortment of "Paturle Lupin & Co.'s" choicest gems, at unusually

CANTON CLOTHS—All qualities, from 50 cents to \$1.00 per yard.

WIDE DE LAINES-One and half yards wide Muslin De Laines, very fine and choice goods for Mourning

es, less expensive than Bombazines, and thought by

ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS-English Crape Veils, of al ENGLISH TRIMWING CRAPE-All widths and qual

BAY STATE SHAWLS-Bay State and English Mour ing Shawls. MOUNING DRESS SILKS-Choice natterns, and ver

-ALSO-

WHITE MERINO FOR SHROUDS -- A very cho quality of pure white French Merino, selected express ly for shrouds.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING

The subscriber has on hand and is daily receiving 'ne

UNDER CLOTHING. STOCKS, TIES, MUFFLERS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, CRAVATS, SHAWLS, DRESSING ROBES, CANES, AND UMBRELLAS.

Goods and at low prices, can secure bargains by purch sing at the new establishment.

DAVIS & BROWN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE SUBSCIED PLAN.

the attention of purchasers to their large and well seried assortment of the following description of goods and advantageous terms. Paten which they offer at the most advantageous terms. Patent Medici es, of the most approved kinds, and highly recommended y the Faculty for the many sure and wonderful cures they have effected, of all "the ills to which flesh is heir," is a prominent feature in our business, therefore, while we ar endeavoring to earn an honest livelihoood, we have the con-olation of knowing that we are the humbly instruments, through our business, of affording relief to the afflicted We are also largely engaged in the manufacture of Hair Oils Colognes, and Perfumery, which enshals use add to the attractions of nature, by producing a the amicted we are the able to the acture of Hair Olis Colognes, and Perfumery, which enables us to add to the attractions of nature, by producing a hixuriant growth of beautiful hair, and at the same time preventing the premature symptoms of old age. In short, not to particularize each article, at greater length, we shall keep also constantly on hand, a full assortment of Inks, of all colors and qualities, "better than the best." Blacking, which is warranted to take the share from Day & Martin; Cough Candles which we will warrant to check the most severe cough, so prevalent at this season of the year, together with an excellen' assort: ent of toilet articles, Sationery, Confection by Trbacco, Cigars, Matches, and all similar articles usually found in a similar establishment. Hoping to receive a continuance of that liberal patronage which has hitherto been to our worthy predecessor, we pledge ourselves to leave no effort untried to merit the same. Dealers, m rehants and Pedlars, together with the rest of mankind," will be furnished in quantities to suit purchasers.

TAN BE FOUND AT BUNCE'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 28 State St., The best assurtment of Clothes, Cassinerers and Vestings. Having received a full supply of the above goods. he would recommend to all in went of a genteel garment, at a low price for cash, to call land see what cash will do he being price for cash, to call and see what and not oblige any thus enabled to deal justice to all and not oblige any pay for losses made by bad accounts

FASHIONABLE OVER COATS,

FASHIONABLE OVER COATS,

FASHIONABLE OVER COATS,
For which he has become so justly calebrated, and it
unnecessary to add are inferior to none that are customade. BOYS' CLOTHING.

d in a retail store.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Gentlemen in this vicinity and strangers visiting ty, in want of a superior article in this line, will time and money, by examining before purchasing ty, in wait to a support time and money, by examining before purchasing elsewhere—all goods warranted to be as represented.

REMEMBER 28 STATE ST.

oct 21 10w6 THEODORE H. BUNCE.

CARPETING.—FALL TRADE, 1854 O THACHER, GOODRICH & STILLMAN, are how re-ceiving their Fall supply of new designs and styles, con-sisting in partol— ELEGANT VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS— From the most celebrated manufacturers in Engla BIGELOW BRUSSELS—In all their new cesigns

LOWELL THREE PLYS AND INCRAINS—In all there various styles, together with a large assortment of Ingrains of lower grades. Also, all Wool and Hemp Dutch, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Druggets of all widths; Parlor and Door Mats. Rods, Bindings, &c.

CAN FON MATTING—4-4 and 5-4 Canton Matting—the best of "Gowqua."
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS-English and American Oil Cloth

MALL AND WINTER DRESS
GOODS.—THATCHER, GOODRICH & STILLMAN. offer for sale—
Merinos, Cashmeres and De Laines, in every desirable color, of Paturle Lupin & Co make,
Rich Paris Printed De Laines, new styles.
Merino, Spun Silk and Valentia Plaids, of entirely new
and novel patterus.
Plaid Poplins, real Iri-h, very heautiful.
French Prints, Gros Odier's make, patterns and styles entirely new.

SILKS.

some very rich and heavy.

To which they would invite the attention of all in want. tf-6

the friend of the friendless, is fast emerging the curtain of obscurity, clothed with all the the curtain of obscurity, content with an interpretable of love, and prosperity. Oh ye weary and heavy laden, be ye of good cheer, for behold the Maine Law cometh, clothed with all the habiliments of love, and virtue, then will the lame and the afflicted leap for joy, but verily, verily I say unto you, how much more shall they rejoice when they hear of the elebrated BOOT AND SHOE STAND, they hear of the elebrated BOOT AND SHOE STAND. ment of all kinds of Factors Gailers, Button Gaiters. Boots. Oxford Ties, Congress Gailers, Button Gaiters. Kossuth Shoes, and in fact, everything a gentleman can wish for. As regards Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters, we need comment on the unrivaled success which has hither not comment on the unrivaled success which has hither to the control of the contro not comment on the unrivaled success which has intended us, will speak more than quill can delineate.

E. T. MYERS,

oct 21 10w6 137 Main st., Hartford, Ct.

Hon. M. G. Lewis, catalor of the life and Opinions of Triten Straudy Gentlemen; comprising the Humorous Adventures of Uncle Toby and Corporal Tinn: by Lawrence Sterne; illustrated. Just received and for sale by A. ROSE, News and Intelligence Office, and Agency of the New York Pekin Tea Co., 10 Central Row, 3d door East of the Post Office.

ubscriber has taken a stand at 28 1-2 State st., where he will receive daily from Fair Haven, a full supply of the best kinds of Oysters to be found in that market, both Keg and Shell, fresh from the bed I will supply dealers at wholesale, or sell them in small quantities. Families supand Shell, fresh from the bed I will supply dealers a wholesale, or sell them in small quantities. Families applied regularly with as good an article as can be found it this market. 6m6 SHERMAN RUSSELL.

CROCERIES. &c.—CHARLES E
FOX & CO., (Successor to the late Gurdon Fox.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Wood and Willow Ware, Flour,
&c Country produce bought and sold o favorable terms.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited av
No. 12 Central Row, south side State House Square,
Hartford, Conn. oct 21 10w6

CARD.-WM. R. BROWNELL And D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON —Office No. 2
Asylum street, corner of Main st. Residence No. 3 College Place, (Bliss street.)

Hours for office consultation, from 9 to 10 A. M.,
12 to 6, and 7 1 2 to 9 P. M.

#### THE CONNECTICUT ORGAN, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY PHELPS & SKINNER

-OFFICE-No. 27 State street, Hartford, Connectiont.

TERMS OF THE PAPER: One copy, per annum, delivered by carrier,

An additional charge of 50 cents will be ided to the above terms in case the payment is not made strictly in advance.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS. Upon the reception of \$20 00, we will send to one address, 15 copies, for one year, and an extra

opy to the person sending the names and money. ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR PREMIUM! An Unrivaled Offer!!

argest list of subscribers previous to the 1st of fanuary next, we will pay Fifty Dollars in Cash!

Por the next largest list, procured in that time Thirty Dellars!

And for the third largest list, (the money, in all cases, to accompany the names,) Twenty Dollars!

lisinterested publishers, for whose inspection the books will be opened, and competitors may rely upon a fair and faithful awarding of the prizes. A smart, active and intelligent person is

in the State. None but Americans and those

nents will be offered.

All letters and communications should be addressed, (post-paid,) to

varieties of Sugars, which we shall sell very cheap for cash.

3UTTER AND CHEESE—Of Butter and Cheese we are constantly in the receipt of large supplies of the best which the dairies far or near afford, and thereby have a stock unequaled in quality and cheapness.

LARD—Those who are looking for a winter's supply, and wish to obtain a nice, clean and fresh article, of domestic tried, cannot do better than to avail themselves of the approximation.

tic tried, cannot do better than to avail themselves of this opportunity. FISH—Of Pickled, Dried and Smoked Fish we have an as-sortment consisting of Mackerel, Shad, Sword Fish, Blue Fish, Newfoundiand Herring, Cod, &c., which is not surpussed by that of any other establishment in the

Floar, Holling, Farina, Macatoli, Verifficer, Fapica, Sa-e, &c.

COFFEE—Pure Fresh Ground Java, St. Domingo, Laguira, West India, Muscavado Coffee, which we will warrant pure and no mistake. Please call and take a little and try it for yourselves

CRACKERS—Having made arrangements with one of the

best bakeries in the country for a daily supply, we can sell the best of Boston, Butter, Sods, Oyster, Sugar, Milk and Gralam, by the bbl., half bbi, or ib., at such prices as will be of importance for dealers and consum-Milk and prices as will be of importance to prices as will be of importance to give us a call.

OAP—Always on hand a good assortment of Common Easy Wushing, and Toilet Soaps, in quantities to suit purchasers, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

Durchasers, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

Fancy Basket

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE—Almost every variety of Wood and Willow Ware, German Fancy Baskets, Cabs and Wagons for children. Bird Cages of the handsomest patterns, and of various sizes and colors, which we will sell at prices that cannot fall to please those desirous of securing a comfortable home for their feathered songsters.

SUNDRIES—We are continually in the receipt of a good supply of Oils. Fluids, Molasses, Syrups, Wicking, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Dust, Scrub and Shoe Brushes, Nails, Carpet Tacks, Brooms, Mops, Stone Ware; Wool, Jure Rope and Alicant Mats; Corn Parchers; Rat and Mouse Traps, &c., all of which we offer with confidence to the public.

HENDERSON & RANNEYS, 38 State street. Hartford, Oct. 21, 1854.

INPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

CARPETINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

C. S. WEATHERBY.

It is a well known fact that Dry Goods have been perfectly slaughtered for the last few weeks in the New York Auctions Most of our stock is from Auction, bought for cash, under the extreme pressure of the money market, and is offered to the public at a large per centage less than

OUR STOCK Embraces a general assortment of

DRY GOODS. SHAWLS. HOUSE KEEPING GOODS.

OIL CLOTHS, (Floor and table,) Fire Board Views, 4c. 4c. 4c.

We are frequently in the New York and Boston markets, to pick up the bargains and novelties as they appear. Every article purchased of us is warranted to prove as recommended, or the money will be refunded. The public who expect to buy goods cheap, are invited to call.

Remember the Store, 265 Main st., the corner Store.

Respectfully,

C. S. WEATHERBY.

# WILLIAM H. KELSEY.

MERCHANT TAILOR, Vo. 1 Central Row, corner of Main street, South of the

His arrangements are such as will regularly supply him with all the late and choicest styles of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

ond to the most public generally

Truly grateful to his friends and customers for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage, by a uniformly straightforward course in all his dealings, such as will tend to establish the most perfect confidence in his skill and integrity Very respectfully, Hartford, Oct. 18th, 1854. WM. H. KELSEY

The subscriber having sold his interest in the store No. 1 Central Row, corner of Main st., south of State House, to Mr. Wm. H. Kelsey, takes pleasure in recommending his successor to public confidence, as a man well qualified to give satisfaction to his friends and customers.

oct 21 1y6 SILAS CHAPMAN.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the quested to call at the old stand and settle their accounts with the subscriber, who is is authorised to liquidate all accounts of the late firm. It is hoped by the undersigned that a request like this is sufficient to induce all indebted to the Company to call and settle their accounts son, which will save much trouble on the part of the undersigned.

low prices.

ALPACAS-Mohair Lustres and Silk Warp Alpacas, a

Dresses

THIRET SHAWLS-Thibet Mantle and Square Shawls To the individual who will procure us the all sizes.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c .- All new and fresh goods

oct 28

ESTABLISHMENT. NO O CENTRAL ROW.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING BLANKETS,

Which he will sell at astonishingly low prices. Gentle men wishing to replenish their wardrobe with the best of

> 10w6 GEO. F. GORTON.

(Successors to Edward Allen.) 289 NORTH MAIN ST.

oct 28 tf-7 DAVIS & BROWN.

atyles.

HARTFORD CARPET COMPANY'S THREE PLYS
AND INGRAINS—The choiceat patterns produced
will be found on exhibition at their rooms.

LOWELL THREE PLYS AND INGRAINS—In all their

of all widths and best qualities.
All buyers are requested to examine their stock. CALL AND WINTER DRESS

Elegant Plaid, Chene and Brocade.
Robes in Moire Antique and Brocade a la Bayadere.
Black Gro de Rhines, of a new and very superior mak
with every variety or Fancy Black Silks and Satins

M AINE LAW—THE GREAT AGI the friend of the friendless, is fast emerging from behind the curtain of obscurity, clothed with all the babilisments

NTEW BOOKS, &c.-The Lost Heir by Emma D E. N. Southworke. Brigands, or the Maiden in scarch of her Father, by Hon. M. G. Lewis, editor of the North Mississippi Un-

OYSTERS -28 1.2 STATE ST.-The

The money will be placed in the hands ot two

wanted to act as travelling agent, in each county

To men of the right stamp, unrivaled induce-

Duly authorized travelling agents will be provided with blank receipts, signed by the Pubishers, which they will leave with persons whose patronage they succeed in procuring. Local agents are provided with power of agencies, which they can show, if necessary.

Editors and Proprietors Conn. O. gan, Hartfore

PARE CHANCE FOR GOOD BARBARE CHANCE FOR GOOD BARSUBSCIDENT STORM PROVISIONS.—The subscribers having purchased a large and entirely new stack of choice Groceries end Provisions, selected from the best to be obtained in the New York Market, are now prepared to offer them to the public at wholesale or retail on such terms as to make it for the interest of all classes of consumers to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Among the articles in which we were fortunate in obtaining a good supply, both as to price and quality, may be mentioned the following—

TEAS—An excellent assortment of the best varieties of Black and Green Teas, purchased direst from the importers since the recent decline in price, and by which we are enabled to sell the new crop at a much lower rates than are demanded for the old.

SUGARS—We have on hand and are daily receiving large varieties of Sugars, which we shall sell very cheap for cash.

State
FLOUR—Constantly on hand a good assortment of some
of the most choice brands of Wheat Flour; also, Rye,
Buckwheat, Graham, Corn Meal, &c., which we will
always warrant to give entire satisfaction; together
with a good variety of Corn Starch, Oat Meal, Rive
Flour, Hominy, Farina, Macaroni, Vermiceli, Tapioca,
Save. &c.

with confidence to the public.

Boarding Houses and Families can be supplied ered in any part of the city, free of charge, and warra as represented, and if found otherwise the amount will be freely refunded. An examination is respect

DRY GOODS,

At No. 265 Main, st., corner Morgan, "Late Chittenden's Old Stand," offers—at a slight advance from cost—a large

usual prices. Of course we do not pretend to sell goods at cost, that is not our way of doing business, but we do pretend to sell goods cheap, and not only pretend, but

Carpetings, and Carpet Goods generally. WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,

oct 21

HARTFORD, CONN., Would respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand to the store formerly occupied by Silas Chapman, No. I Central Row, Hartford, Conn.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
And such articles as are usually kept by Tailors; and
every material sold is warranted both in fexture and color.
The proprietor hopes, by uniting with the above inducements. experience and skill in his profession, his best efforts to please, together with the most reasonable terms,
that he shall succeed in securing to those who may favor
him with their patronage, "advantages" by no means second to the most "superior," and worthy the attention of the
nublic generally

B. & W. HUDSON, 209 Main street.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife, Lucy C. Loomis, on my account, as 1 shall new no debts of her sontracting.

SALMON P. LOOMIS.

SALMON P.

POPULATION OF LONDON.—It appears by

Catholic ascendancy is incompatible with of the liberty of the nation. Bedford. In 1818 he commanded the brig Trent in a Polar expedition. In 1834 he

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, We are sor

CORRESPONDENTS' ORGAN.

Correspondence of the Conn. Organ. Mr. Epron :- I was highly interested. last Sabbath, with a discourse delivered in ly a Roman Catholic priest, and favored his hearers with a few of the leading traits ness to the Old Testament doctrines, ever son was the fact that he had lived in Irehandsomely bound, new book, purporting to by a copy, surrepticiously obtained, of the original. Having had experience, he could speak knowingly of the Roman Catholic Church, which he truly represented as a hyena, perfectly untamable: but put a chain around its neck and a muzzle on its mouth, and chain it to a tree, it was perfectly harmless. The chain in the allegory was republican freedom, the muzzle the Bible, and the tree the tree of liberty. Remove these, abolish the use of the Bi ble in our public and Sabbath schools, and give way to the demands of Bishop Hughes and his co-laborers, and how soon the nature of the animal would be made evident, and how soon would he show his teeth! Mr. Seward was strongly censured for aiding Bishop Hughes in his nefarious project to abolish God's Word from the use of schools. He exhibited a chart of purgatory, got up by the priesthood to frighten poor, deluded mortals, and extract money to add to their already well filled coffers. Priests, he said, would not move a peg except for pay. He was struck with the difference which was manifested by their actions on the occasion of the

THE YELLOW FEVER is still prevailing at Galveston, Texas.

#### EVERYBODY'S ORGAN.

How THEY READ THE NEWSPAPERS -It is a proof of the great variety of hu man devel pune it to notice persons reading a newspaper. Mr. General Intelligence first glances at the telegraph, then at the editorial and then goes off into the cor respondence. Mr. Sharper opens with stocks and markets, and ends with the ad vertisements for wants, hoping to find a victim Aunt Sukey first reads the stories, and then looks to see who's married. Miss Prim looks at the marriage column first, and then reads the stories. Mr. Marvelous is curious to see the list of accidents, murders and the like. Uncle Ned hunts up the funny things, and smokes and laughs with a will. Madame Gossip house appear, than puss very politely returns to the local department for her thunder, and having obtained that, throws attempts, seemingly with a determination the paper aside. Mrs. Friendly drops the first tear of sympathy over the death col umn, and then next over the marriages: for, says she one is about as bad as the other. Mr. politician dashes into the telegraph, and from that into the editorial. ending with the speeches alluded to. Our literary friend is eager for a nice composition from the editor or some kind corres. pondent. After analyzing the rhetoric, grammar and logic, of the production, he turns a careless glance at the n'ws department, and then takes to his Greek, perfectly satisfied. The pleasure seeker examines the programmes of public entertainment, and decides which will afford him the greatest amount of amusement. The laborer searches among the ments for petter opening in his business, and—but enough; an extension of the list were useless. There is just as much difference in readers as in-as in-anything.

But the worst is yet to come. If each liar liking, the editor has, of course, been lazy, and is unworthy of patronage. Oh. who wouldn't be an editor? -Alb Knick

THE BEECHER FAMILY -The following passage occurs in the October number of of Mrs. Stowe's 'Sunny Memor es of Foreign Lands':

The Beecher family almost constitute a mind and style is reproduced in the writings of the venerable father and of his singularly gifted children, though st.ffening into a certain solemn stateliness in the author of . The Conflict of Ages' and in Henry Ward, trenching close apon the di viding line between licit humor and lithe buffoonery. The father, in his palmy days, was unequalled among living divines for dialectic keenness, scatting invective, pungent appeal, lambent wit hardy vigor of thought and concentracted power of expression; but he always fambled over an extra-scriptural metaphor, and exhib t ed little beauty except that of strength and holiness,-a beauty which never shone from him so resplendently as now, that, on of cold air flowing into the room. the verge of four-core, it hallows the sunset of as noble a life as man ever led, and presages the dawning of a senewed youth in a more exalted sphere of the Divise A. If I have service His daughter inherits in full hivigor of conception, his logical acumen his tenacious hold upon the conscience, his fervent strenuousness of aim and his wit the door, the flame will be blown inward subordinated to, and sanctified by, the into the room. gravest purpose and the most momentous N. B. This is not the case if a five be in the m ssion; while in the handling of subs di- room. Wh n a fie is i hed an onward cur ary thoughts and in rhetorical ornament. I am is sawn though all the crevices. she alternates between his unconscious Q. Why would the flame be blown out heedlessness and her own finer perception ward, toward the hall it a candle be hel more grac f l culture.

DIVERSITY OF RACES - Bayard Taylor in his new volume of travels states t at in the great temple of Abou Sambel, be low the second cataract of the Nile. there is a colossal bas relief r presenting rent of air cutward, into the hall. Reme-es an Egyptian god, slaying a group of captive kings, among whom the negro-features are plainly distinguished. Thereupon, Mr. Taylor remarks: I see no reason whatever to doubt that the peculiar at the bottom of the room as soon as the characteristics of the different races of men were as strongly marked in the days ceiling, or made its escape from the room. of Remeses as at present. Admitting the and cold air from the hall rushes under different races of men to have originally the door, to supply the void. one origin, the date of the first appear ance of man upon the earth must have um being made at the bottom of the room? been nearer fifty thousand years ago It el mate customs and the like, have been which the air has been tuken; and a par the only agents in producing that variety t.al vacuum' means a place from which a of race which we find so strongly marked part of the air has been taken away nearly four thousand years ago. surely Thus, when the air near the floor ascends these agents must have been at work for a to the ce ling, a partial vacuum is made vastly longer ser od than that usually accepted as the age of man. We are older than we know, but our beginning, like our end, is darkness and mystery' Professor Agassiz's disciples will welcome this new under the door, and through the window

THE SUN.-Sir David Brewster makes the following remarks relative to the structure of the sun: - So strong has it with water, a hole, or vacuum, is made been the belief that the sun cannot be a in the pond as big as the pail; but the habitable world that a scientific gentleman moment I draw the pail out, the hole is was pronounced by his medical attendant to be insune because he had sent a paper to the Royal Society. in which he main tained that the light of the sun proceeds from a dense and universal aurora which may afford ample light to the inhabitants of the surface beneath and yet be at such. a distance aloft as not to annoy them ; that there may be water and dry land there, hills and dales, ram and fair weather,' and . that as the light and the seasons must be eternal,' the 'sun may easily be conceived to be by far the most blis ful of the same temprature as our skin, when habitation of the whole sys em' In less it no longer feels cold. than ten years after this apparently ex travagant notion was considered a proof of insanity it was maintained by Sir Wil ham Herschell as a rational and probable opinion, which might be deduced from one port on of air has become warmer by his own observations on the structu es of

EDUCATION .- Above all children must through the keyhole of a door? not be taught too much nor too soon Knowledge is sometimes a hurtful bur den: too much of it in proportion to the therefore, the air from the hall rushes natural powers destroys originality and through the keyhole into the room and substitutes an unreal and insignd taste-an unconscious hypocray. If the dialectic faculties are later in their development than the emotions, the memory, the imag ination, and the apprehe sion of the senses, it cannot se disputed that the authority and personal example; nor that the study of languages naturally comes first in order, next the events of history and human life, last of all the abstractions of Philosophy; first words then things, lastly ideas.—North British Review.

PUNCTUALITY .- The importance of punctuality will not be denied, especially by in themselves and others Due regard is seldom paid to the formation of this habit open the upper sash. Explain the reason in the training of the young. Those men usually been scrupulously methodical in in keeping all their engagements No man was more methodical and punctual than Washington. No man was more so than John Quincy Adams

A Musical Cat - The Boston Journal telates the following: There is a family esiding at South Roston who have a cat which is exceedingly fond of music and most invariably seats herself beside any member of the family, when they com mence playing on the piano. A few days since, when the family were engaged in another part of the house, they heard sounds proceeding from the piano, and re paired at once to the parlor, where much to their surprise. Tabby was discovered seated on the piano stool with her forpaws upon the keys, making them fly it double quick time. evidently much de lighted with her first effort and also great ly to the edification of the family N sooner, however, did the mistress of the signed her seat, but has since resumed her to acquire a knowledge of so desirable at accomplishment.

SINGULAR TACTS -A surgeon in the United States army recently desired to know the most common cause of enlist ment By permission of the captain, in : company containing fifty five, the writer pledging himself never to disclose the name of officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained from every man. On investigation, it appeared that nine-tentle enlisted on account of some female difficulty; thirteeen of them changed them names, and forty-three of them were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of been in elevated positions in life. Four had been lawyers, three docters and two ministers.

Poison of the Toad -It is an ancient does not find a column or less of his pecu- and still common opinion that the toad possesses a subile venom, but at present this is deemed fabulous by the scientific M.M. Gratiolet and Cloez, as appears by the reports of the Academy of Science have shown by experiments that they se the North American Review in a notice crete a deadly poison. They innoculated small birds with the milky fluid contained in the dorsal and parotid pustulus of thi animal, and found that they died at the genus by themselves. The same type of end of five or six minutes. Even when courred without convulsions, and all ex hibited marked signs of apoplexy.

## SCIENTIFIC ORGAN.

VENTILATION-FROM FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

Q What is ventilation?

A. The renewal of fresh air-a continual change of air.

Q Is the ar in a room in perpetual mot on as the air abroad is?

A. Yes; there are always two currents of air in the room we occupy; one of hot air flowing out of the room, and another

Q How do you know that there are these two cu rents of air in every occu-

A. If I hold a lighted candle near the crevice at the top of the door, the flame will be blown outward, toward the hall. but if I hold the candle at the bottom of

at the top of the door?

A. Because the air of the room being heated, and consequently rare fied, ascends; and floating about the upper part of the room, some of it escapes through the crev ice at the top of the door, producing a cur

O Why would the flame be blown in ward into the room, if the candle be held at the bottom of the door?

A Because a partial vacuum is made warm air of the room has ascended to the

Q. What is meant by a 'partial vacu-A. A vacuum means a place from near the floor.

Q. And how is the vacuum filled un

to is filled up by colder air, which rushes, crevices, into the room Q Give me an illustration.

A If I dip a pail into a pond and fill filled up by the water around.

Q Show how this illustration applies. A. The heated air, which ascends from the bottom of a room, is as much taken away as the water in the pail; and, as the void was instantly supplied by other water in the pand, so the void of air is supplied of the air around.

Q. Why is a room, even without a fire A. Because the air in a room is not subject to much change, and soon becomes

Q Why do we generally feel colder out

of doors than in doors? A. Because the Air, which surrounds us, is always changing; and as fast acontact with our body. another colder portion surrounds us, to absorb more heat. Q Why is there a strong draught

A Because the air in the room we oc cupy is warmer than the air in the hall causes a draught.

Q Why is there a strong draught under the door, and through the crevice on each s de? A. Because cold air rushes from the

hall, to supply the void in the room. young may best be influenced by personal caused by the escape of warm air up the chimney, &c. Q. Why is there always a draught

through the window crevices? A. Because the external air, being co'd er than the air of the room we occupy, rushes through the window crevices to supply the deficiency caused by the escape of

warm air up the chimney. &c. Q It you open the lower sash of a window, there is more draught than if you

A. If the lower sash be open, cold exwho have accomplished great things, have ternal air will rush freely into the room their general habits, and strictly punctual and cause a great draught inward; but if the upper sush be open, the heated air Q. By which means is a room better ventilated -- by opening the upper or the lower sash? A. A room is better ventilated by open

ing the upper sash; because the hot. vi tiated ar, which always ascends toward the ceiling. can escupe more easily.

Q By which means is a hot room more mi kly cooled-by opening the upper or

he lower sash? A. A hot room is cooled more quickly y opening the lower sash; because the cold air can enter more freely at the lower part of the room than at the upper. Q. Which is the hottest place in a church chapel or theatre ?

A. The gallery.

Q Why is the gallery of all public places hotter than the lower parts of the

A. Because the heated air of the bild ing ascends; and all the cold air. which can enter through the doors and windows. keeps to the floor till it has become heated Q Why is the gallery of a church or

theatre hotter than the aisle or pit? A. Because the hot air ascends from the bottom to the top of the building: while cold air flows to the bottom from the doors and windows.

Q How are mines ventilated? A. The mine is furnished with two shafts or flues. These flues are so ar ranged, that air forced down one, shall traverse the whole extent of the mine before it escapes by the other. By keeping up a fire in one of these shafts, the air irarefied or expanded within, causing an ascending current, carrying with it all the noxious gases, and rendering the air pure. Q What effect is produced upon air by

rarefaction? A. It is made lighter and ascends through colder strata; as a cork, put at the bottom of a basin of water, rises to the

Q. Prove that rarefied air ascends. A. When a boy sets fire to the cotton or sponge of his balloon, the flame heats the air. which becomes so light, that it as

cends, and carries the balloon with it. Q Why should stoves be fixed as near the floor of a room as possible? A. In order that the air in the lower

part of the room may be heated by the Q. Would not the air in the lower part of a room be heated equally well if the stoves were more elevated?

A. No; the heat of a fire has very little effect upon the air below the level of the grate; and therefore, every grate should be us near the floor as possible.

Q. Our feet are very frequently cold when we sit close by a good fire: explain the reason of this

A. As the fire consumes the air which passes over it. cold air rushes through the crevices of the doors and windows. along the floor of the room, to supply the defi ciency; and these currents of cold air. rushing constantly over our feet, apprive them of their warmth

## FARMER'S ORGAN.

ADVANTAGES OF UNDER DRAINING.

The advantages of under draining are

many and important. 1. It entirely prevents drought. 2 It furnishes an increased supply of

atmospher c fertilizers. 3 It warms the lower portions of the

4 It hastens the decomposition of roots in town.' and other organic matter.

nutritious matters among those parts of soil traversed by roots.

8. It causes the poisonous excrementi tious matter of plants to be carried o

of the reach of their roots. 9. It prevents grasses from running out

10 It enables us to deepen the surface By removing excess of water-

11. It renders soils earlier in the spring 12 It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter

13. It allows us to work sooner after rains. 14. It keeps off the effects of cold

weather longer in the fall. 15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other organic acids, which induce the growth of sorrel and similar weeds.

16. It hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and the finer comminution of the he had best make it as good as possible. earthy parts of the soil.

17. It prevents, in a great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent had it mended. abstraction of heat from the soil.

18. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, etc., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere to be deposited among the absorbent parts of soil, and given up to the necessities of plants.

19 It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands ....

1. Under-draining prevents drought because it gives a better circulation of air in the soil; (it does so by making it more open) There is always the same amount of water in and about the surface of the earth. In winter there is more in the soil than in summer, while in summer, that which has been dried out of the soil exists | the sorrowing. in the atmo phere in the form of a vapor It is held in the vapory form by heat. which acts as braces to keep it distended When vapor comes in contact with sub stances sufficiently colder than itself, it should be are the sure support of virtue gives up its heat,—thus losing its braces contracts, and becomes liquid water.

This may be observed in hundreds of common operations. It is well known that a cold pitcher, in summer, robs the vapor in the atmosphere of its heat, and causes it to be deposited on its own surface. It looks as though the pitcher were sweating, but the water all

through the sides of the pitcher. If we breathe on a knife blade, it condenses in the same manner the moisture of the breath, and becomes covered with a film of water.

Stone houses are damp in summer, be cause the inner surfaces of the walls being cooler than the atmosphere, cause its moisture to be deposited in the manner de scribed. By leaving a space, however, between the walls and the plaster, this moisture is prevented from being troublesome. Nearly every night in the summer sea

the atmosphere in the form of dew. A cabbage, which at night is very cold. condenses water to the amount of a gill or

son, the cold earth receives moisture from

The same operation takes place in the soil. When the air is allowed to circulate among its lower and cooler particles. they receive moisture from the same pro cess of condensation. Therefore, when, by the aid of under-drains, the lower soil

irculation of air, the deposit of atmospheric moisture will keep the soil supplied

It we wish to satisfy ourselves that this practically correct we have only to prepare two boxes of finely pulverized soil. one. five or six inches deep, and the other fifteen or twenty inches deep, and place them in the sun at mid day in summer The thinner soil will be completely dried while the deeper one, though it may have been perfectly dry at first, will soon accumulate a large amount of water on those particles which, being lower and more shelered from the san's heat than the partiles of the thin soil, are made cooler.

With the open condition of subsoil, hen, such as may be secured by underdraining, we entirely overcome drought.

#### JESTER'S ORGAN.

LEARNED ELEPHANT .- That's a werry nowing hanimal of yours,' said a c ckney entlemen to the keeper of an elephant ' Very' was the cool rejoinder.

'He performs strange tricks and hanics, day he ?' inquired the cockney, eye ng the mimal through the glass. 'Surprising,' retorted the keeper. 'we've earnt him to put money in that box you

The cockney handed the elephant a dol ar and sure enough, he took it in his ruck and placed it in a box high out of

ee away up there. Try him with a dol

'Well, that's werry hextraordinary—
'ye', truly! Now let's see him
take it out and hand it back.'

'We never learnt him that,' returned the keeper with a roguish leer, and then urned to stir up the monkeys and punch

Not BAD .- At a party the other evenng, Mis. Ann S. Stephens was told that ome English Journal had been critical ipon Fashion and Famine, because Liecester, one of its leading characters lacked nationaty, being drawn from the English ype of rogues. 'Of course,' answered he lady, what else did they expect, as we have no villains in America that are not inported.'

CURIOUS QUERIES .- What is the depth f the deepest anxiety?

When a man looks well can he see any better? What is the distance of an object when

is the farthest from your thoughts? What is the most provoking seed in use? Mustard, for it is very apt to take one by

A facetious boy asked one of his playnates why a hardware dealer was like a oot maker. The latter somewhat puzled gave it up. 'Why,' said the other, because the one sold the unils and the ther nailed the soles.'

An eminent painter was once asked what he mixed his colors with, in order to produce so extraordinary an effect. 'I mix them with brains, sir !' was his answer

'A lawyer,' said Lord Brougham in a facetious mood, 'is a learned gentleman who re-cues your estate from your ene mies and keeps it himself.' 'I say, John, where did you get that

said John, it's an old one of yours that Misses gave me yesterday when you were 'Jack,' said one sailor to another, 'I

loafer's hat?' 'May it please your honor,

ners. That must be a very foolish, rash woman who will put tubs out of doors to

c tch soft water when it is raining hard. Dr. Franklin, in speaking of education, says. If a man em, ties his purse into

his head, no one can take it from him.' The fashionable hats called 'wide awakes' are called so because they never had any nup!

The young lady with 'speaking eyes has become quite hoarse in consequence of using them so much.

The man that 'Oh'd for a lodge in some vast wilderness' has finally paid up.

No men can avoid his own company, so

The lady whose sleep was broken has

# PROVERBIAL ORGAN.

GIFTS. Rings and other jewels are not fifts, but apologies for gifts. The only gift is a portion of thyself. Thou must olced for me. Therefore, the poet brings his poem, the shepherd his lamb, the farmer his corn, the miner a gem, the sailor coral and shells, the painter his picture. the girl a handkerchief of her own sewing. -Emerson.

I'ne Bible bears on its summit the hues of the lighest heaven, yet it is at the ame come the Bible of the poor and low ; furnishes a staff for the aged, a pillow or the wid w and the fatherless, soluce for he sick, light for the dying and balm for

Form Con Things -A Bible and newspaper in every house, a good school in every district, and a church in every neighborhood, and all appreciated as they morality, civil liberty, and pure religion.

This is a world of compensations. The rich pay for their silver ware by worrying about house breakers, while the poor find an offset for their hardships in glorious sleeps, and a freedom from dyspepsia.

Kings do with men as with pieces of comes from the atmosphere not, of course please, and we are obliged to receive them at their current, and not at their real. value.

> Good nature like the bee, collects sweetness from every herb. Ill nature. like the spider, sucks poison from honeyed Cardinal Richelieu used to say that it

out of purgatory as it would take snowballs to heat an oven. He is a wise man who learns from every one, he is powerful who governs his pas-

would take as many masses to pray souls

JUMPHREY, SEYMS & Co., Wholesions, and he is rich who is contented. Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, but made it hot bu striking.

There is in this life no blessing like af fection; it hallows, alleviates, subdues. on hand a full supply of this indispensable article for comfort and economy; five different sizes, from No 1, suitable for a small family of six or eight, up to No. 5, for stores hotels, butchers and dairymen. They are not only the best kind in use, but the prices are low. The usual Never open the door to a little vice, lest great one should enter too.

An affair of honor :- Not meddling decount made to dealers.

B. & W. HUDSON, 209 Main et becomes sufficiently open to admit of a with the affairs of other people.

ENLARGEMENT OF BUSINESS!

with water at a point easily accessible to CALHOUN STEAM PRINTING CO. (Late Calhoun Brothers)

OFFICE 26 STATE STREET,

HARTFORD, CONN.

This company, encouraged by the success which has attended the efforts of the late fi m of Calhoun Brothers to establish themselves permanently in this city, would here that they have recently enlarged their Works in order meet the demands of their constantly increasing business and for the better accommodation of their present patrens, and hope that this enterprise will, as others he etofore, neet with the approval of the public. It will be the aim of work, of their respective classes at as low rates as can possibly be afforded, without guiding our prices by those of others, or striving to crowd our work before the public by advertising to work fifteen or twenty per cent. below all other offices, or in striving to g in customers by doing their first order below cost, and make it up on the second We have thus far succeeded on the principle of fair, honorable dealing, and such shall ever be our course so long as we

conduct our business.

The facilities we possess consist of FIVE STEAM PRESSES, of the most powerful and approved construction, driven by a New Steam Engine of Twelve Horse nwer.d besides Hand Presses and Card Presses, together with every neces ary style or Type and Bordering, and are fully equal to any House in the United States, for executing our work well, with great speed, at low prices, and have no doubt but we shall give entire satisfaction to all, in every respect, who may favor us with their orders. The business of this Establishment will consist of Print

BOOKS, CERTIFICATES, NEWSPAPERS. PAMPHLETS, DRAFTS. PRICE LISTS, CHE KS, RI LABILS, do do WRAPPERS, do do BANK'BOOKS. PASS BOOKS, CIRCULARS, CLOCK BILLS, DEEDS, CONTRACTS, HAND BILLS. SHOW BILLS. BILLS OF LADING. STORE BILLS.

PROGRAMMES, and every other description of Work required by the In ventors, Manufacturers, Merchants, Business and Profes sional men of the State of Connecticut.

-ALSO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, such as Maps, Plans, Designs, Views, Blanks. &c Par ticular attention will be paid to the Engraving and Printing of Visiting and Wedding Cards.

Our Works are always open for the inspection of the public, who are respectfully invited to call and view CALHOUN STEAM PRINGING CO.,

tf-6 26 State Street. DRUGS MEDICINES & CHEMICALS. MCNARY & BUCK,

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NVITE THE ATTENTION OF

e Turkey Opium, e Turkey Rhuoarb, Eng. Chamomile Flowers, Irish Moss, Bermuda Arrow Root. Ruesia Isinglass, Alexandria Senna, Cold Present Castor Oil, Jamaica Ginger Root, Calabria Licorice, Cooper's do American do &c. &c.

HERBS, EXTRACTS, CHEMICALS, &c. HERBS, EXTRACTS, CHEMICALS, &c.

Shakers' Herbs and Extracts, English Confret of Senna
do. Bine Pull, Titden's Inspissated Extracts, prepared in
vacuo of Comi Vac. Taraxici Hyoscyamus, &c.; Cinchonine, Vaierianate of Quinine. Sulphate and lodide of
Manganese. Coteyldon, Umbilious. Kousso, and all the
modern Chemicais and Alkaloida of t.e most celebrated
manufacturers, Morson, Merck, Bailey, Powers and
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Il kinds, Congress Spring Water, Patent Medicines, &c.

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Silver and Gum Elastic Catch ters. Bougies, Pocket asses of Instruments, Pocket Cases of Vials, from 6 to 24 vials; Evans' Gum and Thumb Lancets. Trocars, Vaccinna ting Instruments, Benford's Oesterrical Forceps. Denman's do do. straight, curved and guarded Bistouries, Enameled Speculums, Ricord's German Silver Vagina Speculums, Scissors. Setion Tapes, Inflated Pessaries. a new rticle; Theirjs Pocket Self Injecting Sy inges, Muw's Enema Apparatus, Breast Pumps India Rubber Nipples and Shieds, Nursing Breast Tonsil Instruments, Probangs. Tongue Spatulas, &c.; also, Laced Stockings and Knee Caps.

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Lawrence Figlish with and Friction Gloves and Straps, for ladies and gentlemen: Cologue Flasks, Wicker, Turk ish Towels, Pinaud's Almond Soap, Low's Brown Windsor and Honey Soaps, Cleaver's Musk Scented Soap, Taylor's Cry-taline Wash Balls, Glenn's Verbena Water, ivory and horn Tooth Brushes. Hair and Nail Brushes, with sheil pearl ivory, Buffalo, rosewo-d and satinwood backs, of clegant patterns of Englis and French make; Whisker Brushes, with mirrors attached; Infants' Hair Brushes, Powder Puffs and Boxes, of aiabaster, porcelain, cut glass, rosewood and paper, in great variet; Rogers' English Srops, Emerson's and Taylor's American do, Lubin's Extracts, comprising some 24 kinds; Bazm's do., Patey's English do., Fumisating Pastilles for Brouchitis, Court Plaster, to logned Labels, Hair Oil Labels, German Cologue Water, of new importation; with many other Toiette and Fancy Goods. TOILETTE ARTICLES

Water, of new importation; with many other Tokette and Fancy Goods.

All articles will be warranted as represented, and any article sold by us not answering the description may be returned and the money will be cheerfully refunded. Orders from the country will receive our best attention. Prescriptions dispoused at all hours of the day and night, by full experienced pharmacopolus.

Trusses and Supporters of approved kinds, fitted and warranted in all cases.

warranted in all cases.

McNARY & BUCK.

No. 18 State st., sign of the "Good Samaritan.
oct 13 3w5 VATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.—Grateful for the past
very liberal patronage bestowed upon us by our
numerous customers we would return our acknowledgements for past favors, and also inform them that we continue to keep on hand an extens ve assortment of all kinds
or goods in our line, of the latest and best qualities.
WATCHES—We keep on hand an assortment of some
two hundred Watches of various kinds, receiving them
direct from our agent every few weeks. Among our
assortment are some of the best and most accurate
time pieces in market, together with a large stock of
the more medium priced ones, all of which we are sell
ing very low, as our large and increasing sales for
some years past would indicate. Don't fail to exam
them.

JEW ELRY—in this department our assortment cannot be
equalled by any other in the State—the qualities are

them.

JEW E: RY—in this department our assortment cannot be equalled by any other in the State—the qualities are fine—the styles new and the prices low.

SI: VER WARE—We think we can present the greatest inducements in this branch of our business, of any other dealers, having some of the most beautiful and desirable styles of ziver Ware in the country, made exclusively of Dollars, and in the most durable man ner. Having been so many years manufacturing Sil ver Ware for the wholesale trade, and for various markets, we know what will meet the wants of the public, as our extensive sales for many years past abundantly show. Our assortment is very extensive, presenting a beautiful variety to select from, while our prices are low: and we cordially invite all in want of good Silver Ware, to examine ours.

TEA SETS—Sold Silver Tea Sets. Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, &c., constantly on hand and made to order at short notice at much less prices than they can be procured in New York; we give our customers great bargains in these goods. Also, PLATED GOOD—Boing manufacturers of these Goods, which are by common consent the best styles and qualities in market, we are giving our customers satisfactory bargains. Our Plated Goods have always given the most perfect satisfaction; are growing in favor with purchasers, and the demand for them constantly increasing. We are persuaded that all will find it for their interest to examine them

SPECTACLES, &c.—An extensive assortment of Gold Spectacles, of fine qualities if the Gold Pencils and Penholders in great variety, with some of the most splendid Gold Pens to be found in any market. These, with a great variety of other goods we are selling at low prices.

We particulally request purchasers to call and examine our extensive assortment of fine Goods before making their selections. We shall sell you the Right Goods at the Right Prices

Right Prices
WATCH REPAIRING—Done in the best manner, at the lowest prices, and warranted

WM ROGERS & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers, No. 4 State st., sign of the

'Red Watch' - ct 21

6

OROCERIES PROVISIONS FRUIT ROUGERIES PROVISIONS. FROIT

&c.—The subscribers having taken the store on the corner of North Main and Trumbull streets, would respectfully inform the public generally that it is their intention to keep the most choice and desirable goods in the above line to be found in the mar et, which they pledge themselves to dispose of at reasonable prices. Large sales and small profits." being our motto, we respectfully invite the attention of the purchasing community. Goods delivered in any part of the city, free of charge, and warranted as represented, or the money will be refunded.

B. HASKELL & CO., he money will be refunded.

B. HASKELL & CO.,

tf—30 corner North Main and Trumbuil streets.

UMPHREY, SETTIMES & Co., WHORE-sile and Retail Dealers in choice Tea. Coffee, Sugar, Fruit, &c. A general assortment of Family Groceries of first quality, for sale on the most accommodating terms. Also, Manufacturers of Soap and t andles. No. 124 Main street, first door south of Centre Church. Cash paid for Tallow on delivery at their Soap and Candle Factory, 44 Mill street. DEFRIGERATORS.—We have now

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent never

before known of any Medicine. INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES. JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Chestmut street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your Cherkette Pills, that I have found them a better family medicine for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them and coincide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual but safe and pleasant to be taken, qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. Ayer-Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listle-sness, languor, loss of appetite, and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which cure, and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing." JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:

"Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. II., writes:

"Having used your Cathartic Pills in my practice, I certify from experience, that they are an invaluable purgative. In case- of disordered functions of the liver causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe, qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your Cherry Pectoral as the best Cough medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no wise interior to that administration of the perfect of the property of the perfect of the public as the first part of the perfect of the public as the first perfect of the perfect of the public as the first perfect of the perfect of the

best Cough medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that administration. Mc., Nov. 25, 1853.

"OR. J. C. Aver-Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scroula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this mathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain: at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly baid all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

"ARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker fi

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."
CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Bo-ton, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try, but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had troubled him for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world, and I am free to say so."

You make the best medicine in the world, and I am free to say so.?

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. My wife was cured two years since, of a severe and dangerous cough, by your Cherry Pecroral, and since then has enjoyed periect health. My children have several times been cured from attacks of the Induenza and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your Cathartic Pills have entirely cured me from a dyspepsia and consiveness, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed this cure is much more important, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the best Physicians which this section of the country affords, and from any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it. Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAXTER."

"Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.

LÉAVITT THAXTER."

"Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.

"Dr. J. C. Ayer—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the Cathartic Pills, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your Cathartic Pills. Yours with great respect, LUCIUS B. METCALF." . The above are all from persons who are publicly known

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass LEE & BUTLER, and Mc 11 & BUCK (Wholesale and Retail)

44 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 18 State st
9 And by Druggists generally.

CARHART'S MELO-DEONS Manufactured by CARHART & NEEDHAN, New York JOHN FANKIN, sole Agen-for Hartford, Ct., at Wholesale and

5 "2 Setts Reeus, 2 Seps, \$100.
6 " " \$200.
7 " " \$250.
Second Hand Instruments at \$10, \$15, \$25, \$50.
GREAT CAUTION.—Every Melodeon made by them has on it a Silver Plate, engraved Carhart & Needham. N. Y. The demand for their Instruments are so great that several manufacturers have offered theirs for a Carhart Melodeon.

N. F.—I have just learned from the best authority, that The demand for their Instruments are so great that several manufacturers have offered theirs for a Carhart Meiodeon. N. B. — I have just learned from the best authority that some manufacturers have bought one or two as a pattern to work by, and have taken off the original plate and put on their own to gain reputation. Therefore, if you want a genuine Melodeon, the most sure way to obtain one is to get it of a duly authorized Agent. I keep from 25 to 30 Melodeons, manufactured by George A. Prince & to., if. J. Potter, and Carhart & Needham, of which I want custom ers who think of buying, to be sure that they are getting a first rate one, as a first rate one don't cost any more than a common one. Also, the largest and best stock of Musical goods in this State can be examined at this Great Musical Depot, 65 State street, Hartford Music Store.

Sign of the "Golden Melodeon and Big Gold Pen." aug 11 tf—32 JOHN FARRIS, Proprietor.

51 STATE STREET. 51 A NEW ICE CREAM AND REFRESH-A MENT SALOON, has just been opened at No. 51 State Street, where may be found at all times of the day and

The ORIGINAL COLD HOP BEER, which is a favorite articles in our line. Persons from the country will find th convenient place to obtain their meals Parties and wed ICE CREAM, FRUIT, AND ALL KINDS OF CAKE.

SODA FROM FOUNTAIN OR BOTTLES.

ICE CREAM, FRUIT, AND ALL KINDS OF CARE, At short notice and on reasonable terms.

We have on hand at all times the cetebrated "Fish's Italian Rheumatic Plaster," which stands unrivalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Lameness in the Side, Back or Limbs, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

Hibbard's Pills and "alve constantly on hand.

We hope by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. Please give us a call.

W. H CADWELL,

22—3m (late Cadwell & Fish.) 51 state st.

AGUERREOTYPES-FOR FIFTY AGUERREOTY PES—FOR FIFTY CENTS.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Hartford and vicinity that his Daguerrean Gallery is still open for the reception of visitors, on the corner of Main and Asylum streets, where he has been located for the instellar business. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage received, and by close attention to his business, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Beautiful and c-rrectlikenesses executed every day without regard to weather, by a new and valua lechemic i accelerating process He has superior instruments and an advantage over other operators by possessing an excellent Sky-light, together with a fine north light, the only one of the kind in the city.

mis pictures are an enamented with the purest gold, and will not, like the work of ordinary operators, tade by time or exposure. All can be supplied with likenesses that cannot be beat at the low price of 50 cents, at No 1804 Main & 2 Asylumst.

50—tf W.H. CHASE TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFAC. TURERS-CALHOUN STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.
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