The Voice of Industry.

LIBERTY, ORDER AND JUSTICE IN INDUSTRY WILL INSURE UNIVERSAL WEALTH, KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL HARMONY.

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MISCELLANY.

SONNET.

She took the veil—'twas at the vesper hour,
When day was gently melting into night,
When earth's fair features fade from human sight,
'Twas then she took the veil—farewell her bower,
Farewell home, friends—as some transplanted flower
In a lone vase pines for the garden bright,
So she is reft from every dear delight.—
Shut from Love's sunshine, Joy's refreshing shower,
She took the veil, nor did she shake, nor blench—
She saw not him who fixed his glaring eye,
Upon her every motion anxiously;
Silent awhile he stood—she took the veil!
Then loud he cried, "Policeman, here's a wench
Shoplifting, take the customer to jail." *Punch.*

From Jerrolds's Shilling Magazine.

"THE WORKS" OF JOHN IRONSHAFT.

BY SILVERPEN.

The Village Doctor was dead. The snow lay thick upon his solitary grave; and the Christmas berries waved to and fro above it, in the chill December wind.

He had been buried three days and this was now the Sabbath morning. The hoar frost, like the breath of nature, hung as a curtain round the distant wold; but here, in the very heart of Staffordshire coal-pits, blast-furnaces, and forges, the vapor cleared off, and the insatiable flames from a hundred sweltering hearths, rose up and hastened on the misty dawn. There was no one yet abroad in the narrow lanes and huddled streets except some night feeder of the furnaces from his weary watch, or a milkman to his cow-sheds, and no unshuttered windows except one, and in this upon the narrow casement panes, flickered the bright glow of an ample fire. The cottage where this social comfort seemed within was more decent looking, though scarcely larger, than the squalid tenements around. As the house joined others close upon the pathway of the narrow street, a man was seen sitting at a small, round, well-polished mahogany table with a few well-used books, an ink-horn, some papers, and an extinguished candle before him, and already, though little more than six o'clock, shaved and dressed, a warm substantial outer coat and Sunday hat lying on a chair hard by, as if a day's journey were presently before him. He was a man of giant frame and stature, iron-handed, iron-limbed, with a front that might look a despot in the face, and quail the vicious power of hierarchies and kings. He could, he would, he dared; even now, rough-handed giant as he was, he was forging a mighty weapon by ink-horn and goose-quill, to thrust into the bloated side of all-besotted power, and show the generations their might from LABOR, and their right from NATURE. This man was fitly named John Ironshaft; and every man from forge to mine knew clear-headed, self-taught, fearless, outspoken John; for Nature had made him their king, their counsellor, their priest! He stood up foremost in an unconscious democracy of black-handed labor.

The kettle was already on the bright hob, for the kitchen, though small, was very clean and substantially furnished, when just as the wainscot clock struck seven, an elderly, decent woman came down the small stair case, laid the neat breakfast table, made the coffee, and John after pushing aside his writing-table and locking up his papers, sat down to breakfast,—though he made a hearty meal, for John was hearty every way, he sat in deep abstraction all the time, and this his house-keeper made no attempt to interrupt; but after feeding with their usual saucer of milk the little brisk wiry terrier and old black cat upon the hearth-rug, she took up her spectacles and Bible. As soon however as he had finished, John put on his coat and hat, took a stout stick from the corner by the clock, whistled to his dog, and merely saying he should be back by nightfall, went on his way.

The housekeeper closed her book, and took off her spectacles, [illegible] poured out and well sweetened a comforting cup of coffee.

"Well, I wonder where he's gone," said she at last,—"to see the old Doctor's grave I dare-to-say. Ah! I am sorry he's dead. His last box of pills—he gave'em, bless his heart,—did me uncommon good."

John set forth as a man who has a long way before him; his rapid steps almost kept pace with the swiftness of his crisp-eared little dog, which neverless had time here and there to take small diversions in the drifts of snow, and come back hot and breathless, and with lolling tongue. By-and-by forge and mine were left far rearward, and the country began to show undulating swells, and a wide stretch of primitive forest land, then at intervals substantial homesteads, broad fallows, if not snowed over crisp with frost; ancient halls with their ivied turrets showing clearly with the back-ground of the cold, grey, morning sky, and freshets and brooks too swift to be in bondage to the sternest winter; and so, on and on—so lost in thought, as scarcely to see one of them—John Ironshaft reached a straggling out-of-the-way village. The primitive thatched church lay in solitude just upon its outskirts, and it being not yet service-time, and as yet undisturbed, he climbed the stile, and entered the burial-ground.

The old bell for service had ding-donged some time, the clerk had unlocked the doors and opened the books, and come back to the porch to look for the parson, and some chaw-bacons were spelling out the reading on the upright grave-stones, and blowing their numbed fingers, when John strode again towards the church.

Looking to see no one was near, he walked up to the clerk—"You can keep a secret, I suppose, sir," he said laconically, without other address.

"I suppose I can," spoke the clerk, somewhat nettled, and giving a lift to the collar of his black coat, "religious dooties dont corrupt the tongue, I'm thinking."

"You and I might materially differ on that point, sir," answered John, "were the matter worth conversation. But as it's not, take this sovereign, and see that the Doctor's grave is neatly levelled and trimmed, and made fit for a gravestone. See to this and be silent, and I shall be infinitely obliged. Good-day."

Gold made the clerk respectful. "I'm obleeged, sir, as our vicar says at his tithe audit The grave shall be attended to, and secrets kept into the bargain, sir, if needs be."

"I may try," said John. With this Spartan brevity of words he left the churchyard.

The grander people of the village were on their way to service. John loitered till they had passed, and then kept on till he reached a detached cottage, much dilapidated and neglected; the thick, scarlet-berried pyracanthus sweeping massively around it from porch to chimney tops, scarcely hiding broad rents in the mouldy thatch, and long want of paint on the casement frames and ledges. Yet the fair sized garden stretching on one side the house, as on the other was a yard, and two or three ruinous out-buildings, separated from the village street by a low wooden paling, had been apparently long tended with care, for even with the thick snow upon it, the smooth-kept turf peeped out here and the laurustinus bent to it with their tufts of blossom.

All looked so desolate that at first John stood irresolute as if afraid to knock, or, perhaps, thinking no one was within the house when the village postwoman came through the yard on the other side and up the street. He knew by this that the Doctor's daughter was at home, as the woman had been to deliver a letter, her last but one, for, of course, though she had passed the door thrice before, the solitary orphan's letter or letters could not be delivered, till the squire, the parson, the inn-keeper, had been previously waited upon according to their several orders of gentility.

He paced up and down till he thought the letters were read, and then going further and turning round at last towards the door, he looked in at a casement and then stopped abrubtly. He was touched with pity for the unutterable desolation before him. The fire was dying out in the wide old kitchen fire-place; the poor old Doctor's last smoked pipe lay still reared against the hob; his coat upon his empty chair; boxes and papers and medicine bottles strewn about; the eight-day clock and mahogany dining-table drawn away from the wall; and in the midst, in her poor mourning, dressed as if for church, though her bonnet lay at her feet, sat the dead man's only child. Some open letters were in her hand, but she neither looked at them nor saw John at the casement, for her head was bent down, and the heavy tears fell thick upon her sable dress.

John did not knock, but went in gently; and after speaking, sat down.

"I am sorry to find you so desolate, Miss Eleanor," he said. "I hoped good friends, kind friends, were with you in this sad time."

"I have none, John," she replied, with bitter calmness that comes of despair. "I have none, I have none, this hour has taught me I have none. Oh, John, how deceived was my poor old father."

"What says the Leicestershire squire, his brother?" asked John, drily,

"In one of these very letters come this morning, he advises me to sell the household goods and the surgery fixtures; and if these will not pay the debts and funeral expenses, he'll find me up a pound or two, perhaps, though times are very hard."

"And what, your cousin, the rector?"

"That he can do nothing, as he has been lately painting and papering the Parsonage. And, moreover, as my father, a beggar himself, chose to give medicine and advice without pay to the poor, his religious conscience necessitates him to say that I must work, and that he will, if I like, recommend me to his neighbor, Lady Crabnose, as she wants a useful and domestic companion."

"Go on," said John, bitterly; and his words were like the iron or his frame.

"It is not worth recapitulating other insults, John, nor to speak of other sordid natures that have been here to possess and purloin, as this room will show. The sorrow of the hour is enough without. Not that I fear labor, John, but the heartlessness of the world, at this hour, sickens me and bows me to the dust."

"Not the world, but the convention of it," Miss Eleanor."

"It matters not which it is, John Ironshaft, I am utterly destitute and alone: not in the selfish sense only, but of human sympathy."—And the orphan buried her face in her hands to hide her unutterable anguish.

John waited a bit till the girl was calmer. "Now, look me in the face, Eleanor," he said, in a voice that sung out each word as slow and measured as a bell, "and know I speak the truth, and that honestly. You see what a false and hollow thing this gentility is; what a vile bond upon the soul, nature has put in us. Now look at me steadily, Eleanor, in seven plain Saxon words—*Will you take me for your husband?*"

The girl looked up; the crimson blood had mantled to her hair.

"Do not think, Nell," John went on as bravely as before, "that by this I wish to take advantage of your situation. In prosperity I should have asked this plain question, only in prouder words. Now, I have come to you at your hour of desolation, with all a man's sympathy and tenderness, to ask, *if you can* set aside this hollow convention that tramples on your father's grave, and insults his child, to take this strong arm to labor for and defend you—this heart to love you tenderly as you deserve?"

"The dear old man, John, always said your heart was as noble as your mind."

"We'll let that pass, Nell, though it was he who first roused a sluggish intellect and iron will. But with regard to what I offer, do not because I come to you in this hour, think it, plain foreman of a Staffordshire forge as I am, a cheap thing. I would not at this minute make it to a duchess, nor to any other living woman than yourself; for I am as proud as a god of my might of labor. Nor for you as a toy, small delicate creature as you are, do I ask this, but that I beleive you would soften my hard nature, lovingly, assist my stern and unalterable right of will and independence, keep around me that frugality and decency which are necessary to a man like me, and by your better education, comprehend much of me that many cannot; and, what might be best, Nell, never let a principle of mine waver or be quailed by others. For these I will make no promises; they would be as bribes. Say, therefore, plain yes or no."

"John," and the girl's voice faltered very much—"with relations such as belong to me, there was a time when I should have taken this offer as an insult, and treated it with scorn. But not now, John; not either, think, because I am poor and desolate, but because I can comprehend how noble and truly great you are. Take my hand, John Ironshaft, *I am thine.*" She held forth her right hand, but covered her face with the other.

John rose and came steadily across the floor; he covered the little hand so much with his broad grasp that it was lost to view, and every fibre in his iron frame shook. "Thank you, Nell, thank you; you are a brave little woman, as I believed you. And this shall be our only covenant, Nell, though I could embrace you with my whole soul, but not till you are mine. No thought, at such a moment, shall do the old man's spirit an injustice. And now about the marriage."

"Oh, John, a long while hence."

"Next Sunday, Nell." She started and looked up into his face.

"Next Sunday, or not at all. You have no protector, you are alone, you're desolate; you have debts about you, you have relations whose very natures will force them to come to wound and to insult. Can this be and I know it? Nor will your grief be less touching for having a participator; nor will your father lie less peacefully in his grave for his child's protection."

"But what will people say?"

"What they like; I shall be as scornful as careless; as the coming time will teach us to be, whenever we do or have done justice.—Now, you'll be ready by half-past seven o'clock next Sunday morning, and I shall, with license for this church. Tell the people coming, that the debts will be paid this day week: and now, make yourself happy. Take these two sovereigns for your present need, for which I'll take your father's old Greek Lexicon; and with this you can receive them honorably, Nell. Now I shall go and break the matter to the good old Nicholses, who perhaps will let us share their Sunday dinner. And in your expectations, Nell, look for more than a plain working man's home, and you'll not be disappointed."

He knew the noble girl's nature too well to make her reiterate a promise. He pressed her hand again, and the money in it, took the poor tattered Lexicon from a little hanging shelf beside the fire-place, and whistling to his dog, departed.

The church service was begun and ended; the sun stole out upon the wintry noon; afternoon had come, and yet the neighbors found Nell upon the self-same seat where John had left her.

Arrangements were made with the parish clerk that very day, who, proud of what was intrusted to him, kept the secret pretty well, it only oozing out to his wife and a choice neighbor or two; so thus kept, the village people, who knew what sort of relations the Doctor's had been, wondered who it could be that was to pay the debts, and this wonder afforded a week's gossip to the village alehouse.

The Nicholses' small homestead joined the churchyard, and thither, at the closing hour of Saturday afternoon, Nell went. They were poor but noble creatures, and knowing much about John Ironshaft, were glad that the girl, setting aside all former notions, had accepted such a man. They therefore made what preparations for the marriage their means allowed.

The snow had melted through the week and the sun on this December morning mantled brightly over the thatched church, and made the cock upon the vane-top look bright and golden, and peeped in at windows and fell warmly on the long-aged altar stones, and laid a young face upon the mouldering velvet cushion on the pulpit ledge, and broadened out the hem of every angel's garment on the oriel panes, and coming straight from thence, widened forth in golden pathways to the graves of the forgotten dead, and glancing on the holly hedge-row, peeped down beneath, and made still more green, bright tufts of moss housed daintily from winter, and going yet onward to the solitary grave showed there the new-wrought headstone, and lastly, on from thence stayed like a welcoming host beside the homestead garden-gate, and only climbed from thence upon the cottage thatch, to lie like a happy thought around the window of the bride.

John was through that garden-gate betimes, and soon came back again with the little trembling creature, still in her mourning garments, and with head bent down weeping bitterly. For more than sorrow for her father was it? If it was, and she did John Ironshaft injustice by the merest fraction, for ever did it pass away when John, touching her hand, she looked and beheld the head-stone and the new-turfed grave. For ever did the last relic of false pride depart; and, kneeling down upon the turf, she asked a blessing on this true and noble man. Then she rose and took John's arm, firmly, proudly, and looking up into his face with a deep meaning promise in her eyes, though words uttered it not, went briskly onward with him to the church, the sun going before and broadening out a path to the very altar-stone.

It being only a black-handed forgeman that took a wife, the parson did not hurry over his breakfast or Sunday's newspaper, but getting on his cassock proceeded to work somewhere about half past ten o'clock. Looking upon the girl as an evil doer for thus mingling the funeral and marriage meats together, his words were very curt and wiry, which noticing, the clerk copied as near as possible. But John did not care a bit; his "yes" rang out like a stroke from his own forge hammer, and Nell's was as true, though not stern and loud. It being thus late, the news by this time had spread about the village like wild-fire, and people had come into their pews, and chaw-bacons gaped in at the windows, and some stood in groups in the churchyard, and whispered and said "Pride has had a fall," and that it has, been said both up at the Parsonage and Hall that the "Doctor's Latin and Greek and beggary had come to something in the daughter." But not a whit cared John; he had got Nell, and he marched into the vestry like a sea-king in battle, and signed the book.

"Good day, my girl," said the parson, when this was done; "I'm sorry for you!" and lifting up his cassock, he was about to leave.

"Stop, sir," spoke John. "Do you pity,—you who are the minister of One who taught the great doctrines of love and humility to man and woman? Do you pity because an honest man starts up to protect a forsaken woman? Do you pity because I shield a truthful nature from the arrogance of pride and wealth? Do you pity one hitherto scorned by you? Do you pity because honest labor will give honest bread? Do you pity because I lift up the desolate living from the desolate dead! If so, pity on, and see for once a woman true to nature—not to mere coat-color, or height of dwelling-house. Millions perish in disease and celibacy for want of this same truth. But not so in the time to come. Man to woman, right to labor, truth to truth, God to God—*these are the signs.*" And thus saying, John Ironshaft, almost carrying his little wife, departed.

There was a magnificent goose, and a great plum-pudding, and a damson tart, and a prime custard, all piping hot, on the table, as the Church bell went one. Divers gossips had been in through the morning to peep and pry, and retail divers kindly inuendoes fresh from the Hall, but these were nothing to that which came with the goose. That sacred bird was hardly on the table when a horse was heard to enter the yard, some one alighted, and walking in unceremoniously, showed it to be the "tender cousin," who had recommended poverty to Lady Crabnose. Having already lunched at the Hall, he looked with contempt at the sacred bird, and then sat down.

"I'm not going to stop," he said, as Nell approached him; "I am only come to tell you, girl, of my unutterable pity for your low taste, for your black ingratitude, for your disregard of human ties, and to tell you that every genteel relation of your father's has washed hands of you. And, to let you know it as a punishment, Lady Crabnose had obligingly accepted your services. Yes, eight pounds a year, tea and sugar, and only your lady, two parrots, three cats, and one dog, to attend to, and——"

"Eleanor Ironshaft," spoke John, very coolly, "this is your wedding day, and the goose is getting cold, love; sit down."

The gentlemanly cousin was irritated, he turned upon his heel, but stopped at the door, "There, recollect, I'll not even pay one of your father's debts;" and with this indignant burst of eloquence he left.

The mean and bragging heart meant to pay them not, Nell knew; she turned her brimming eyes upon her husband, and found comfort there.

Joy, softened down by sorrow for the dead, and deeper for the very calm this sorrow brought, came as the day declined. After a pleasant tea beside the blazing fire, Nell, carefully wrapped up by John, set forth with him on her way to his house. On the very threshhold of the homestead, as they bid the Nicholses good bye, John said again, "Only for a plain home, Nell;" but the Nicholses smiled, saying they were sure she would be happy.

It was seven o'clock, and the night bright and frosty. A walk of eight or nine miles seemed not long, with a road as smooth and as hard as a bowling-green, the holly hedges casting tall shadows, like green alcoves, upon the sheeny, silver-lighted roadway, and the woodlands closing it in sometimes, and making it like a forest path. At length only a hollow lay between them and the wold, when John, instead of going on, turned down a deep hedged lane.

"A nearer way to our home, John, I suppose?" said Nell; "and see, there's a dancing light,—a forge hearth, do you call it?"

"It is a hearth," added John, and that was all. As they got nearer, Nell could see that it was the light in the window of a substantial cottage, deep set in a country garden, with a small croft and orchard, and the woodlands bending round it. To Nell's surprise, John pushed aside the garden gate, then the stout cottage door, and showed a well-furnished kitchen, a glowing fire, a small round supper-table, neatly set, the dear old cat from home, her father's pet, basking on the hearth-rug, his chair, his favorite clock, and many other things. John saw the speaking face upraised to his, and said—

"Thy home, Nell, truly thine. The best I have for thee; but within it, we may be happy."

"Much, much greater than I expected, John, thank you. Dearest, thank you;" and Nell clung about him, weeping with dear joy.

[To be Continued.]

A dry goods' merchant who had, for many years, been in the habit of cheating, in various ways, his customers, upon every occasion that presented itself, and who had become so notorious as a *cheat* far and wide, so much so, that people were afraid to deal with him, found that his business was on the decline,—probably being aware of the cause, sought to redeem himself by acting more honorable. About this time, a religious reformation broke out, and our merchant was among the first who found pardoning mercy, and joined the church. At an evening prayer meeting a short time afterwards, he stated that he was aware of the wrong he had done to many of his fellow-citizens in taking advantage of them, &c., and gave public notice that he would make restitution to those whom he had injured, if they would call upon him at his store the next day. Long before the busy stir and bustle of the inhabitants had commenced in the streets, the next morning, our merchant was aroused from his slumbers, by a loud rapping at his door. He arose and demanded from the window, "What was wanted." The man informed him of his declaration the night previous, and also stated at a time named, that he had wronged him out of a certain amount of cloth, and he had called to get his pay.

"Why did you not wait until the business hours of the day," said the merchant.

"Because," replied the man, "I thought if I did, there would be such a d—l of a rush I should not get anything."—*City Crier.*

A STARTLING FACT.—Gov. Briggs, at the Temperance meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening last, stated that the report of the Committee appointed to inquire in regard to the idiots in the Commonwealth, showed that there were from 1,200 to 1,300 of that unfortunate class, and also the astounding fact that 1,100 to 1,200 of them were born of drunken parents!

IRISH INVESTMENT.—An Irishman having been told by a friend of his, that he had put his money in the stocks, said, "Well, I never had a farthing in the stocks, but I have had my legs there often enough."

WONDERFUL LOCK. The *Scientific Mechanic* has the following notice of a very wonderful lock:—"The most perfectly secure and efficient, unpickable, unbreakable, and unbustable lock ever introduced, has recently been invented and perfected by Mr. S. L. Chase, of Lockport, New York. It is susceptible of 742,000,000,000 changes of adjustment; has no accessible aperture into which gunpowder can be introduced, and could not be picked nor unlocked in seven years, even by the manufacturer thereof, with the key in his possession, unless he had locked it himsef; and as to theives, the more they should examine and investigate this lock, by indents, impressions, or otherwise, the more they would'nt know how to open it."

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES. There is probably no branch in immediate connection with agriculture, more interesting, or more truly scientific than the art of grafting. Long as this art has been known, it has recently taken an immense advance, and is yet but partially understood by the most experienced practitioners. That a small twig or even a bud or a small piece of the tender bark from one tree, inserted in the branch or stock of another, should grow to be a main branch of the tree, but bearing fruit of the shape, size, color and flavor of that of the tree from which the bud or scion was taken, is of itself a wonder, and would be incredible if it were not common.

This art is already so far advanced, that a fruit-bearing branch is grafted upon the short stump of a nursery tree, so as to constitute a perfect tree in miniature, bearing Fruit—apples, pears, peaches or plums—though less than twenty inches high. Apples partaking of different kinds—the sweet and sour flavor, for instance, in different parts or opposite sides of the same apple, may be produced by splitting longitudinally, the buds of different kinds, and uniting parts of different buds. But we know of no instance in which horticulturists have blended the properties of different kinds, though it evidently might be done without difficulty.

THE HAPPY MAN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY."

A man of no regrets,
He goes his sunny way,
Owing the past no load of debts,
The present cannot pay:
He wedded his first love,
Nor loved another since;
He sets his nobler hopes above;
He reigns in joy a prince!

A man of no regrets,
He hath no cares to vex,
No secret griefs, nor mental nets,
Nor troubles to perplex:
Forgiveness to his sin,
And help in every need,
Blessings around, and peace within,
Crown him a king indeed!

A man of no regrets,
Upon his empire free
The sun of gladness never sets,—
Then who so rich as he?
Yea, God upon my heart
Hath poured all blessings down:
Then yield to Him, with all thou art,
The homage of thy crown!

A DOUBLE OPERATION.

A few days since, a lady, elegantly dressed, entered one of the magnificent dry goods establishments, in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and desired to be suited with a cashmere shawl something worth looking at; none of your fiddle-de-dee trash, or trumpery knick-knacks, but an article up to concert pitch, and soaring to at least $400. This was at last accomplished, when the lady gave her name, and saying she was then staying for a brief season with her relative, the charming wife of a celebrated dentist, ordered it to be brought by one of the clerks to the M. D's, forthwith. In the meantime, the lady started off to the dentist's, and having introduced herself, informed that enlightened operator that she had a dear brother who was a martyr to the tooth-ache—that he held the "forceps" in unutterable dread—that he invariably swooned at the bare intimation of Ether—and that she had prevailed on the youth, by means of a stratagem, to come to this abode—at the same time requesting him to divert the youth's attention at first by alluding to business and other topics of the day.

All this was punctually promised on the part of the dentist, and in due time a "ring" was heard, announcing the arrival of the "martyr." The lady, taking the hint, immediately started off, and meeting the shawl and the bearer in the hall, laid hold of the former, at the same time telling the clerk to take the bill in to her relative, who would settle it. The lady walked out and the clerk walked in, when the dentist said—

"Glad to see you, my dear sir—pray sit down—how is business—did you hear Conard's great speech—sit down, sit down, I pray you, sit down!"

The clerk was delighted to find that aristocracy, like friendship, was "but a name," and so he was in no hurry to be off. Here the shrewd dentist appropriately turned the conversation on teeth, and was pleased to find that his patient did not suspect his motives.

"By-the-by," laughed the clever operator, "I am not busy this morning—permit me to look at your teeth."

Without a moment's hesitation the clerk seated himself in the sufferer's chair.

"You have the toothache now and then, I perceive," mused the doctor, edging over to the martyr with the forceps concealed in his hand.

"Sometimes—not often," was the answer of the innocent.

"Oh, yes: I see—that is the tooth, I think," added the cunning dentist, looking into the open mouth of his visiter.

"Yes, sir; that is the one that used to ache when I was a child."

"Exactly—that one—allow me again—one moment—there!"

It was the work of an instant—crash—crash—the tooth was out—and the agonized victim sprang madly out of the chair at the throat of the dentist.

"Villian—murderer! what do you mean?" sputtered the unfortunate, with his mouth full of blood.

"It's all over now," parleyed the dentist.

"Yes sir," said the victim, "and you may thank your stars that its not all over with you. And now, sir, (handing him the bill for the shawl), with your permission we'll come to a settlement."

"Not a cent, sir," expostulated the doctor, "I've arranged it all with your sister."

"What?"

A denoument followed, but the lady had got an hour's start, and her shawl; and the agreeable companions parted not half so agreeable as they had met. Truly a double operation, and rather a severe one for both.—*City Item.*

ST. PETER VS. SALT PETRE. A quibbling writer of the last century quaintly observes that when the cannon of the princes began war, the canons of the church were destroyed. "It was," says he, "first nitrum that governed the world, and then nitrum—first St. Peter, and then salt petre."

The Paris correspondent of the *Schnellpost*, illustrates the present condition of Europe, by the following anecdote:—"About a month since I met with a tailor from the Moselle, who with his wife and only child was going to Havre to take passage for America. He told me that his business had been good, and that he had the means of living in comfort; but yet, that he had left a three-story house, (for which, in the scarcity of money, he could find no purchaser) to take care of itself. "But if things went well with you," I asked, "why do you emigrate?" "Sir," he replied with a great deal of feeling, "I was prosperous enough, it is true, but I could no longer bear to see the miseries of the poor people around me."

The Law of Primogeniture is a kind of law of Cain—for it knocks down the second son.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

FOSSIL REMAINS. A most interesting discovery of fossil bones occurred at South Hadley Falls, a week or two since. The workmen in the employ of the Glasgow Company, while engaged in excavating a canal in the shales, which belong to the New Red Sandstone of the Connecticut Valley, discovered imbedded in the rock at considerable depth below the surface, the nearly perfect skeleton of some unknown animal. It is described by those who saw it, as in a good state of preservation, between three and four feet long, with the ribs attached to the vertebræ in their natural position. The slab containing the bones was carefully removed by the overseer, and deposited upon the bank of the canal, but it was afterwards totally destroyed and shovelled away by some Irishmen, who were ignorant of its value. The loss which science has sustained by this carelessness cannot be estimated. It has long been the ardent wish of scientific men of all countries, that some bone or fragment might be found, which would throw light upon the the animals, whose foot-prints are so legibly impressed upon the rocks of the Connecticut valley. The ripple of the waves that once rolled in this valley, the foot-steps of the huge animals which lived beside these waters, and the patterings of rain drops which fell thousands of years ago, have all been registered with infalible certainty; but nothing more has ever met the eye of any scientific man; for although animal remains have been met with in the New Red Sandstone of Europe, none higher than the order of fishes have been found in this valley. On this account, the loss of these bones is the more deeply to be regretted. From the description we have received of them, we should judge that they were the bones of a Sauriad or Lizard; possibly they might have belonged to one of the gigantic birds, which are known to have existed in ages past, in this region.—*Springfield Republican.*

A WESTERN LAWYER'S SPEECH. "The court will please to observe that the gentleman from the east has given them a very learned speech. He has roamed with Romulus; Socked with old Socrates; Mossed with old Demosthenes; Ripped with old Euripides; and Canted with old Cantharides; but what, your honor, what does he know about the laws of Wisconsin?"

The laborers on the Connecticut River Railroad, and the Vermont and Massachusetts road, have generally resumed work. On the former road, their wages were raised to 75 cents a day, on the 15th inst. The story in the Springfield Republican about three or four hundred Irishmen marching over the Vermont and Massachusetts road, and doing so much damage was all "*bosh.*" The strike on that road lasted only a few hours, and was settled without any damage whatever.

WESTERN STEAMBOAT TRADE. The first steamboat arrival at St. Louis was in 1871. At that time, the whole commerce of New Orleans was carried on by about twenty barges of one hundred tons each, and one hundred and sixty keel and flat boats, of about thirty tons each, making a total tonnage of from six thousand to seven thousand tons. In 1844, the whole number of steamboats *on the Mississippi and its tributaries*, was two hundred and thirty with a total tonnage of thirty-nine thousand tons. In 1840, the number was two hundred and eighty-five, with a tonnage of forty-nine thousand eight hundred. In 1842, the number was four hundred and fifty, with a tonnage of about ninety thousand tons. In 1843, the number rose to six hundred and seventy-two, with a tonnage of one hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred. In 1846, by reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the licenced and enrolled steamboat tonnage, the number was stated at one thousand one hundred and ninety, with a tonnage of two hundred and forty-nine thousand and fifty-four tons. Upon the same basis, and the previous increase in number and tonnage, the present number will not fall short of one thousand three hundred, and the tonnage not below three hundred and fifty thousand tons.

The total number of boats trading to St. Louis, during the past year, amounted to 274, with an aggregate tonnage of 60,094. The arrivals in 1847 exceed those of 1839, by 469, and the tonnage by 371,446 tons.—*Reveille.*

MONSTER ENGINES. The British Great Western Railroad Company a short time since placed upon their road a monster engine called the "Iron Duke," of thirty-six tons' weight.

It was found to work so well that the Company have ordered sixteen more locomotives of about the same gigantic dimensions—a portion of them to be furnished with eight-foot driving wheels. These colossal "iron horses" will draw a thousand tons over the ordinary grades of that road with perfect ease. They are of about double the avarage size of the engines now employed upon the railroads of this country.

To Cure Warts. Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take, wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. This repeated will gradually destroy the largest wart.

"Is'nt your *hat* sleepy?" inquired a little urchin of a gentleman with a shocking bad one on.

"No—Why?" inquired the gentleman.

"Why, because I think it is a long time since it has had a *nap*," was the answer.

A Curious Fact. It is stated by some statistical hunter, that the sum annually expended for bread by the population of Great Britain and Ireland, amounts to twenty-five millions sterling, while the money expended in distilled and fermented drinks amounts to upwards of fifty millions annually.

It is said that Louis Phillipe has from ten to twenty millions of dollars invested in real estate in New York city. It is not very improbable that he may arrive in this country in the course of a few months.

Laconic. The act of abdication signed by the King before quitting the Tuilleries was in the following words, "I abdicate to the hands of French, on the head of my grandson, the crown which I received from the French nation."

A Kentucky roarer declares that since he has signed the teetotal pledge he has drunk the Mississippi water by the gallon. "Talk to me of a man eating a peck of dirt in a lifetime," said he; "why, I have only been swallowing that sediment for a month, and am already chuck full of sand bars, snags, rafts, islands and sunk flat-boats, and never was healthier in my life."

The people of Illinois have by a large majority adopted the new Constitution.

A new street cleaning machine has been invented in Baltimore. It operates by flexible scrapers.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Every man should be guarantied a permanent home on the earth, the choice of industrial pursuits, the power to limit, at will, the hours of labor, an equivalent for what he produces, the best opportunities for education, and freedom in everything.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1848.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The news from France is of the most important and cheering character. One scarcely knows whether to rejoice most at its political or social significance. The laboring classes throughout the world may henceforth look up with assurance. They may now add courage to hope, and action to faith. This tremendous and sublime revolution in France is the work of our heroic but considerate brethren of that country. 'Tis truly a peerless era in the history of nations and of humanity. The tiara of the priest, the crown of the conquerer King, and the cabalistic watchword, *laissez faire*, of the monopolist, will henceforth give place more and more, to the palm of ennobled labor, to equality and fraternity among the members of the human race. From this hour a new school in political economy will arise, whose end will be the Organization of Labor; whose principles will be, unity of interests with individual liberty and social order. Until labor shall have been organized, neither France nor any European nation will have obtained any essential freedom by revolution.

Liberty in a country where the people are starving, when land all around them lies waste with neglect; where millions are idle from compulsion, and tens of thousand more are over workers, even to life's exhaustion, while poverty fills their abodes with vermin and disease; where the soul is choked in the black vapors of ignorance, and all its holy sentiments and affections are stifled; liberty, under an economical *regime*, which spurns the industrial classes; which fattens mercantile speculation upon their tears and blood, is but a foul and odious fungus. So our brethren in France regard it. It is not the abdication of Louis Phillipe, and the establishment of a Republic alone which they will claim of their Nation. They have already demanded of the Provisional Government, the right of employment, a decrease of the hours of labor to ten per diem. They ask for a perpetual guaranty of these, and the answer of the Government has been, that their wishes shall be granted. What could be more significant of the nature of this revolution than these facts. Revolution has always been the work of the people and most suggestive has been its progress, for even revolution, like every other phenomenon, has its phases of progress. Its first aim was religious freedom, or the rights of conscience, next, political freedom, or constitutional government, and now, finally, it is social equality, or individual liberty. When before was ever a palace of kinglty royaly converted into a hospital for the relief of sick and disabled laborers. The Tuilleries is now subserving a humane use. The leading idea of this revolution is industrial reform. The Northern Railway Company has done precisely what we suggested some time since, should be done by every rail-way company in the United States. We then put forth the idea, that no company ought hereafter to receive a charter, wherein it was not stipulated that every laborer employed should be a shareholder or partner in the same; should be paid directly from the dividends, like the capitalist. Now mark what the *Daily News* says.

"The Northern Railway Company," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "has announced its purpose of making all individuals of every rank and class in its employment, from the president of the company and the engineer-in-chief, to the humblest station man, stoker, and plate-layer, virtual partners in the enterprise, and participators in its profits.—Private establishments are one by one following a like course."

The *Voice of Industry* is the only paper in the United States which has put forth such a measure. And here, by the way, let us say, that the *Chronotype* is a little out of the way in claiming to itself the entire credit, among all Boston papers, for having hailed the overthrow of Louis Phillipe as "glorious" news. The *Voice of Industry* for last week, contained some modest gratulation of joy over the glorious tidings from France.

Look at the work, which, if she goes on wisely and perseveringly, France will have done, as it were, in a single day. She will have proclaimed the abolition of capital punishment; the freedom of the elective franchise; the eligibility to office of all persons over twenty-five years of age; the absolute freedom of speech and of the press; the *abolition of slavery* throughout the colonies of the Republic; the right of all the inhabitants to employment; to comfortable support; to the full reward of their labor; the right of all to social equality and paternal justice. The issue of all this must be the Organization of Industry. France will become the Model Republic, constructed after the true genius of the age, that of *Mutual and Integral Guaranties*. This is the only reform which can do Europe any service; which is worth an effort any where. Let the people take heart. Let the laboring classes have confidence in one another.

But no one thing strikes us more forcibly than the *tone* of this Revolution. What a striking contrast does it not form, with that of the bloody period of '89. Then no *man*, institution or name was sacred in the mad, esteem of the populace. Now all things except obsolete abuses are revered. France and her honor are the jewel in their esteem. Her institutions, her citizens, her destiny are guarded. Christianity once profaned and scouted, is now the revered genius, which shines like the sun upon their pathway and restrains and mollifies their euthusiasm. The reform which they would realize, is that of fraternity, of universal brotherhood.

Mark again, how well the Provisional Government understands the wishes of the people, and the mission of the Revolution. They mingle no chalice of hemlock with the nectar of Freedom, which they commend to universal enjoyment. They have acted no hypocrites' part, like the American Revolutionists, who forged chains and hand-cuffs for negroes, whilst they secured to themselves and their posterity, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. There is a quality of healthful vigor, of sincerity and of impartiality in the aroma of this Revolution which inspires your hope, like airs from the spring-tide of truth. Is there an American, who does not blush till his soul blazes with indignant shame, while reflecting upon the perfidy, the treason, the sacrilige which his nation has been perpetrating against Liberty, in its war with Mexico, in an hour too when France was preparing to give such glorious demonstrations of devoted attachment to the sacred shrine of human equality, and fraternal unity. If Messrs Webster and Winthrop with all their "however bounded" compeers; and the atrocious authors of his Mexican War, can now hold up their shameless fronts, it will be because their consciences are seared and callous. France, we are bound to your destiny with sentiments of reverent regard! Lead on the nations in the glorious career of Humanity—the bright particular star in her horizon. Well might that old prince of marauders Louis Phillipe flee, when the stormy voice of the people called out, "give us employment." The low murmurings of that voice is now, in the ear of Great Britain, and will ere long swell to an awful and deafening clamor. The republican laborers in this country should hail the advent of this great measure of peaceful industrial reform, with demonstrations of orderly but enthusiastic joy. The hour of the people's deliverance has come! Let us thank God!

TRUST US.

It seems to me that Protective Unions, unless used as an engine to do something more with, will not accomplish so much as you expect. Any man or class of men who are cut off from the soil, are entirely helpless. If they can live on a dollar less than they have done, their wages must be cut down so much more. They do not go to the root of our evils. A man must be an owner of a farm or have the *means of subsistence* where he *can* fall back on them to be independent.

Although the foregoing remarks are from a purely private source, and were not intended for publication, yet we trust our worthy and respected friend will pardon us for taking this notice of them. They embody sentiments which we meet with daily, in our intercourse with the various classes of reformers. We entirely agree with the spirit of our friend's remarks, and wish to assure him that every intelligent friend of Protective Union takes the same view of it. We do not regard it as the end and final measure which it will be needful to employ for the complete and perfect elevation of man; neither do we so regard *National Reform*. But we do regard them both as efficient means to that end. They are not the end but means to it. Neither Protective Union nor National Reform, nor both united, as now seen, are sufficient to guard and protect the interests of society. So long as man is denied the use of the soil, he may become a slave; and so long as mercantile anarchy reigns, neither the right to the soil nor personal freedom is secure. Both these movements, then, tend to, and will ultimate in the Organization of Labor. They constitute a part of the great tendencies of this age, which are *Guaranteeism*. They will grow into simple Association finally. But upon this matter, we do not care to speculate here. The hour and its work, is our motto. But we do wish to be distinctly understood, as being determined, never willingly to become committed to one idea exclusively, whether that idea be Protective Union or National Reform.

It is well known to most of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and indeed of New England, that whether the Work People have asked for a Ten Hour Law, or a Lien Law, it has been in either case alike unavailing. They have been heard never a word. Year after year have we battled and gained only defeat. The object for which we have struggled is good, but the hope of obtaining it is too distant to give relief to-day. Shall we abandon our purposes? or shall we adopt a species of tactics which, whilst they shall afford us present relief, shall consolidate and unite an influence by which, ere long, we may fling off the burden which crushes us—which shall give us not only a Lien Law, a Ten Hour Law, and the general protection of impartial legislation, but above all, that freedom and measure of right, which transcends all human legislation to bestow or to abridge, namely, the freedom to use the earth, the right to a permanent home? Thus queried, the work people of Massachusetts, and their glorious answer may be seen in the results of the Protective Union Movement,—a movement which in less than ten years, will give them the power to carry the whole schedule of National Reform measures. And here allow us to assure our National Reform brethren that such are our intentions. Our tactics are new and peculiar, but our purposes are one with yours. Indeed, without them we should not be able to do anything successfuly and efficiently. The time is past when men in masses will make great sacrifices, for merely philanthropic, or political agitations. A social change is the great desideratum of the times, and all persons who engage in any scheme for social amelioration, have a right to demand that reciprocation, at least, shall be the law of movement therein. This, Protective Union as one form of guaranteeism, offers. It benefits the individual while it benefits society.

For the Voice of Industry.

NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

This body held its Annual Meeting in Lowell on the 22d day of March, at Humanity Hall. The meeting was called to order by the President, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The first business in order was the choice of Officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. Young and Brown were chosen a Committee to nominate the same. The following officers were nominated and by a unanimous vote accepted:

President.

Mr. James Campbell, Boston.

Vice Presidents,

Mr. Isaac Lovejoy, Lowell,
Miss C. M. Butler, Lowell,
Mr. John Norris, Fall River.

Corresponding Secretary,

Mr. W. G. T. Pierce, Lowell.

Recording Secretary,

Miss H. I Stone, Lowell.

Directors.

Mr. John Orvis, Boston,
Mr. A. J. Wright, "
Mr. E. W. Parkman, Boston,
Mr. Jefferson Putnam, Roxbury,
Mr. John S. Fletcher, Lowell,
Miss Mary Emerson, "
Mr. Patrick Donally, Fall River.

The following motion made by E. W. Parkman, of Boston, at the last meeting, was then called up and discussed:

Voted, That the Constitution be so amended that the place of the Annual Meeting of the League be changed from Lowell to that of Boston.

A Committee was chosen to appoint a Delegate to attend the Industrial Congress, which is to be holden at Philadelphia, in June next. Mr. James Campbell, of Boston, was chosen; and Mr. John Orvis as a substitute.

W. F. Young and John Norris were chosen a Committee to prepare Resolutions for discussion in the evening.

Adjourned to half past seven.

Evening Session.

Met according to adjournment. The President in the chair.

The Convention was opened by a few remarks on the objects of the League, by the President.

The Committee on Resolutions then offered the following for consideration, which were accepted and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting is of the opinion that the present overworking in factory and other mechanical employments, is injurious both to male and female, and detrimental to the best interests of the country—therefore, we pledge ourselves to assist the "League to the extent of our power, to secure to man the lands as his only refuge against the encroachments of capital upon labor."

2. *Resolved*, That the question of the "Rights of Labor" is not one of a faction, seeking personal gratification or political supremacy—nor is it one of mere crusade between the poor and the rich, the employed and employer—nor of locality and place, claiming only our temporary aid and charitable sympathies;—but one of *universal* interest, one of political economy, involving the right of every member of the human family to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Indeed the voice that comes over to us from downtrodden Ireland, from oppressed Italy, from poverty-stricken England, aye, from blood-stained France, as well as from the lanes and by-ways, cellars and garrets, of our own New York and Boston, and from the factories and workshops of our own America—tell us in accents, not to be mistaken, that it is one of domestic and political peace—of *human safety*, which sooner or later must be met by our country and the world.

Mr. Campbell spoke at length on the subject of Land Reform, and touched lightly on the evils which are growing out of the present system of labor, &c. He was followed by W. F. Young of Lowell, John Norris and others. Although our numbers were small, still we felt to thank God, and take courage, for the true spirit was with us—a spirit of self-sacrifice and unyielding perseverance in the great cause which involves the prosperity not only of our own 'loved country and people, but the *happiness* and *rights* of *millions yet unborn!*

Adjourned "*sine die.*"

H. J. Stone, *Rec. Secretary.*

Lowell, March 24, 1848.

WESTWARD HO THE STAR OF EMPIRE!

We clip the following notice of the formation of the Protective Union Store in Cleaveland from the *Plain Dealer* of that city. In general we like the plan upon which our brethren in Cleaveland have organized; but that feature in their institution which extends the privileges of trade, to members and non-members alike we object to. First, Because it is unjust to members, that those who do not contribute to the capital, nor incur any risks in the Union, should enjoy equal benefits of trade with those who do. Besides, it takes away all inducement for any one to become members.

2. The Union will not be able to sustain itself, unless it make profit enough for dividends among its members; and that would be entirely at variance with the whole scope of the Protective Union scheme.

3. Our notion is, that members should be allowed to purchase at much cheaper rates than non-members. This would offer an inducement for purchasers, to become members, and would greatly benefit the Union by augmenting its capital. It should never be forgotten, that the object of this Union is to *save* by combined trade, but not to grow rich thereby, on the general principles of mercantile transactions.

But we hail the organization of a Protective Union Store in Cleaveland, as most significant of what the Supreme Division ought to do in reference to the growing interest of our cause. There aught certainly to be an accredited agent of the Supreme Division sent to the Western States, for the purpose of setting forth the principles and objects of the Union, and to establish a system of exchanges for the mutual benefit of the Eastern and Western States. The friends both ways, would be more than paid three-fold pecuniarily, in less than six months. Brothers, you have no small responsibility in this matter. Let us not be controlled by penny-wise and pound-foolish considerations.

We see in this an additional reason for organizing the Supreme Division, or some body or other, with discretionary power in matters of such general importance.

We see also by the *Ohio State Tribune*, a National Reform paper, published in Columbus, that a movement is beginning in the Capital of Ohio, the object of which is to form a "Union Store, similar to those in New England and New York:"

Protective Union Store. There has been formed in this city, within a few weeks, what is termed a "Workingmen's Protective Union," the object of which is to procure groceries, fuel, &c., at as near first cost as possible—a sufficient per centage being added to pay contingent expenses. The stock is divided into shares of five dollars; and no person is allowed to own more than ten shares.

The object of this arrangement is to secure a large number of share holders. The government of the institution is vested in twelve Directors, who are chosen annually by the stockholders. The Board elect their own President and Secretary, and issue certificates of stock, and have the general supervision of the commercial and financial affairs of the institution.

The officers for the ensuing year, are Albert G. Searls, *President*, and Jehu Brainerd, *Secretary*.

This Board are governed by a few simple and general rules; among which, the following appear conspicuous:

No traffic in intoxicating liquors, and no giving or taking credit, or dealing in orders.

Goods are received and sold on commission.—All persons, whether members or not, can purchase at the same rate.

One singular feature in this establishment is, that no one is benefitted by trading except the purchaser.

This establishment is open the first door north of the Temperance Pavilion, and is known as the Protective Union Store.—*Cleaveland Plaindealer.*

THE GLORIOUS NEWS CONFIRMED.

FRANCE A REPUBLIC.

The Provisional Government acknowledged by the United States and Great Britian.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.

Feb. 25, the Municipal Guard was dissolved. The castle of Vincennes was surrendered. The Busts of Louis Phillipe were every where broken. People of Amiens and Orleans came to Paris to assist in the fighting.

26. Excitement continued, but taking a favorable turn. Great satisfaction given by the Provisional Government. All emblematic signs of royalty taken down. 2000 young men enlisted as National Guards *mobiles*. Political prisoners liberated throughout France, by Telegraph. Soldiers forbidden to lay down their arms.

Five times during the day M. de Lamartine was called to address the people. The latter had demanded the red flag, but Lamartine told them he would hold to the tricolor which had made the tour of the world under the republic and the empire, whereas the red had only made the tour of the Champ de Mars, trailed through the blood of the people. Much of the time during the day as fierce masses of citizens arrived with arms in their hands, it seemed doubtful whether all were not lost; but the pacific spirit and eloquence of Lamertine at last triumphed, and the fiercest were softened and appeased. Commercial affairs began to resume their activity. A hostile demonstration against the printing offices was promptly put down. The *Democratie Pacifique* says—

"On taking the Tuilleries the people found a magnificent image of Christ in sculpture. The people stopped and saluted it. 'My friends,' cried a pupil of the Ecele Polytechnique, 'this is the Master of us all!' The people took the Christ, and bore it solemnly to the church of St. Roch. 'Citizens, off with your hats. Salute Christ!' said the people; and every body inclined in a religious sentiment. Noble people, who respect all that is sacred. Noble people, who bless the Being who proclaimed the law of universal fraternity!"

A proclamation was issued in the name of the sovereign people dissolving the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies, making every citizen an elector, proclaiming the liberty of the press, and the right of political and industrial association and calling upon the people to elect new representatives. Arago, the Provisional Minister of Marine, called together the admirals and asked them if they were willing to serve the republic. They replied, "all." Admiral Baudin was appointed to the command of the fleet at Toulon and ordered to proceed to Algeria and proclaim it an integral part of the French Republic. The palace of the Tuilleries was turned into a hospital for workmen, under the name of *Hotel des invalides civiles*. The operations of the Bourse were suspended. But M. de Rothschild, though recommended to leave France, resolved to remain, gave his adhesion to the Provisional Government, proclaimed his readiness to fulfill all his contracts, and offered 50,000f. to the Mayor of Paris for the wounded.

27. The night had been stormy. Every thing was tranquil in the morning. A grand procession of the Provisional Government and the National Guard, now enrolled to the number of 50,000, took place. They proceeded to the Column of July in the palace de la Bastile, to inaugurate in the presence of the People, the date of "re-conquered Liberty."

The Journal des Debats, the servile tool of Louis Phillipe, joined the republic on Sunday, and the press unanimously give up the monarchy forever. The *Times* here mentions, that the blind confidence of the ex-King was unshakeable. On Tuesday evening (the day of the Reform Banquet) Louis Phillipe said to a foreign ambassador, "I fear nothing; I am so firmly seated in my saddle, that I dread neither a change of Ministry nor a disobedience of my commands." The King also requested a gentleman about to quit the capital of France, to remain and witness the quiet manner in which he (the King) was about to "put down" the mob.

Two thousand working men went in a body to the Hotel de Villé to demand a reduction of the hours of labor to 10 per diem, and were kindly received.

March 1. The greatest efforts were making to restore order and organization. All titles of nobility were abolished. The late garrison of Paris was so re-organized as to destroy all marks of its participation in the outrages upon the people, and was marched into the country. The adhesions of high military officers and of distinguished legitimists were constantly pouring in. One hundred and ten hogsheads of wine found in the cellars of Neuilly were given to the hospitals. Vast quantities and valuables were saved from Neuilly and the Tuilleries and paid into the Treasury. The money at the disposal of the State is 850,000,000f.

March 2. Great meeting of the trades in the Champ de Mars to deliberate on the interests of the working classes. Public works resumed. Great energy in repairing the railroads. Lord Normanby recognized the government, which gave the liveliest joy.

March 4. The funeral of the victims of the Revolution took place under a bright day and with most happy influence. The account is of great length, and shows what could be done no where else than in Paris. The following decree, which ought to give joy every where, was announced.

French Republic.

Liberty—Equality—Fraternity.

The Provisional Government of the Republic, considering that no French land should any longer bear slaves, decrees—a commission is instituted under the provisional Minister of Colonies and the Marine, to prepare within the shortest delay, the act for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in all the colonies of the Republic.

F. Arago.

Paris, March 4, 1848.

March 5. A most important circular was published in the *Moniteur*, addressed to the diplomatic agents of the French republic, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and proclaiming the pacific intentions of the Government, and explaining by abundant reasons why it would not resort to war, unless obliged to do so by aggression. It proclaims the treaties of 1815 to be null and void, but acknowledges the boundaries fixed by the treaties. It is a most manly declaration of policy and does honor to the statesmanship of Lamartine.

A deputation from the English chartists was received, who expressed the determination of the English people to stand by the French, if they were molested in their liberty by kings and tyrants, and was most warmly responded to by Garnier Pages on the part of the Provisional Government.

March 6. 280 citizens of the United States marched in procession to the Hotel de Ville and presented the flag of the United States and France united. The occasion was one of the highest enthusiasm.

The election of the National Assembly is decreed to take place on the 1st of April. Population to be the basis of election. There are to be 900 delegates, including those of Algiers and the Colonies. Suffrage to be universal over the age of 21. Ballot secret. Candidates are to have 2,000 votes to be put in nomination. Each representative is to receive 25f. a day during the session. The Assembly is to meet on the 20th of April.

Flight of the French King and Queen: It was the most comic thing imaginable. It was so unexpected. The King had but a five-franc piece in his pocket. He and his queen and the royal little ones left Paris in two one-horse coaches, at full speed.

A circumstance is given which shows the feeling of the people. At the moment the ex-King was escaping by the little low doorway nearly opposite the bridge, and going into the little carriage that waited for him, he found himself surrounded by the people. The cuirassiers stationed in the Place de la Concorde, rushed to his protection, and this brave regiment, without, however, using their arms, opened a passage. An officer, seeing the danger, cried out, "Messieurs, spare the King!" To which a stentorian voice replied, "we are not assassins; let him go." "Yes, yes! let him go—*qu'il parte*," became the general cry.

Guizot has also arrived in London, where he has daughters.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

We publish below the address of the Boston Sub Committee on Cheap Postage. This is eminently a people's movement—the demand for postal reform comes from the people, and will benefit the people. The Post Office Department has been quite long enough an instrument of Executive patronage. The present law in regard to newspapers is an intolerable nuisance, and the entire concern of the Post Department is disjointed and inefficient.

There is no good reason, as far as we can see, why we should not have as excellent a Postal System, as Great Britain has. The principles and circumstances which have operated favorably there, will not be less effective in this country. Experience has proved the entire practicability of the system of Cheap Postage. We trust that there will be not less than one million of signatures appended to the petitions for this Reform.

Boston, March 14th, 1848.

Sir:—

The Boston Committee on Cheap Postage have instructed us, as their Sub Committee, to solicit your co-operation in calling the attention of our fellow-citizens to the movement on that subject.

We trust that you agree with the Committee as to the important bearing of Cheap Postage, and Free delivery of Letters, upon the business, the rights, and the social enjoyments of the people at large. We presume, therefore, to solicit your aid on public grounds.

But the proposed reform extends to an existing regulation in the repeal of which all who are connected with the newspaper press have a direct interest. We refer to the tax of *three cents* on "Transient" newspapers, the injurious effects of which it would be difficult to estimate. It is presumed that the circulation of transient papers through the Post Office is less by fifty to one now, than under the old rate. A double mischief is thus perpetrated: The newspaper press is crippled by this reduction of its income, and the great fund of popular intelligence, of social sympathy and brotherhood, is reduced in a still larger proportion.

We therefore ask your influence in calling public attention within your sphere of action, to the Petition to Congress in favor of Cheap Postage, now about being circulated in your vicinity. The following short summary of reasons in favor of our object, may suggest hints for its support. Should no better *data* be at hand for that purpose, you will confer a great favor by inserting the whole, or any portion of the article in your publication.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, in behalf of the Boston Committee,

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN W. JAMES, } *Sub-Committee.*
ELIZUR WRIGHT, }

The following are the names of the Committee above referred to:—

J. W. James, Dr. S. G. Howe, Dr. James W. Stone, J. T. Stevenson, Otis Clapp, Moses Kimball, William Brigham, Charles Sumner, Elizur Wright, Dr. Walter Channing, Charles Edward Cook, Moses Grant, George R. Russell, J. P. Blanchard, T. M. Wightman, B. N. Cummings, J. M. Whiton, G. W. Light, Thomas H. Webb, J. A. Andrew, R. Worthington, J. L. Partridge, *Boston*; Benj. F. Presbury, *Taunton*; Amasa Walker, *North Brookfield*; Joshua Leavitt, *Cambridge*.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS FOR CHEAP POSTAGE.

The citizens of Boston are about forwarding to Washington, their first petition in favor of two cent postage. This, we understand, will be followed by other petitions, as soon as prepared for that purpose. As it is understood that similar petitions are now in circulation in this vicinity for signatures, public attention is requested to some of the reasons offered in favor of the movement.

Cheap postage is a perpetual benefaction to the people. The average rate of postage, at present, on all the letters passing through the post office, amounts to 6 1-4 cents. Those paying this tax to government would save two thirds of it by cheap postage; and, of course, could enjoy three times as much correspondence as they now do, for the same money, with the delivery of their letters into the bargain.

Cheap postage, therefore, is true economy. This view is strengthened and enlarged by higher than pecuniary considerations. Cheap postage not only multiplies letters, but it multiplies correspondents. Within the last two years, under a partial reduction of postage, the number of letters has increased from 25 to 52 millions. And in England, where the reduction has been complete, as it should be in the United States, the number of letters has increased *four fold*, and the post office revenue has exceeded, under the penny postage system, the annual expenses by *four millions of dollars*. So, too, in this country, a slight reduction in the rates has increased the income, according to the last report of the Postmaster General, much beyond the expectations of the friends of cheap postage.

The proposed reduction of postage would not only lessen the tax of those who write often, and thus encourage a corresponding increase in their letters, but it would call a new class of correspondents into existence among those who can write, but cannot afford high postage; even for a limited correspondence;—and another class who would be incited to cultivate epistolary habits, or, if illiterate, even learn to write if impelled by the general practice of all around them. Thus by a cheap, and, of course, universally free system of communication, myriads now separated, would be brought into correspondence with one another, and multiplied interchanges of social feelings, and of business transactions, would follow, as the natural consequence of this postal approximation of the national family.

Facts of unquestioned authenticity prove the reasonableness both of *cheap* and *uniform* rates of postage. To carry a letter from one end of England to the other, costs its government but the 36th part of a penny—or about one mill, and a long distance costs no more than a short one. Government pays the same for carrying the mail over any given route, whether the mail be full or empty.—The postage should be *uniform*, as well as *cheap*, for other reasons. It makes the law plain to every body. This is always a boon to the people, as it is always a duty on the part of their government.—The internal expenses of the post office would be materially lessened under one uniform rate. And further, by the proposed plan of *free delivery*, the tax on advertized letters would be saved, as well as an incalculable amount of time; while multiplied delays and disappointments would also be remedied. In short, all the interests connected with *Trade* and *Commerce*,—of *Charity*, in the multiplied operations—of *Litererature*—of elementary *Education*—of the social and benevolent affections generally—as well as of the *Press*—of *Politics*—of *Religion*—and the duty of diffusing knowledge among men—are deeply involved in the success of the movement in favor of the *cheapest*, the *safest*, and the *quickest* conveyance of intelligence through the post offices of a free, enterprising and enlightened people.

P. S. The following is the form of Petition to Congress, as adopted by the Boston petitioners.

Petition to Congress for Cheap Postage.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, Citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully petition Congress to pass a law to establish A UNIFORM RATE OF POSTAGE, not to exceed ONE CENT ON NEWSPAPERS, and TWO CENTS ON EACH PRE-PAID LETTER of half an ounce, for ALL DISTANCES, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

To Correspondents. Washington, C. B., your letter came one day too late for this week.

Fall River, J. N., yours also came too late for this week. Thank you for it. It shall appear in right shape next week.

Correspondence of the Voice of Industry.

Lowell, March 20th, 1848.

Dear Voice: Are you "kilt entirely" by that squib from the corporation pop-gun of our city? Did'nt it put in the "licks!" And did'nt I have a laugh? "Well I did." There is fun in the "*Courier*" after all, and he is'nt so bad as he might be, worse men have been hung, and I dare say better. It would improve him some if he would manage to keep truth on his side, but then he is a political Editor, and probably it is not expected of him. That citizen of the world comes in for a large share of notice, and near the close of his article he gives me a "dig" by way of remembrance, it was decidedly naughty in him to make that insinuation about "Labor reformers," being too lazy to work, when he knows (if he knows anything about them) that every soul of them in this city gains an honest living by manual labor. I greatly fear that his "private opinion" will fall into greater disrepute than it is in at present if he continues to stake it upon such foundation. Had I not learned that he was a "temperance man" I should have supposed that he had partaken of *that* "*collation*" wi
sional delegates" and writte
tion, but as he is a "teetotalle
have been the case, therefore
to his volatile disposition."

"Protective Unions" go
are taking measures to start
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from No. sixteen to fifty or
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Action was taken in No. 11
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No. 21 23 &c., both of which
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from Brother Lund last week
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There has been not a "tur
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not so the *Voice of Industry*
hushed long since, and yo
been able to "dispell the g
in Lowell with your good-
spiring paragraphs!" Adie
I remain Yours, one of th

We take peculiar pleasu
the following poem, from t
the Editor.

THE MOTHER'S

Cried a pale one, Give m
I have borne a cherub bo

Borne a boy! The world
Crammed its game of pu
You have given that cher
For a gauntlet race of str
If his heart be large and
Sadly will his means be s
Everlasting duns will pu
Poverty will cramp and
If his heart be small and
It will canker with his m
Rust will gnaw it throug
Care will vex it black an
And the wretch, O haple
In his wealth will starve

Cried the mother, God is
Blest the boon is of his g
I will trust him that the b
Living shall be full of joy
Truth and justice—self d
Shall prepare him for the
Into which he must be
Of a scuffling, brutal wo
Watch will I his opening
Kindling with the living
Love to God and love to
Working out his Maker's
Who shall say this boy of
Shall not as an angel shi
Winning to the heavenly
Hearts now filled with st
Calling down that better
When the good will bea
And the brutal slink awa

Ceased she, and her dee
Flashed the glories of the
From her faith not to be
With a love to angels giv
Kissed she then that gift

RANDOM SAY

How often does an idea, or
ple, loom up like a vast rock
one as often as the other is tak
are not supposed to be of an
a red man comes along a
into arrow heads; and the
wards discovers a valuable
tain; and in process of time
them both of invaluable s
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So with the idea, the fac
the uncultivated mind see
any worth; but the Geni
steals upon them, and their
the idea becomes endowed
is the symbol of a great me
ple, a field wherein may be
the infinite thought.

To the philosopher all fri
tial, all substantials frivoli
the uncouth draperies of tr
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COMMUNICA

HOMES FOR THE

The people *must* have ho
homes. When God made
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His spirit, than the lanes a
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God did not think the
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generated people.

taken of *that* "*collation*" with the "Congressional delegates" and written under *its inspiration*, but as he is a "teetotaller" that could not have been the case, therefore must attribute it to his volatile disposition.

"Protective Unions" go on bravely, they are taking measures to start another Division here, it will make the denizens of our city stare to see that the Divisions have increased from No. sixteen to fifty or sixty in a single year when they have been prophesying their failure from the commencement, but it requires something more than talk to put down a movement where the advantages are so great as they are in this institution.

Action was taken in No. 11 relative to paying for that notice in the "*Voice*," it passed unanimously, also another notice similar to those of No. 21 23 &c., both of which you will receive officially and *substantially*. I received a letter from Brother Lund last week, who is located at present in Newport, N. H. stating that he had been lecturing by request at Claremont on "Potective Union," he says there is considerable excitement there about it and they have voted to form a Division, also some talk about one in Newport, and by the way he complains of not receiving the *Voice* lately, hope you will see to it for he should be kept informed of matters and things pertaining to the W. M. P. U. if he is to talk upon that subject, and he can talk "like a book."

There has been not a "turn out" but a *turn off* on the Middlesex Corporation, some forty men have been discharged, evidently a back-handed way for a "cut down" of wages. "Old Bob" is "one of 'em" but he is as independent as a "woodsawyer's clerk," don't care "whether school keeps or not," and consequently, I expect is about making a large investment in "peanuts." God bless him as he deserves, for a more firm, honest and devoted friend of true reform does not live; if it were not so the *Voice of Industry* would have been hushed long since, and you would not have been able to "dispell the gloom and sadness in Lowell with your good-natured and joy-inspiring paragraphs!" Adieu, for the present.

I remain Yours, one of the *Terrified.* P.

We take peculiar pleasure in transcribing the following poem, from the *Chronotype*, by the Editor.

THE MOTHER'S FAITH.

Cried a pale one, Give me joy,
I have borne a cherub boy.

Borne a boy! The world is full,
Crammed its game of push and pull;
You have given that cherub life
For a gauntlet race of strife.
If his heart be large and tender,
Sadly will his means be slender:
Everlasting duns will push him,
Poverty will cramp and crush him.
If his heart be small and stony,
It will canker with his money;
Rust will gnaw it through and through,
Care will vex it black and blue;
And the wretch, O hapless mother,
In his wealth will starve and smother!

Cried the mother, God is living,
Bless the boon is of his giving;
I will trust him that the boy,
Living shall be full of joy.
Truth and justice—self denial—
Shall prepare him for the trial
Into which he must be hurled,
Of a scuffling, brutal world.
Watch will I his opening soul,
Kindling with the living coal—
Love to God and love to man—
Working out his Maker's plan.
Who shall say this boy of mine
Shall not as an angel shine;
Winning to the heavenly state,
Hearts now filled with strife and hate;
Calling down that better day,
When the good will bear the sway,
And the brutal slink away?

Ceased she, and her deep blue eye
Flashed the glories of the sky.
From her faith not to be driven,
With a love to angels given,
Kissed she then that gift of Heaven.

RANDOM SAYINGS.

How often does an idea, or a fact, or a principle, loom up like a vast rock or mountain; and one as often as the other is taken no notice of, and are not supposed to be of any use. By and by a red man comes along and makes the rock into arrow heads; and the white man afterwards discovers a valuable mine in the mountain; and in process of time the geologist makes them both of invaluable service to his science.

So with the idea, the fact and the principle; the uncultivated mind sees in them nought of any worth; but the Genius of advancement steals upon them, and their value is enhanced; the idea becomes endowed with life—the fact is the symbol of a great meaning—the principle, a field wherein may be cultivated germs of the infinite thought:

—

To the philosopher all frivolities are substantial, all substantials frivolities; all falsehoods the uncouth draperies of truths; all fables and fictions are not fables and fictions. CYD.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The people *must* have homes; homes that *are* homes. When God made himself manifest in man, he created in the human body a *home*, fit to be the abode of the divine soul. Sin and ignorance have, to be sure, degraded this home till it is often no more fit for the residence of His spirit, than the lanes and streets and houses of modern cities are for human habitation.

God did not think the creation of a *perfect home* for the human soul a matter to be neglected; according to His law the external always corresponds to the internal. So it must be with the homes of the people,—the houses in which men live are to them as the human body to its inhabitant, the soul. As the people, so the houses; as the houses so the people. But a bodily purity is the first symptom of the regenerate soul. So reformed and purified habitations are the first step and symptom of the regenerated people.

With all the plain tendencies of the present day to commercial feudalism, to degradation of the masses, &c., there is an equally evident tendency to personal and social re-generation and re-formation. As the individual soul requires the purification of the body, its house, in the internal relations of its parts to each other, and in its external relations to nature and to other human bodies, so the Divine Spirit manifesting itself in the reform of a people, requires the purification of their habitations both in the internal relations of parts to each other and to the whole, and in the external relations to nature and to other habitations.

Our present houses, like our bodies, are neither in harmony with themselves, with nature, nor with each other. They are antagonistic, chaotic, discordant; they are neither "healthy, wealthy, nor wise." But, as I intimated before, the internal must conform to the external, or the soul is a slave to its house, the freedom for which God intends us, impossible. If the body conforms not to the soul, then is the soul deformed by the body. There is no medium, no *tertium quid*, you must *follow* God's law to Heaven (freedom) or be driven by the Devil's law to Hell (compression.)

The mighty influence upon the health and harmony of the body and mind, exerted by the habitations of a people, renders it absolutely essential to their progress that the homes of the people should conform to the Law of Life, as it is in the soul.

Fortunately every man has it in his power by faithfully studying himself, to discover this law in its leading principles, and I will conclude for this time by indicating what seem to me starting points. The soul is an ASSOCIATION of LOVES, guided by WISDOM and united in the Religious Sentiment or Love of UNIVERSAL LOVE. Would the people have homes, then, they only need to "Love one another," to be guided by Wisdom, and put their faith in God. That they may realize this, hopes and prays their BROTHER.

ITEMS.

SHOCKING. *Two women burned to death.* The Traveller states that on Wednesday noon, Mrs. Fiske who was employed as house-keeper for a very old lady named Gale, living in a large house on the main road, Waltham, was discovered lying upon the kitchen floor, with her clothes entirely burnt off, except one shoe and stocking! She died Thursday morning.

The same day, a Mrs. Glover, a very estimable woman, between 40 and 50 years of age, was burnt to death at Jamaica Plains. She was employed as housekeeper for Mr. Martin Lewis, and while getting breakfast her clothes are supposed to have taken fire.—*Mail.*

The employment of ether as a motive power has long engaged the attention of M. du Fremblay, of Lyons, whose experiments are said to have at length been crowned with success. For the last month, an ether machine of nearly 20 horse power has been employed in the glass works of La Guillotiere, in conjunction with a steam engine of the same force for driving the machinery used for cutting glass.—*Vindicator.*

A letter from a Boston gentleman now in Paris, announces the election of Mr. Bancroft, as corresponding member of the French Institute, the highest honor which can be bestowed in France upon a foreigner. Mr. Prescott is already a member, thus making two Americans in a class of history consisting of seven members, selected from the world at large.

KIDNAPPING. Who can give any information about a certain *Thompson Mack* or *Mark*, a native of the East Indies, whose wife was a colored woman, by the name of Diana? They lived about eight years ago somewhere in William St. in this city. There is a young man who claims to be their child, and who says he was kidnapped eight years since, carried to Richmond, Va., in company with some other boys, and there sold into slavery. Having escaped from the prison-house, he wishes to hear about his parents. Information can be left at 22 Spruce St.—*N. Y. Eagle.*

Plated Albata ware, the N. Y. Mirror says, is rapidly coming into fashion, as a substitute for silver plate.

HEAD QUARTERS, W. M. P. U. }
Boston, March 25, 1848. }

TO THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNION.

A Quarterly Session of the Supreme Division of the Union will be holden at BOSTON, on TUESDAY the 4th day of April, 1848, in the Hall of Division No. 1, over the Boylston Market, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the Delegates are desired to be punctually present.

At the last Session of the Supreme Division the following propositions were submitted, which were laid over to the next Session, and each Division is requested to instruct its delegates how to vote on the same.

A proposition from Division No. 6, "to amend the Constitution of the Supreme Division, so as to allow each Subordinate Division the votes of the whole number of Delegates to which they are entitled, by proxy or otherwise, on all questions where instructions are given by said Subordinate Divisions."

Proposed by Division No. 11, "to so amend the 3d Article of the Constitution of the Supreme Division, as to entitle each Division to one Delegate for the first fifteen members who compose the Division, and one Delegate for every additional fifty members."

Proposed by Division No. 39, "*Whereas* the 15th Article provides that any Subordinate Division may, by a vote of three-fourths of its members, dispense with paying sick benefits, and whereas, the character, health or habits of the members of a Subordinate Division has little to do with its commerce, but much with regard to its sick-benefits, therefore, *Resolved*, that the 3d Article of the Constitution, relative to Eligibility to Membership, (except the admission fee; signing the Constitution; and certificate of membership,) may be dispensed with by any Subordinate Division that vote not to pay sick-benefits; two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting voting so to do."

Proposed by the Government of the Supreme Division, in consequence of legal advice, to strike out of the Constitution of Subordinate Divisions, the first paragraph in Article 17, under the head of "trading benefits;" leaving it with each Division to grant or refuse such benefit.

The Corresponding Secretary of each Division is requested to notify the Delegates to the Supreme Division, of this meeting, without delay.

Those Divisions which have not paid in their assessments to the Supreme Division are desired to attend to it now.

To guard against mistakes or accidents, a copy of this Circular is sent to the President and Corresponding Secretary of each Division.

ALBERT J. WRIGHT,
Secretary of the S. D.

Special Notices.

DIVISION NO. 37, W. M. P. U.

All persons are hereby forbidden to give credit or trust any Officer or Member of Division No. 37, South Andover, on account of said Division, as it will not hold itself responsible for debts thus contracted.

By order of the Division,
WM. H. FOSTER, *Cor. Sec.*
Andover, March 21, 1848. mar 31 3t

DIVISION NO. 27, W. M. P. U.

It being an established rule of Division No. 27, (Andover) to do their business entirely on the cash system, they hereby give notice that the Division will not hold itself responsible for any debts contracted by any individual on account of said Division.

Jonas Lovering, *Pres't.*
Joseph Wakefield, *Sec'y.*
ANDOVER, March 22, 1848. mar31 3t

DIVISION NO. 11, W. M. P. U.

It being a rule and principle fully established asking or giving credit to *none*, therefore—All persons are forbidden to give credit to any agent or indivieual on account os said Division, as the above policy will be strictly adhered to.

J. B. Fish, *Pres't.*
Jona. Weeks, *Rec. Sec'y.*
LOWELL, March 23, 1848. mar31 3t

21st Division W. M. P. U., located at Woburn, Mass. All persons are hereby forbid trusting any person or persons on account of this Division. By order of the Division,

Thomas Doliver, *Pres't.*
J. W. Taylor, *Sec'y.*

DIVISION NO. 20, W. M. P. U.

In consequence of legal advice having been received touching the liabilities of Subordinate Divisions of the Union, Notice is hereby given, forbidding all persons giving credit on account of Division No. 20, as their business is transacted entirely for Cash.

C. H. de Rochement, *Pres't.*
Chas. F. Classen, *Sec'y.* 2t37

WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 46, Swampscott, (Lynn.)

All persons are hereby forbid trusting any Agent of the above named Division, as their business is transacted entirely for Cash.

FREEMAN HOWE, *Pres't.*
March 6, 1848. WILLIAM COLE, *Sec'y.*
mar 10 3t

It being the settled policy and established rule of the Working Men's Protective Union to buy and sell their goods for Cash only, asking no credit and giving none,

All persons are forbidden to give credit to, or trust any one on account or in behalf of the Supreme Division of the Working Men's Protective Union, as no one is authorized or permitted to contract any debts for said Division.

JOHN TURNER, *Pres't* } Su. Div.
ALBERT J. WRIGHT, *Sec'y* } W. M. P. U.

WANTED, Two or three active and efficient Travelling Agents for the *Voice of Industry*. The *most liberal* encouragement will be given. Call and learn our terms, Office No. 3 Water Street (Office of Wright's Steam Press) Boston, Mass. Local Agents are also wanted in all parts of the United States.

THE BOSTON UNION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS hold a meeting every Wednesday evening, at their room, No. 30 Bromfield Street. Persons interested in Social Reform and the Organization of Labor are invited to attend.

WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING preaches every Sunday afternoon at Washingtonian Hall, Bromfield Street. *Seats free.*

Market Reports.

HOME PRODUCE MARKET.

[Reported for the Boston Path-Finder.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb	18a25	Lard,	8½a9
Butter, tub,	15a25	Lard, Western keg	8a8½
Cheese, new milk, lb	8a10	Veal,	8a11
Eggs, doz,	17	Calves, whole,	7a9
Beef, fresh, lb	6a12	Mutton,	8a12
Beef, salted,	6a8	Chickens,	12a14
Beef, smoked,	10a12	Turkies,	12a14
Hogs, whole,	6½a7½	Geese,	6a10
Pork, fresh,	8a10	Rabbits, pair,	12a16
Pork, salt,	9a10	Duck, pair,	75a100
Hams, Boston,	9a11	Quail, doz,	150a200
Hams, Western,	8½	Partridge, pair,	40a50

FISH.

Codfish, lb	3a4	Eels,	6a8
Haddock,	3a4	Pickerel,	10a12
Lobster,	5a6	Tongues and Sounds,	6a—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, bushel,	112	Cranberries,	300
Potatoes, Sweet,	150	Squash, lb,	3a4
Turnips, Russia,	50	Onions, bushel,	75
Turnips, white,	50	Beets,	45a50

FRUIT.

Apples, dried, lb,	6a8	Oranges, doz,	12a50
Apples, bushel,	100a150	Lemons,	12a25
Walnuts,	250	Figs, lb,	10a20

BOSTON MARKET.—March 24.

FLOUR—Of the late arrivals of Ohio, sales have been made at $6,62½, and 500 bbls Howard Street, at $6,50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Yellow flat Corn, 59, and white 56a57c per bu. Oats scarce, and are taken readily on arrival at 52c for Northern.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

[Reported for the Traveller.]

THURSDAY, March 23, 1848.

At market, 350 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, 1,200 Sheep and 900 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were not sustained. Sales $5,50, $6, $6,50, $7 and $7,25.

Working Oxen—Sales not noticed.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $36, $37, $39 and $40.

Sheep—$2,50, $3, $4,25, and $5—a few extra at $6.

Swine—at wholesale, 5¼a6¼c—at retail, 6½a7½c.

WESTERN MARKET—CINCINNATI.

[Reported for the Cincinnati Herald.]

March 14th, 1848.

Wheat per bushel,	90c.	Potatoes, per bushel,	50c.
Oats, " "	25c.	Apples, " "	35a75c.
Corn, " "	25c	Butter, lb., in roll,	18a25c.
Rye, " "	45c.	" " crock,	12a15c.
Barley, " "	45a50c.	Eggs, per doz.,	8c.
Flaxseed, "	80a85c.	Turkeys, "	45a80c.
Hay, per ton,	$11a$14	Chickens,	12c
Wood, per cord,	$3 50a$4	Ducks,	12c

Marriages.

At Edgartown, 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ely, Rev. James M. Worcester, of Falmouth, to Miss Fanny Stuart, of Edgartown.

In Newburyport, on Sabbath evening, by Rev. E. A. Eaton, Mr. John Prime, of Rowley, to Miss Ruth Thurlow, of Newbury.

March 19th, Mr. Cyrus M. Tracy, and Miss Caroline Needham.

Deaths.

In this city, Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of Dea. Josiah Brown, 17 years.

In this city, of consumption, Mrs. Maria C. Douglass, 28.

At Charlestown, of consumption, Mr. Kendall Bailey, aged 76.

At Roxbury, Henry, youngest son of Henry K. May, Esq, 20.

Directory.

OF THE W. M. P. U.

SUPREME DIVISION. Meeting the first week in January, April July and October.
John Turner, *Pres't.*
Albert J. Wright, *Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 1, Boston. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 5 Boylston Hall. Store in Warren St., Universalist church building.
H. Seaver, *Pres't.*
Charles C. Jones, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 2, Roxbury. Meeting Tuesday evening, Union Hall. Store in Warren St., near. Washington.
T. S. Burrill, *Pres't.*
Edwin Litchfield, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 3. South Boston. Meeting Thursday evening, corner of Fourth and C streets. Store in same building.
E. S. Williams, *Pres't.*
Geo. D. Howard, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 4, Lynn. Meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at Store on Union street.
Edward A. Holden, *Pres't.*
T. J. Pinkham, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No 5, Boston. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 15 Merrimack street. Store at same place.
Henry A. Hobbs, *Pres't.*
S. H. Gooding, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 6, Manchester, N. H.. Meeting Thursday evening, No. 2 Union building, Elm st. Store No. 4 Methodist church building.
B. F. Bean, *Pres't.*
Charles W. Barker, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 7, Cabotville. Meeting 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month, in room adjoining the Store, on Cabot st
William Barnes, *Pres't*
M. Pinney, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No 8, Canton. Meeting Monday evening at Store, corner of Washington and Boliver sts.
W. D. Hall, *Pres't.*
Robert Henderson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No 10, Nashua, N. H. Meeting Saturday evening, at Beasom's Temperance Hall, on Factory st.
Martin Crafts, *Pres't.*
E. Greenwood, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION. No. 11, Lowell. Meeting Saturday evening, Humanity Hall, Market st. Store in same building.
John B. Fish, *Pres't.*
J. Warren Pierce, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 12, Worcester. Meeting Saturday evening in Hall over Store, No. 51 Main st.
Charles E. Staples, *Pres't.*
Charles H. Fitch, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 13, Holliston. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Store, basement room of E. H. Warren's shop.
John R. Goodwin, *Pres't.*
A. B. Warfield, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 14, Springfield. Meeting for business on the 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month; for discussion every Wednesday evening, in room attached to Store, Wilcox's building, near R. R, depot, on Main street.
William B. Hastings, *Pres't.*
Chauncy Sanderson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 15, North Chelmsford. Meeting Monday evening, at Store on Merrimack st.
J. B. Pierce, *Pres't.*
B. W. Dexter, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 16, Lowell. Meeting 1st and 3d Saturday evening of each month, Committee Room of St. Paul's Church, Hurd st. Store on South st.
F. Rodliff, *Pres't.*
O. Pierce, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 17, Lawrence. No Report.

DIVISION No. 18, Hopkinton. Meeting and Store, Haydn Row.
T. Leonard, *Pres't.*
Reuben Smith, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 19, Stoneham. Meeting, Town Hall.
James W. Hurd, *Pres't.*
H. N. Wyeth, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 20, Boston. Meeting Tuesday evening in Suffolk Hall, corner of Canton and Suffolk st. Store on Suffolk st.
Chas. H. de Rochemont, *Pres't.*
Charles F. Classen, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 21, Cambridgeport. Meeting Friday evening, at Store, Hovey's Block, Main st.
Randall Taylor, *Pres't.*
J. N. Bang, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 22, Charlestown. No report.

DIVISION No. 23, Sandwich. Meeting Monday evening, in Store-room, Town Hall building.
Francis Kern, *Pres't.*
James E. Ingraham, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 24, Salem. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 56 Washington st. Store on same street.
Moses Eastman, *Pres't.*
Stephen Tuttle, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 25, Lynn. Meeting Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at Store, Chestnut st.
Shadrac Ramsdell, *Pres't.*
Samuel Collins, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 26, Winoski Falls, Vt. Meeting Saturday evening, at Store, on Barlow st.
Moses Marshall, *Pres't.*
J. G. White, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 27, Andover, Frye village. Meeting Monday evening, at Store.
Jonas Lovering, *Pres't.*
Joseph Salkeld, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 28, Lynn. Meeting Monday and Thursday evenings, at Store, Chestnut st.
Wm. P. White, *Pres't.*
Thomas Collyer, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 29, Concord, N. H. Meeting Wednesday evening, Athenian Hall, Main st. Store on Main st., opposite Phœnix Hotel.
William Carr, *Pres't*
Cyrus Peabody, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 30, Lynn. Meeting and Store not reported.
William F. Parker, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 31, Woburn. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Wade's Hall. Store 80 rods north of Woburn centre.
Thomas Doliver, *Pres't*
J. W. Taylor, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 32, Bangor, Me. Store, No. 16 Central st.
John Stevens, *Pres't.*
Samuel Darling, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 33, Providence, R. I. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Store, No. 330 North Main st.
Welcome Angell, *Pres't.*
W. J. Waterman, *Rec. Sec'y*

DIVISION No. 34, East Boston. Meeting Tuesday evening. Store, south side of Maverick square.
Jesse Tuttle, *Pres't.*
William Thompson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 35, Lynn. Meeting, 1st Monday evening of each month, at room over No. 57 South Common st Store. No. 66 North Common st.
Aaron Lummus, *Pres't.*
Joseph M. Rowell, *Rec. Sec'y*

DIVISION No. 36, Randolph. Meeting Wednesday evening, at Store, in Silas Alden's Building.
E. A. Allen, *Pres't.*
Darius Payne, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 37, South Andover. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Rechabite Hall. Store on Main st., opposite Andover Bank.
Benjamin F. Wardwell, *Pres't.*
Joseph W. Sawyer, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 38, West Medway. Meeting Tuesday evening, in room adjoining Store.
A. C. Grant, *Pres't.*
E. G. Ware, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 39, East Stoughton. Meeting Tuesday evening, in Hall over the Store.
Charles A. French, *Pres't.*
James Humphrey, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 40, Roxbury. Meeting 2d and 4th Friday each month, at Union Hall. Store, cornor of Washington st. and Suffolk place.
Joseph B. Young, *Pres't.*
True Russell, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 41, Stoughton. Meeting Saturday evening, at Town Hall. Store at Stoughton Centre.
Jedediah Adams, *Pres't.*
James Capen, 2d, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 42, Worcester. Meeting Wednesday evening, at Store, Newton's Block, No. 3 Front st.
Calvin Newton, *Pres't.*
W. T. Hildrup, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 43 East Randolph, Mass.
Giddion Howard, *Pres't,*
Thomas West, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 44, Manchester, N. H.
James A. Grigg, *Pres't,*
Lyman P. Batchelder, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 45, Providence, R. I.
Jared W. Scovell, *Pres't,*
Alva M. Stetson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Advertisements.

THE ESSEX COUNTY FEMALE HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, at No. 210 Merrimac Street, (King's Block.)
H. I. STONE, *Agent.*

TO THE W. M. P. U.
MERRIAM'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP.

I HAVE received and shall continue to receive and keep constantly on hand a supply of this premium soap, which I warrant genuine, and can confidently recommend as being the best and cheapest article for family use that has ever been offered to the public.

It is superior to Castile, for stable-keeper's and manufacturer's use.
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Books, Circulars, Handbills, &c., Printed quick and cheap. mar17tf

MUFFS. The LADIES are well aware that N. PACKARD, 90 Merrimack St., sold MUFFS and FURRS *one third cheaper* last season, than any one else in the city. I would give notice that I have the most splendid assortment of Muffs and Furs that were ever offered for sale in Lowell, and will sell them One-Third Cheaper than they can be found elsewhere.

P. S. Ladies from the Country, in pursuit of FURS, will do well to look for No. 90 Merrimack St. where they can buy Good Muffs for *One Dollar and Fifty cents* a piece. oct19 gm

Lowell, Oct. 19, 1847.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. F. MORRILL

Is happy once more to make his annual acknowledgements to the public for the generous confidence heretofore reposed in him as a Physician, and for the unusual patronage he has received during the last twelve months. If pecuniary remuneration were the *only* reward to be received for administering relief to the afflicted and distressed invalid, there would be far less motive to practice the healing art—but fortunately for the bodily afflicted portion of humanity, this is not universally the case. To the accomplished and well-disposed physician, there is a deep, heart-felt satisfaction arising from the performance of deeds of healing human flesh, and relieving pain, which can never arise from mere acquirement. Yet while he acknowledges his satisfaction for past pecuniary favors, he has to acknowledge the still higher gratification that he has sufficient reason to believe that he has been the source from which has flown much relief to the distressed and declining invalid. Repeated written communications, as well as oral statements, continue to flow in from every section of our own country, and also from the Canadas, testifying to the efficacy and relieving properties of his medicines, whither they have often been sent after consultation by letters. He asks for no other *recommendation* than the consciousness of his affording relief to the thousands whose unfortunate want of a judicious education, and whose sad ignorance of the precious laws of their physical constitution, have so often plunged them into the depths of human suffering. Feeling, as he does, the importance and usefulness of his calling, with full confidence in the efficacy and salutary effects of his medicines, he would still say, come and I will relieve you.

"A WORD TO THE WISE." To those who have been treated medically by Dr. M., he deems it unnecessary to offer any word of *caution*; but to those who may know him not, and who are seeking relief from diseases of any name or nature, but particularly those of a secret or private character, he would say be cautious as to where you make your first call. When you are informed that Dr. Morrill is the only *advertizing* physician of any reputation in Lowell, you will no doubt govern yourselves accordingly. He would not make this assertion did he not know that his own community were aware of its *truth*. If those there are who can obtain a *professional* fame, irrespective of the means by which it is obtained, it may truly be said that such enjoyments are not to be envied; but for one

"Give me an HONEST fame, or give me none!"

N. B. DR. MORRILL has moved his new office, from MIDDLESEX STREET, to MIDDLE STREET, on the spot heretofore known as No. 9, opposite the Post Office. His office hereafter will be known as No. 11 Middle st., opposite the Post Office, where he can be consulted as usual. His Female Monthly Drops and Pills, are a certain remedy for all Suppressions, Irregularities, &c. and can be obtained either at his Office or at his residence on Middlesex st., near the New Depot.) A perfect cure warranted in all cases of veneral disease, and those of a delicate nature, and the strictest discretion observed. Office open at all hours of the day and evening.

P. S. DR. MORRILL has no connection with any advertizing Doctor, nor never had.

LOWELL, Jan. 1848. tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE LIBRARY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

This Periodical is established to promote the great cause of SOCIAL PROGRESS and HUMAN ELEVATION. The character of its discussions to this end will be two-fold—Doctrinal and Practical.

First, in the sphere of pure Doctrine, it will treat of, and endeavor to elucidate the *Philosophy of Science*, or what may properly be termed SOCIAL SCIENCE. This new Science comprehends *the Natural Laws and Principles of Social Organization*, a knowledge of which is essentially necessary to the realization of a wise and beneficent reform of Human Society, and to enlightened Progress. Under this head will also be considered the Nature of Man, his Passions and his Destiny.

Second, in the Practical sphere, the Library of Social Science will advocate *thorough measures of Reform*,—that is, organic reforms in our Political, Industrial and Social Institutions; which reforms imply an entire REORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY. The measures proposed, while profoundly radical, will, however, be truly conservative; not revolutionary and destructive, but pacific and constructive in their policy and principles, promoting the interests of all classes of society, and securing the universal elevation and happiness of mankind. A number of valuable practical and economical arrangements will be explained and recommended, which may be adopted in present society. The discussions of a practical nature will also embrace such questions as the Organization of Labor;—Free Trade;—Free Competition;—the extended application and monopoly of Machinery;—the Industrial Rights of Man;—the relations of Capital and Labor;—the *compound* Protection of Industry, or protection to the Laborer as well as the Capitalist;—the true theory of Property, and Division of Profits;—an equitable system of Commerce; and many other important social questions.

The Library of Social Science will be divided into two Departments. In one department the subjects before referred to will be treated; and in it will also be presented a summary review of the great reforms now agitated in France, Germany, England and the United States, which are the principal theatres of the progressive movement of this age. The other department will be devoted to the publication in English of the works of CHARLES FOURIER.

The doctrines of Association have been before the American public for several years, through the writings and lectures of their advocates, but, except in a few partial translations, the writings of the great discoverer and founder of Social Science, have remained unknown. Consequently there is much misunderstanding, aggravated by the most flagrant falsification, of the character of Fourier's discoveries, and the value of his claims to consideration as Teacher, on the vital question of Social Reform:—a misunderstanding which, in many minds, has settled into a deep-rooted prejudice, distrust and aversion. It is therefore due to the public, and to Fourier himself, that a complete and faithful exposition of his doctrines, should be made in his own words. The translations will be made with the utmost care, and will be accompanied with notes and explanations which will assist the comprehension of the more difficult parts of the doctrine.

The Library of Social Science addresses itself especially to those who are seeking for *positive principles* as guides in the solution of the great question of this age, the question of Social Progress and Human Improvement.

This Magazine will be published on the 15th of each month, and will be printed in large and handsome type, on fine paper. The first number will be issued in January, 1848.

Terms,—$2 per annum; $1, six months, payable in advance. Single copies twenty-five cents.

ALBERT BRISBANE and OSBORNE MACDANIEL, Editors, to whom all subscriptions are to be addressed, at the office of the Magazine, No. 30 Ann street, New York.

GENERAL AGENTS.

New York,—Burgess Stringer & Co., W. H. Graham, Tribune Building.
Boston,—Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington street, Chronotype Office, 15 State street.
Providence,—P. W. Ferris.
Cincinnati,—John B. Russell.
Baltimore,—Howard Meeks.
Philadelphia,—Zeiber & Co.

I. MASON LEARNED,
EATING HOUSE,
No. 31 Congress Street.
Cor. of Congress Square, near the Post Office.

MEALS at all hours of the day. Strangers visiting the city, will find this a pleasant place to dine.
Boston, Dec 24. 3m

WM. D. VINALL.
SURGEON DENTIST.
☞ Office 21 Central Street, ☜

Where he continues to perform all operations on the TEETH both for their beauty and their preservation. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling carious teeth with gold or any approved substance now in use, and thereby arresting the progress of decay, and rendering them useful for many years.

MINERAL TEETH inserted on gold plate or pivot, from a single tooth to a whole set. These are inserted as circumstances may require. Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in supplying upper sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure, without springs.

☞ Teeth cleansed, extracted, &c. Terms moderate. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. He would further say, that the most agravated pain from decayed teeth, can in most cases be speedily relieved and the tooth saved.

LOWELL WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

A NEW HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, situated on the banks of the Merrimac, about fifteen minutes' walks from the City of Lowell, is now open for the reception of invalids.

In fitting up this establishment, the proprietor, Dr. R. DARRAH, has spared no pains or expense in making it one of the most comfortable, convenient and desirable locations, for Hydropathic treatment, now offered to the public.

The Bathing House is constructed with two entire sets of Baths, each consisting of Plunge, Shower, Douche, Hose, Fountain, Eye, Spray, Flowing, Cold or Warm; and so arranged as to be comfortable, inviting, and easy of access, by invalids, at all times, from each wing of the house, one of which is occupied by gentlemen, the other by ladies. The house is so warmed as to render it perfectly comfortable, even in the coldest weather.

The "Water Cure" has been particularly successful in the following complaints: Rheumatism, acute or chronic Gout, incipient stages of Consumption; Nervous Diseases; Dispepsia, or Indigestion, with its train of symptoms, as Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c.; Fevers of various forms; all cutaneous diseases; Scrofulas and Spinal Complaints; diseases peculiar to females, &c.

TERMS, for board and treatment, in this establishment, will vary from Six to Ten Dollars per week, according to the rooms occupied.

All communications addressed to the Physican, (post paid) Lowell, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

DR. R. DARRAH, Proprietor.
H FOSTER, M. D., Physician. 3m nov26

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

IS PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, EVERY DAY, at three o'clock, P. M. Sundays excepted, and is served to subscribers in the city, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States, for $4 per annum, or $2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for $1, one week for $1,25, two weeks for $2,75, one month for $4, two months for $7, three months for $10, six months for $16, one year for $30, payable always in advance.

The *National Whig* is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Daily Whig will be devoted to publications on Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful Arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

The *Weekly National Whig*, one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of $2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

CHARLES H. FENTON.
Proprietor of the National Whig.

P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States, are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, noting the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig Office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their respective columns. $15.00 jan28

THE NATIONAL ERA.
WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
G. BAILEY, EDITOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
L. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

The leading purpose of this journal is, the discussion of the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the main principles of the Liberty Party. Due attention is given to Social and Political Questions of general importance; nor are the interests of a Pure Literature overlooked.

It aims to preserve a faithful record of important events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the progress of Society; of public documents of permanent value; and, during the sessions of Congress, to present such reports of its proceedings, as will convey a correct idea, not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting subjects of Slavery and the Mexican War, expected to arise in the next Congress, will occupy a large share of its columns.

Arrangements have been made for extending and enriching its already valuable Department of Home and Foreign Correspondence.

It is printed on a mammoth sheet, of the finest quality, in the best style, at $2 a year, *payable in advance.*

The generous spirit in which the *Era* has been welcomed by the Public Press, and the very liberal patronage it has received during this, the first year of its existence, encourages us to hope for large accessions to our subscription list.

It is desirable that subscriptions be forwarded without delay, so that they may be entered before the approaching Congress.

All communications addressed to
L. P. NOBLE,
Publisher of the National Era, Washington, D. C.

NEW BOOKS.

A Collection of the Writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers Price $1,00.

Facts for the People, showing the relations of the United States to Slavery, embracing a History of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. Compiled from official and other authentic documents, by Loring Moody. Price, 20 cents.

The Church as it is; or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery, by Parker Pillsbury. Second Edition, revised and improved, 15 cents.

Unconstitutionality of Slavery, Part 1st and 2d, by Lysander Spooner, 50 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of 2d Universalist Church in Danvers, $1,00.

Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D., 50 cents.

For sale by BELA MARSH,
Oct8. 3mos. No. 25 CORNHILL, Boston.

JONATHAN LADD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Commissioner for the State of Vermont.

OFFICE—Spaulding's Building, (next North of the American House,) Central street, Lowell, Ms.

WANTED. An intelligent and well educated young lady wants a situation in a printing office, to learn to set types.

Enquire at the Voice of Industry Office.
Feb 18 3t.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURE ROOMS.
82 CENTRAL STREET,
(*Corner of Hurd Street, Lowell.*)

MINIATURES taken at these rooms in the most approved style, and in any weather, with or without colors, and gilded in the nicest manner, whether sold for a high or low price.

The Public are respectfully invited to call before obtaining Miniatures elsewhere, as the prices shall be as low as any in Lowell, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. S. H. HASTINGS.

Lowell, June 4.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

We give below the Homestead Exemption Bill, as Reported by the Select Committee of the Legislature of New York. It is not just what we should like, but in so far as it goes, is well. Perhaps it is all the people are at present prepared for. Let the friends of National Reform be proud of this acheivement if it but pass to become a law.

AN ACT

To exempt Family Homesteads from sale upon execution and from incumbrance, except upon the joint application of husband and wife; and to secure an estate therein to wives after the decease of their husbands.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The real estate or interest therein, to an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars, owned by any member of any family of two or more persons, in the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, or sisters, and in the occupation of such family as a homestead, shall be exempt from sale by virtue of any judgment or decree, or execution thereon, founded upon any contract, debt, obligation, or duty created, or upon any offence or violation committed or suffered after the passage of this act, except as hereinafter provided.

§ 2. The same shall not be incumbered by any mortgage or other voluntary lien, except upon the joint application in person of the husband and wife, if both are living, or of the survivor, where one is deceased or civilly dead, to the officer discharging the duties of the office of surrogate in the county where such homestead is situated; and the judgment and determination of such officer, that the proposed incumbrance will be beneficial to the interests of the said family, which said determination shall be in writing, and entered in a book to be kept by such officer for the purpose; And the said officer shall have power, in his discretion, to make any conditions or terms as to the disposition or use of the avails or proceeds of any such incumbrance, that to him shall seem necessary to protect the interests of the family.

§ 3. The value of the property mentioned in the preceding sections of this Act, shall be ascertained by the annual appraisement made by the assessors of the town or ward in which it is situated, who shall make a certificate of their appraisal, which certificate shall be acknowledged or proved in the manner entitling a deed to be recorded; and shall be recorded in the clerk's or register's office of the county in which the said property is situated.

§ 4. Any judgment creditor who may doubt the correctness of the appraisal as above, may make application to the surrogate of the county for another appraisal of the value of any homestead upon which his judgment might, without this act, be a lien, and upon which he may claim a right to have the same or any part thereof sold for the payment of any debt described in the first section of this act, the said surrogate shall cause a notice of said application to be served at least ten days before the time of hearing the same, upon the judgment debtor, and the wife or husband of such judgment debtor, if such relation exists, or if not, upon some other member of said family, full age, or nearest full age, besides the judgment debtor; of the time and place at which such application will be heard; at which time and place, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of said surrogate, by the oath or affirmation of at least two disinterested witnesses, that the said property is materially undervalued by said appraisal, the said surrogate shall then appoint three disinterested commissioners, who shall proceed to examine and appraise the value of the land and appurtenances occupied and claimed as the homestead of any such family, at what the same would be reasonably worth in payment of a good faith debt: And if the value thereof shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, then the said commissioners shall further inquire whether the same can be so divided, as that a portion thereof, including the dwelling house, shall be of the value of one thousand dollars; and if they shall so determine, they shall make such division by proper metes and bounds, and report the same to the said officer, who shall give the parties interested the like opportunity of being heard as upon the application. If he do not approve the same, he may direct another appraisal and division, and may appoint not to exceed two new commissioners, who shall unite in the second examination and appraisal: In case also of the failure of the three first appointed commissioners to agree, not to exceed two new ones, may be appointed: Three commissioners shall agree to any report before it shall be approved: Whenever the said officer shall approve the report and division, he shall enter his determination in a book to be kept for that purpose, and thereupon the portion so described for a homestead, shall alone be exempted, by virtue of this act, from sale for any debts or liabilities then existing.

§ 5. If the said commissioners shall report that a homestead exceeds in value the sum of one thousand dollars, and that the same cannot be so dviided as to leave the family in possession of a homestead of that value, and the said officer shall approve such report, he may decree that such part thereof as may not be actually necessary for the occupation of said family, shall be leased, and the rents and profits applied to the satisfaction of the judgment, and may appoint a receiver to collect and pay over the same, or he may in his discretion order that the whole shall be sold, and that the sum of one thousand dollars of the proceeds of said sale, be invested under the direction of said officer, in a homestead for said family.

§ 6 A wife surviving her husband shall have the same right, estate, title and interest, in the homestead, owned by her deceased husband, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, that the surviving husband now has in the lands of his deceased wife; and this right shall not be affected or impaired by her obtaining dower in his other lands, nor shall her right to obtain the same be affected or impaired by this act.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* gives the following account of Richard P. Robinson of Ellen Jewett memory.

"He kept a small drug store, and was very recluse in his habits, studiously avoiding all mention of his home or friends. After his decease, his little stock of medicines were divided among the country people, as there was no claimant for them. I am satisfied from some letters which were left, that poor Robinson had sought to escape from the rentless prosecutions of an uncharitable and unforgiving world, and that, buried here in the most humble obscurity, he was striving to live down the bitter past by an even and exemplary life. The country people speak kindly of his virtues, and warmly cherish his memory. There is a bare possibillity of my being mistaken, but the similitude seems to be to striking, both in the name and various incidents connected with the misfortunes of Robinson, which are alluded to rather guardedly in the letters, but with which I was familiar."

ANECDOTE. The late Chancellor Kent was one of those men whose innate dignity enabled him to take in good part familiarities—the result of ignorance and accident. He was exceedingly fond of martial music; and, hearing the drums of a recruiting party, who had taken a station at the corner of the street, beating a point of war, he walked out to listen to it nearer. Insensibly he was whistling the burthen of the tune, when the man of war accosted him:

"You are fond of such music, then, my fine fellow!"

"Very!" was the reply.

"Well, then," said Sergeant Kite, "why not join us!—good quarters—good pay—large bounty; besides, our Captain is a glorious fellow. Why won't you now? You can't do better!"

"Well!" said the Chancellor, "I have one pretty strong objection."

"What is it?" asked the sergeant.

"Why, just now, I happen to have a better trade."

"What trade is it?" said the inquisitor.

"I am Chancellor of the State of New York."

"Whew!" interjected the sergeant. "Strike up!—quick time!—forward, march!" Off tramped the military man, without looking behind him; leaving the Chancellor to enjoy his laugh at the adventure.—*Home Journal.*

ODE TO SICILY.

BY SAVAGE LANDOR.

1.

Few mortal hands have struck the heroic string,
Since Milton's lay in death across his breast.
But shall the lyre then rest
With vilest dust upon it? This of late
Hath been its fate.

2.

But thou, O Sicily! art born again.
Far over chariots and Olympic steeds
I see the heads and the stout arms of men,
And will record (God gives me power) their deeds.

3.

Hail to thee first, Palermo! hail to thee
Who callest with loud voice, "*Arise! be free;*
Weak is the hand and rusty is the chain."
Thou callest; nor in vain.

4.

Not only from the mountains rushes forth
The knighthood of the North,
In whom my soul elate,
Owns now a race cognate,
But even the couch of Sloth, 'mid painted walls,
Swells up, and men start forth from it, where calls
The voice of Honor long, too long, unheard.

5.

Not that the wretch was fear'd,
Who fear'd the meanest as he fear'd the best,
But that around all kings
Forever springs
A wasting vapor that absorbs the fire
Of all that would rise higher.

6.

Even free nations will not let there be
More nations free.
Witness (O shame) our own,
Of late years viler none.

7.

To gratify a brood,
Swamp-fed amid the Suabian wood,
The sons of Lusitania were cajoled,
And bound and sold,
And sent in chains where we unchain the slave
We die with thirst to save.

8.

Ye too, Sicilians, ye too gave we up
To drain the bitter cup,
Which ye dash from ye in the despot's face.
O glorious race!

9.

Which Hiero, Gelon, Pindar, sat among
And praised for weaker deeds in deathless song;
One is yet left to laud ye. Years have marr'd
My voice, my prelude for some better bard,
When such shall rise; and such your deeds create.

10.

In the lone woods, and late,
Murmurs swell loud and louder, till at last
So strong the blast,
That the whole forest, earth and sea and sky,
To the loud surge reply.

11.

Within the circle of six hundred years,
Show me a Bourbon on whose brow appears
No brand of traitor. Change the tree,
From the same stock for ever will there be
The same foul canker, the same bitter fruit.
Strike, Sicily, uproot
The cursed upas. Never trust
That race again: down with it; dust to dust.

CHLOROFORM IN MANUFACTURES. The powerful solvent capabilities of chlroform are now, by experiment, fully established. Caoutchouc, resin, copal, gum-lac, bromine, iodine, the essential oils, &c., yield to its solvent power. This property may, it is believed, prove extensively of advantage in many of the fine and useful arts.—*Pharmaceutical Times.*

If twelve hours a day and reduced wages, are to be the industrial *regime* in our manufactories, we hope the atmosphere of the mills may be highly charged with this newly discovered pain-killer. It would so materially alleviate the miseries of the operatives.

SELLING CRACKERS. This is too good to be lost. A quick witted toper went into a bar-room and called for something to drink, in New York.

"We don't sell liquor," said the law-abiding landlord—"we will give you a glass, and then if you want to buy a cracker we'll sell it for three cents."

"Very well," said the Yankee customer, "hand down your decanter."

The "good creature" was handed down, and our hero took a stiff horn, when turning around to depart, the unsuspecting landlord handed him the dish of crackers, with the remark, "you will buy a cracker?"

"Well, no, I guess not; you sell 'em too dear; I can get lots of 'em five or six for a cent any where else."

The bill granting homestead exemption has been amended and posponed until the first Monday in December next. This is just as we expected; for, as we remarked when we first noticed this bill, not one single mearsure has ever been proposed, which was calculated to equalize the burdens and to extend the *inalienable rights of man* as guarantied to him by high heaven and every principle of Justice that did not meet at the very threshold, the most powerful oppossition that avarice and prejudice could produce.

Are not we admonished by the exigencies of the time and the domineering spirit of aristocracy which is fast gaining strength in this country, that to strengthen the nerves of productive labor, we must have honest, faithful and capable representatives, who wish to elevate the poor laborer to the highest point of honor which his character as a producer of wealth and the necessaries of life so fully and justly entitle him. We must have honest representatives. How can this be done? Could not this object be attained by securing to every man a homestead—a suitable portion of land to till whereby he may be enabled to raise his little ones, and contribute to the wants of the government of which he is a valuable member? But this can never be done as we are ready and willing to admit, while ever the people and their just rights are to be misrepresented by purse proud demagogues, whose sympathies are steel and whose charity is cold as the Ice of Greenland caring more for dollars and cents than for principles of justice and equality. The disposition to degrade labor is made manifest by presenting wholesome bills for "buncomb" and then call to their assistance the thief of time, *procrastination*, by which means the bill is defeated, the work of demagogues completed, and confiding constituency most rascally cheated.—*Urbanna Dominion.*

[From the New York Globe.]

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN LIMITED QUANTITIES TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

In another column we have given copious extracts from a report of a select committee of the Assembly of this State, in relation to the question indicated by the heading of this article. The proposition to allow a landless man to settle, free, of charge, a sufficient portion of the immense quantity of the wild and uncultivated lands lying within the boundaries of the United States and Territories, necessary to support himself and family, has been brought to the notice of the people in many public lectures, and in the columns of many public papers. Until recently the proposition has not seriously troubled the people's representatives in the State or National Legislature. Some few minds, fully aware of the evils of land monopoly, and the many deprivations and sufferings of the landless laboring classes, have for many years past urged the importance of a radical change in our public land system. There are at this moment near two hundred papers in the United States which advocate Freedom of the Public Lands to actual settlers in limited quantities. The question begins to be discussed in the halls of legislation. Professional politicians never take hold of a question until the people force them to. When a principle of reform begins to be popular, then we find men who wish to be elevated to place advocating it.

It is strange that there should be any opposition to the people who have no land, settling on the land belonging to them. No party can successfully resist the ultimate freedom of the vast public domain to the landless. A landed aristocracy is incompatible with republican liberty. Both cannot exist. Speculation in the Public Lands is the greatest curse that can be possibly entailed upon a people. Its evils are seen and felt in almost every infant settlement in the sparsely populated portions of our Union. Wherever the pioneer is found, there will be found the land speculator. The moment the hardy tiller of the soil settles down upon his few acres and commences an improvement, the adjoining acres are bought up by the speculator, who is able to hold on to his purchase until he can sell at prices much greater than the Government asks. His land rises in value in consequence of the improvements the few settlers have made. Roads are to be constructed, school houses built, and other evidences of civilization are in progress—all the work of a few pioneers,—while the speculator awaits the inevitable rise in the price of his lands surrounding the improvement. You cannot settle in the vicinity of these improved locations, unless you pay five times the Government price of the lands, because the speculator has you in his power. Those who wish to purchase at the Government prices, are compelled to locate themselves far removed from those who would be pleased to have them as neighbors, and co-workers in the progressive improvement of the infant settlement in which destiny has placed them.

Land speculation must cease in the United States, or the liberty of which we boast and the happiness of our people will. There is no other method of putting an end to such speculation, unless it be by the principle of Land Limitation. Let men speculate in whatever else they choose, but let not the soil inherited from the Creator, be the subject of monopoly. Let this be free to those for whom it was created, and happiness will be within the reach of all who desire it. A people cannot be oppressed where the soil is free, and there is enough of it for the subsistence of all. But tolerate a system that allows one man to become the owner of millions of acres, and it will lead to an aristocracy of the most fearful character. To perpetuate liberty, you must have a landed Democracy. If there was no land to draw off the surplus population of the older States, and invite the immense population of the Old World, it would not be long before our laboring classes would be in the same dependent condition in which we find the laboring classes of Great Britian. It is the imperative duty of the present generation to make the Public Lands free to those who own them—the people.

Men of wealth should not oppose freedom of the Public Lands. In the ordinary operations of Nature's laws, your wealth will in a few years be transferred to those you leave behind you. Misfortune in business, or the natural and inevitable distribution of properties will produce divisions and subdivisions of that which you now accumulate for your children. Others may possess that which you now enjoy, and your children may be compelled to take their places in the ranks of the laboring multitude. How important, then, that you should, before you depart, endeavor to establish a system that will render the laboring classes secure from want, transmit to those you leave behind you a Government destitute of oppression; create, while you live, a basis of a Landed Democrocy, so as to ensure labor its proper reward, and you need have no fear that your descendants will ever come to want, or lack the necessaries and enjoyments of life. The most valuable inheritance you can leave those for whose happiness you feel the greatest solicitude, is a system of government in which the just rights of all are respected, and labor in every department is amply rewarded. Leave them this, and you may banish all fears respecting their condition in life after you are gone.

A VOLUNTEER. The *Trenton* (New Jersey) *State Gazette* says that Prince Lucien Murat of Bordentown, intends to sail for France on Saturday, full of enthusiasm in the cause of her new institutions.

Advertisements.

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Lowell, April 23, 1847. 41

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,) No 65, corner of Merrimack and John st., (is weekly receiving from importers, both in New York and Boston, a new and beautiful assortment of Millinary Goods, as ever were offered in this city, and as cheap as can be found any where else.

J. T. ADAMS.

Lowell, Sept. 28, 1846. n25.

THE HARBINGER,

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SIXTH VOLUME.

In presenting to the public the Sixth Volume of the Harbinger, the Editors would give a brief statement of its proposed character and aims.

The Harbinger, from its commencement, has been the advocate of a Social Reform, which shall embrace, reconcile, and do justice to the various interests that are essential to the true life of Humanity,—which, in maintaining the rights of Labor, shall not overlook the legitimate claims of Capital,—which seeks to combine the elevation of the working classes, by the introduction of a natural, efficient, and attractive system of industry, with the widest development of Art and universal, spiritual culture,—and which shall destroy the fruitful sources of antagonism, oppression, and inhumanity which now exist in the relations of men, by the establishment of such organic arrangements as will necessarily produce a comprehensive and harmonious unity.

The principles of Social Science, discovered and illustrated by the immortal genius of CHARLES FOURIER, have always occupied a conspicuous place in the expositions of the Harbinger, and will continue to be set forth and maintained, with the earnestness which their vast importance demands, but without intemperate zeal or sectarian exclusiveness.

The Harbinger will discuss all questions relating to the progress of society, the past history of the race, the present aspects of civilization, the great humanitary reforms of the day, and the political movements of Europe and America, in the light of Associative Science; but with a sincere and fraternal recognition of all elements of truth, goodness and beauty, in whatever institution or doctrine it may be called on to consider.

In conducting the Harbinger, for the future, the Editors intend to relieve it of the abstract character which to a certain degree it has hitherto borne, and to give a much larger space to General Topics, to the News of the Day, and to comments on Passing Events. They are in possession of great facilities for presenting copious and authentic summaries of domestic and foreign intelligence, which they will not fail to use with all their industry and vigilence. While they maintain an independent position with regard to our leading political parties, they do not mean to abstain from the freest criticism of their movements. Great attention will be paid to the selections, which must compose no small portion of every well-conducted weekly newspaper, so that the readers of the Harbinger will always find in its columns an entertaining, instructive and varied miscellany, in addition to the topics which give it its distinctive character.

In short, the Editors design to spare no pains to make the Harbinger an attractive and valuable Journal to all classes of readers,—to give it access to circles beyond the sphere of its immediate sympathies,—and to command the approval of the public and an extensive circulation, by the various interest of its contents, and the energy and zeal which are devoted to its management.

The present volume of the Harbinger appears in a greatly improved form, and with one half more matter than has heretofore been given. No expense has been spared to make it in all respects worthy of the position at which it aims. It is furnished to subscribers at the same low price which has made it one of the cheapest papers in this country; and in this respect, under the present arrangements, it is probably not surpassed by any weekly journal.

The Editors rely for the liberal support of their enterprise on all the old friends to whom the Harbinger has become as necessary as their daily bread, and on any new ones who now form an acquaintance with it for the first time.

We request our friends, and the friends of a free and independent press, every where to promote the circulation of our paper. Give the Harbinger a fair trial and if it does not perform more than it promises, we will not complain of desertion or neglect.

The Harbinger is published every Saturday Morning, at No. 9 Spruce St., New York, and at 111 Washington St., Boston.

It is edited by PARKE GODWIN, New York, assisted by CHARLES A. DANA and GEORGE RIPLEY, in New York, and by WILLIAM H. CHANNING and JOHN S. DWIGHT, in Boston.

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July24 tf

INTERESTING TO MECHANICS.

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WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.

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aug16 H. HAMLIN.

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JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES, at his old stand, No 305 Washington St., opposite No. 264, entrance to Temple Avenue. Also, Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hours' notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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David Dodge,	aged 75	Sam. Payson,	aged 75
Newhall Martin,	" 78	Sam. Etheridge,	" 53
James R. Turner,	" 40	Arnold Southwick	" 48
John Lock,	" 66	Uriah Tufts,	" 75

Charlestown, March, 1847. July16—1

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Boston, Dec. 10, 1847. tf

TO THE LADIES.

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BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1847. aug8.

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Suly 18—1

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aug8

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BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1847. aug8.

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LAWRENCE, Sept. 10, 1847.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1847.

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BOSTON, Nov. 26, 1847.

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