



POET'S ORGAN. MY MOTHER'S BIBLE.

By GEORGE P. MORRIS. From it to me my heart. For many generations past, Here is our family tree; My mother's hand this Bible clasped; She dying gave it me.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

By G. LINNARD BANKS. I live for those who love me. Whose hearts are kind and true; For the heaven that smiles above me, And waits my every need.

THE SMOKER.

John! quick! corrosive sublimate! Chalice of time provide! And burn pavilions on smoking dish, And vinegar beside!

MASSACHUSETTS.

The south land hath its hills of cane, The partridge boasts its heavy grain, And sunset's radiant gates unfold On crowded markets and sands of gold.

TO DAY AND TO-MORROW.

High hopes that burn'd like Stars sublime, Go down! the lights of Freedom; And true hearts perish in the time We bitterlest need 'em!

HISTORICAL ORGAN. Three Visits to the Hotel des Invalides, 1795-1806-1840.

On the 9th of May, 1795, the soldiers of the Hotel des Invalides 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.

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.

'Under what marshal did you serve?' 'Sire, under Monsieur de Tallard.' 'Messieurs de Tallard and de Marsin, said the monarch, turning to Louisvauis, can reckon a sufficient number of glorious days to efface the memory of that one. Even the sun is not without a spot.'

'Once more Louis looked around, and asked in a loud voice: 'Well, my children, are ye happy here?' 'Ah! sire,' replied Maurice, 'your majesty's goodness leaves us nothing to wish for.'

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 no 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 successors what stout hearts and willing hands can do.'

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, Happ, and a page. After enjoying a brisk gallop through the Bois de Boulogne, he drew up at the gate at Maillot, and dismissed his attendants, with the exception of Rapp, who followed him into the avenue of Neuilly. Galloping by

the spot where the triumphal arch was then beginning to rise from its foundations, they reached the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees, and proceeded toward the Hotel des Invalides. There Napoleon stopped and gazed at the splendid sun, glowing in the west.

'Here he comes,' cried Jerome. The Emperor looked with some curiosity at this wild boy for whose youth allowance was to be paid, and saw to his astonishment an invalid of some sixty years old, with two wooden legs, but one eye, and a frightful scathed face, advancing toward them as if in his infirmities would permit Jerome began to reproach him with being so fat and so fatigued.

'Yes, colonel,' replied he, 'my father Maurice and I have been waiting for my trust son. He knows well that his grandfather requires the support of his arms to reach the dormitory, as one of mine is—' Here he shook his empty sleeve.

'You are a brave fellow!' said the Emperor, 'and your son has done wrong, but how came your father?' he continued, as they walked along, 'to remain so late out!'

'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 colonel orders you, or else the end of your politeness will be, that you'll have a fine cold to-morrow. And then this Cyrien is not coming yet.'

'What battles have you been in, my friend?' 'At Fontenoy, colonel, at Lamfedi, at Rosbach, at Berghen, and at Friedberg. It was in the last battle I lost my arm. I came here in the year 1768, in the time of Louis XV.'

much younger than you, I am your father, 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. With a stern look, he said to his aid-de-camp, in an under tone, 'You should have had patience to wait.'

'Well, well,' said Jerome, 'that was thoughtful of you, my boy, but mean time we should have been badly off but for the kindness of his noble colonel, who has made your grandfather lean on him.'

'That was already in Bonaparte's time,' remarked Maurice. 'Grandfather,' replied Cyrien, 'please to say the Emperor Napoleon the Great; that is his proper title.'

'In the time of his late majesty, Louis XIV.' 'Ah, grandfather,' interrupted Cyrien, 'impatiently, we're tired of hearing about that monarch of the old regime who used to go to war in a flowing wig and silk stockings! He's not to be mentioned in the same way with the Emperor who dresses and lives like one of ourselves. Is it not so, colonel?'

'And those who speak disrespectfully of him,' said Napoleon, 'did wrong.—Here at all events, the memory of Louis XIV. ought to be venerated.'

'You're the Emperor, colonel!' cried the two old men. 'Yes, my children,' replied Napoleon, 'kindly holding each an arm, in order to prevent them from kneeling, 'although

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STATISTICAL ORGAN.

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 of September of this year, has been about \$36,000,000.

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

Table with 2 columns: Year (1851, 1852, 1853, 1854) and Value (\$6,783,216, 9,584,591, 11,668,731, 14,194,646).

Commercial Losses. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon on National disasters, says 4000 American vessels, including those on the lakes and rivers, have been lost. This is no minister's calculation, who is not expected to know anything of such matters, but has been computed by those who are expected to feel these losses most severely.

Curious English Statistics. It appears by the returns, that there are in England 3,891,271 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, 30-35, 40-45, 45-50, 50-55, 55-60, 60-65, 65-70, 70-75, 75-80, 80-85, 85-90, 90-95, 95-100, the number of widows exceeds the number of widowers.

Valuation of Boston, 1854. The assessed valuation of Boston this year, is \$225,000,000, a gain of nineteen 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.

Churches in San Francisco. They are really a church power in San Francisco. They have now several large brick churches already erected, or in process of building, viz.: The First Congregational Church cost \$200,000; the Catholic Cathedral cost \$200,000; the Jewish Synagogue cost 40,000 dollars; Calvary Presbyterian Church (Dr. Scott's) cost 60,000 dollars; two Baptist churches, say 100,000 dollars; besides some six or eight wooden buildings, fine and commodious, and every way comfortable and convenient for large congregations.

There are at present 197 primary schools in the city of Boston, 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 342,488 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 boring of the Artesian well in Charleston, South Carolina, is still going on. One thousand two hundred feet of tubing have already been let down.

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.

Drunkennes. This week a man by the name of John Shea was taken before Justice Hall for inebriating 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 convict him.

AN UNRIVALED OPPORTUNITY
Is offered to a steady, industrious and enterprising man, to engage in canvassing for this paper.

LECTURERS.—Those of our friends who may be in want of lecturers to present the claims of Temperance or the American Question, can be supplied by addressing this office.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Mr. Douglas, id et genus omne, who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, justify their extraordinary conduct...

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 binding, must have been passed by Congress.

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.

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

THE CLEBURY.

No class of men can better appreciate the holy and important mission of the temperance cause than clergymen. They know what an auxiliary temperance is to the profanation of the Sabbath—to ignorance, profanity, irreligion, and in fact to the whole family of vices.

Why not?—It is stated, says an exchange, that before the Atlantic left, each officer was provided with two cases of Colt's revolvers, with instructions that if another Arctic calamity, with its heartless 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.

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 prevent the explosion of our national confederacy.

The Nebraska scheme is consummated, and patent North. From Sandy Hook to Etawah, and from the Canada line to the Potomac, the popular voice thundered its anathema.

The last we heard of Mr. Cass, he was at a Western meeting, endeavoring to demonstrate that his notions of popular sovereignty, and his vote upon the Nebraska bill, were not inconsistent with the inter-ests of freedom.

EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

Mr. E. D. Thayer, of Worcester, Mass., and President of this association, addressed the citizens of this city last Saturday and future prospects of the Emigrant Aid Society, which was listened to by an intelligent and attentive audience.

Messrs. D. F. Robinson, Francis Parsons, Albert Day and T. T. Fisher were appointed a committee to cooperate 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 a great deal more outraged by the keeping of a demijohn of liquor, than by all the search-warrants in Christendom.

CUTTING DOWN.

The New York Tribune and the New York Sun have each, in consequence of the high price of labor and paper, been reduced in size. Newspaper competition has brought down newspaper subscription at or below the actual cost of labor and material.

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 the 'critter' that the real contemner of our laws might have the most ample justice done him.

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 monetary neuralgia.

'An ounce of prevention,' says the proverb, 'is worth a pound of cure.' Nothing could be more applicable to the present condition of the temperance cause in Connecticut.

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

PRACTICAL MAINE LAW ARGUMENTS.

There have been several agricultural fairs in this State the present autumn. In New Haven, where the Maine Law has met with a powerful opposition, the State Agricultural Fair was held.

Notwithstanding the stand hundreds of other strong witnesses in favor of the law, there is a powerful, determined and well-disciplined body, who are resolved upon its repeal. If the friends of religion, the Sabbath, education, of morals, and of the poor, wish to preserve this law from the Vandal influence of its opponents, they must commence their work at once, and in good earnest.

OUR CAUSE IN SIMSBURY.

Mr. Shepherd, Justice of the Peace for this town, in private conversation with him the other day, in regard to the favorable influence of the Maine Law upon the character of the people, remarked, that he had attended every town meeting in that town for the last forty years—that at every meeting previously to the last, on the 3d inst., there had been cases of drunkenness and profanity, and not unfrequently circumstances had transpired of quite an unpleasant character.

WOMEN.

Who are suffered more from ravages of intemperance than women? In former days they were first and foremost in the great work of temperance reformation. Later they were a somewhat shy of our conventions.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

What parent that has followed the example of the premature and inglorious grave of a drunkard, would not joyfully contribute hundreds and thousands of dollars to call the unfortunate victim back to life, sobriety and respectability?

MR. WEBSTER said that 'there is an imperative necessity for reforming the Naturalization laws of the United States.'

HARTFORD COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Hartford County Temperance Society, was held in the Vestry of the Congregational Church at Farmington, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1854.

Secretary's Annual Report read accepted (see abstract in another column.) Business Committee were instructed to nominate officers to the society for the ensuing year.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. F. Williams. Business committee reported on officers as 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.

The Report was adopted. The Treasurer's Annual report was read and accepted.

Resolved, That it is expedient that monthly meetings should be regularly and fully attended in every County in the State.

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 of intoxication, imposition of fines, seizure of property, and anything of general interest to the cause, and that said committees be requested to forward their reports monthly to the County Secretaries 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 appointed a committee to present at the next County meeting, a perfected plan of operations connected with our County Society, to secure the proper enforcement of the law throughout the County.

Adjoined to meet at the call of the Secretary. T. H. L. TALCOTT, 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 Executive Committee have employed Dr. C. Brown as Agent, with instructions to secure the funds needed for the operations of the Society.

The account of the Secretary is as follows: Hartford Co. Temperance Society in account with the Secretary. De. To balance due the Sec. Oct. 19th, 1853. \$19.85 To travelling expenses for the year ending, Oct. 17, 1854. 16.52 To printing during the year. 3.73 To postage and stationary. 8.83 Amount of Dr. \$43.93 Cr. By cash from Treasurer during the year. 0.00 By cash from a friend, Feb. 15th, 1854. 5.00 Amount of Cr. for the year. \$50.00 Balance due the Secretary, Oct. 18th, 1854. \$38.93 Respectfully submitted, T. H. L. TALCOTT, Sec. Glastenbury, Oct. 18th, 1854.

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

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, Ohio and Indiana, by making out that the victory was not a whig victory. Cold comfort that.

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:

To whom odious? To the money making liquor dealers. To whom ridiculous? 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, or a fat job, out of the movement.

Whose rights? Why, the imaginary rights of the liquor vending class. It invades no man's rights. The dealers have so long been permitted to prey upon community that they feel they have a prescriptive right to poison and plunder ad libitum. Whose liberty? It only invades the rum-seller's imagination.

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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 subtle antagonist.

TO BLEACH STRAW.—Straw may be bleached 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 dissolved in water.

TO CLEAN A TANNED SKIN.—Take some urine 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 whitening is an effectual remedy against the effects of the sting of a bee or wasp. The whitening must be moistened with a little 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.—Add two drachms of diluted sulphuric acid to one drachm of tincture of myrrh, and four 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 this way.

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 President 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 of the electors in regard to supporting or opposing it, the number of temperance papers circulated, lectures delivered and temperance tracts distributed, the past season, and such general information as cannot fail to be both useful and interesting.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We want our friends in every town in the State to send us communications showing the actual workings of the Maine Law, the wants and prospects of the cause, and such facts as will enable us to place before our readers a daguerre typed view of Connecticut upon the questions advocated by this paper.

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

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LADIES' ORGAN.

FLOWERS.—The cultivated of these vegetable pets, is one of the great luxuries of civilized life. It develops a love of the beautiful, refines the taste, harmonises the passions, and stimulates into activity the higher and better impulses of our nature.

Flowers.—The cultivated of these vegetable pets, is one of the great luxuries of civilized life. It develops a love of the beautiful, refines the taste, harmonises the passions, and stimulates into activity the higher 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 cold season of the year. The following advice may not be out of place: Those having Carnation layers should at this season of autumn protect them from heavy rains, frosts, and cutting winds; Chrysanthemums should now be removed into pots and placed in a warm situation for winter.

will now require taking up. Choose a dry, windy day for the purpose; shake the soil carefully from the roots, and place them in an airy spot till perfectly dry. In winter they should be placed in dry sand, to prevent their rotting, and be well secured from frost. Ranunculus 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 of 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 re-potted, 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.

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EVERYBODY'S ORGAN.

How They Read the Newspapers—It is a proof of the great variety of human development...

The Beecher Family—The following passage occurs in the next number of the North American Review...

The Beecher family almost constitute a genus by themselves. The same type of mind and style is reproduced...

Diversity of Races—Bayard Taylor in his new volume of travels states that in the great temple of Abu-Sambel...

The Sun—Sir David Brewster makes the following remarks relative to the structure of the sun...

Education—Above all children must not be taught too much nor too soon. Knowledge is sometimes a hurtful burden...

Punctuality—The importance of punctuality will not be denied, especially by those who have suffered through lack of it...

A Musical Cat—The Boston Journal relates the following—There is a family residing at South Boston who have a cat which is exceedingly fond of music...

Singular Facts—A surgeon in the United States army recently desired to know the most common cause of eunuchism...

Poison of the Toad—It is an ancient and still common opinion that the toad possesses a subtle venom...

Scientific Organ—Ventilation—From familiar science. Q. What is ventilation? A. The renewal of fresh air...

Farmer's Organ—The advantages of underdraining are many and important. 1. It entirely prevents drought...

Proverbial Organ—Gifts—Rings and other jewels are not gifts, but apologies for gifts. The only gift is a portion of yourself...

Proverbial Organ—The Bible bears on its summit the hues of the highest heaven, yet it is at the same time the book of the poor and low...

Proverbial Organ—Good nature like the bee, collects sweetness from every herb. Its nature, like the spider, sucks poison from honeyed flowers...

Proverbial Organ—There is in this life no blessing like affection; it hallow, alleviates, subdues. Never open the door to a little vice, lest a great one enter too...

Enlargement of Business! CALHOUN STEAMPRINTING CO. OFFICE 26 STATE STREET.

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Jester's Organ—Learned Elephant—That's a werry knowing animal of yours! Said a ckeiny gentleman to the keeper of an elephant...

Curious Queries—What is the depth of the deepest anxiety? What is the distance of an object when it is the farthest from your thoughts?

Druggists' Organ—Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Are curing the sick to an extent never before known of any medicine.

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