



VOLUME II.]

LOWELL, (MASS.), FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1847.

[NUMBER 37.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
WM. F. YOUNG, & MISS M. EASTMAN.
WM. F. YOUNG, EDITOR.

TERMS.—

Single copy, \$1.25 per annum. Strictly in ADVANCE.

Five copies to one address, \$5.00.

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Postmaster, kindly return frank letters containing nothing but renewals, notices of non-renewal, discontinuation, and other Post Office business.

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W. W. BLOUGH AND A. W. DANIELS, PRINTERS.

POETRY.

For the Voice of Industry.
MATINS.—NO. 2.

Ho, ye who have slumbered,
Or watched through the night,
How down in Chaucer's giving
To the Giver of Light;
For the day that is dawning;
Shall sing on the Free,
Now boundless, nor Servile,
Its sunlight shall see.
The dark clouds of Battle,
Shall deform not the day;
Swords reeking with carnage,
Shall not dash in its ray;
And the Poor shall not perish,
Of Hunger and Cold,
And none shall be Honest,
And no Honest shall be sold.

In the day that is dawning
Attraction shall be,
The law shall govern
The realm of the Free,
And the Good shall be honored,
In story and song,
And the Weak shall dwell safely,
In the midst of the Strong.

JACQUES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOFT ANSWER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Will give him law to his heart's content,
the scoundrel!" said Singleton, walking back-
ward and forward, in an angry state of ex-
citement.

"Don't call harsh names, Mr. Singleton," said lawyer Trueman, looking up from the mass of papers before him, and smiling in a quiet, benevolent way, that was peculiar to him.

"Every man should be known by his true name. Williams is a scoundrel, and so he ought to be called!" responded the client with increasing warmth.

"Did you ever do a reasonable thing in your life when you were angry?" asked Mr. Trueman, whose age and respectability gave him the license to speak thus freely to his young friend, for whom he was endeavoring to arrange some business difficulty with his former partner.

"I can't say that I ever did, Mr. Trueman; but now I have good reason for being angry, and the language I use, in reference to Williams, is but the expression of a sober and rational conviction," replied Singleton, a little more calmly.

"Did you pronounce him a scoundrel before you received this reply to your last letter?" asked Mr. Trueman.

"No, I did not; but that letter confirmed my previously formed impressions of his character."

"But I cannot find in that letter, any evidence proving your late partner to be a dishonest man. He will not agree to your proposed mode of settlement, because he does not see it to be the most proper way."

"He won't agree to it, because it is an honest and equitable mode of settlement, that is all. He wants to over-reach me, and is determined to do so if he can!" responded Mr. Singleton, still excited.

"There you are decidedly wrong," said the lawyer. "You have both allowed yourselves to be angry, and are both unreasonable; and if I must speak plainly, I think you are the most unreasonable in the present case."

Two angry men can never settle any business properly. You have unnecessarily increased the difficulties in the way of a speedy settlement, by writing Mr. Williams any angry letter which he has responded to in the like unhappy temper. Now, if I am to settle this business for you, I must write all letters that pass to Mr. Williams in future."

"But how can you properly express my views and feelings?"

"That I do not wish to do, if your views and feelings are to remain as they now are—for anything like an adjustment of difficulties, under such circumstances, I should consider hopeless," replied Mr. Trueman.

"Well, let me answer this letter, and after that, I promise you shall have your own way."

"No, I shall consent to no such thing. It is the reply to the letter which is to modify the negotiation for a settlement, in such a way as to bring success or failure; and I have no idea of allowing you in the present state of your mind, to write such an one as will most surely defeat an amicable adjustment."

Singleton paused some time before making a reply. He had been forming in his mind a most cutting and bitter rejoinder to the letter just alluded to, and he was very desirous that Mr. Williams should have the benefit of knowing that he thought him a tricky and deliberate scoundrel with other opinions of a similar character. He found it, therefore, impossible to make up his mind to let the unprincipled Mr. Trueman write this most important epistle.

"Indeed, I must write this letter, Mr. Trueman," he said. "There are some things that I want to say to him, which I know you won't write." You don't seem to consider the position in which he has placed me by that letter, sir; what is obligatory upon me as a man of honor. I never allow any man to reflect upon me directly or indirectly, without a prompt response."

"There is in the Bible," said Mr. Trueman, "a passage that is peculiarly applicable in the present case. It is this—"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."

"I have found this precept, in a life

that has numbered more than double your years, to be one that may be safely and honorably adopted in all cases. You blame Mr. Williams for writing you an angry letter; and are indignant at certain expressions contained therein. Now is it more right for you to write an angry letter, with cutting epithets, than it is for him?"

"But, Mr. Trueman!"

"To assure you, my young friend," said the lawyer interrupting him, "that I am acting in this case for your benefit, and not for my own; and, as your legal adviser, you must submit to my judgment, or I cannot consent to go on."

"If I will promise not to use my harsh language, will you not consent to let me write the letter?" urged the client.

"You and I in the present state of your mind, could not possibly come at the same conclusion in reference to what is harsh and what is mild," said Mr. Trueman; "therefore I cannot consent that you shall write one word of the proposed reply—I must write it."

"Well, I suppose then, I shall have to submit. When will it be ready?"

"Come this afternoon, and I will give you the draft, which you can copy and sign."

In the afternoon, Mr. Singleton came, and received the letter prepared by Mr. Trueman. It ran thus, after the date and formal address:

"I regret that my proposition did not meet your approbation. The mode of settlement which I suggested was the result of a careful consideration of our mutual interests. Be kind enough to suggest to Mr. Trueman, my lawyer, any plan which you think will lead to an early and amicable adjustment of our business. You may rely upon my consent to it, if it meets his approbation."

"Is it possible, Mr. Trueman, that you expect me to sign such a stringing-letter as that?" said Singleton, throwing it down, and walking backward and forward, with great irritation of manner.

"Well, what is your objection to it?" replied Mr. Trueman, mildly, for he was prepared for such an exhibition of feeling.

"Objection! How can you ask such a ques-

tion? Am I to go on my knees to him, and beg to do me justice? No! I'll sacrifice every cent I've got in the world first, the scoundrel!"

"You wish to have your business settled, do you not?" asked Mr. Trueman, looking him steadily in the face.

"Of course I do—honorably settled!"

"Well, let me hear what you mean by an honorable settlement."

The young man hesitated a moment, and Ms. said,

"Why, I mean—"

"You mean a settlement in which your interest shall be equally considered with that of Mr. Williams?"

"Yes, certainly, and that!"

"And that," continued Mr. Trueman, "Mr. Williams in the settlement shall consider and treat you as a gentleman?"

"Certainly I do, but that is more than he has done."

"Well, never mind. Let what is past go for as much as it is worth. The principal point of action is in the present."

"But I'll never send that mean, cringing letter, though!"

"You mistake the whole tenor, I do assure you, Mr. Singleton. You have allowed your angry feelings to blind you. You certainly carefully considered, before you adopted it, the proposed basis of settlement, did you not?"

"Of course I did."

"So the letter which I have prepared for you states. Now, as an honest and honorable man, you are, I am sure, willing to grant to him the same privilege which you asked for yourself, viz.; that of proposing a plan of settlement. Your proposition does not seem to please him; now it is but fair that he should be invited to state how he wishes the settlement to be made—and in giving such an invitation, a gentleman should use gentlemanly language."

"But he don't deserve to be treated like a gentleman. In fact he has no claim to the title," said the young man.

"If he has none, as you say, you profess to be a gentleman, and all gentlemen should prove by their actions and words that they are gentlemen."

"I can't say that I am convinced by what you say; but, as you seem to be bent on having your own way, why, here, let me copy the thing and sign it," said the young man, suddenly changing his manner.

"There now," he added, passing across the table the brief letter he had copied, "I suppose he'll think me a low spirited fellow, after he gets it; but he's mistaken. After it's all over, I'll take good care to tell him that it didn't contain my sentiments."

Mr. Trueman smiled, as he took the letter, and went on to fold and direct it.

"Come to-morrow afternoon, and I think we'll have things in a pretty fair way," said the lawyer, looking up with his usual pleasant smile, as he finished the direction of the letter.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Singleton," he said, as that gentleman entered his office on the succeeding day.

"Good afternoon," responded the young man. "Well, have you heard from that milk and water, letter of yours? I can't call it mine."

"Yes, here is the answer. Take a seat, and I will read it to you," said the old gentleman.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Singleton," he said, as that gentleman entered his office on the succeeding day.

"Good afternoon," responded the young man. "Well, have you heard from that milk and water, letter of yours? I can't call it mine."

"Well, let's hear it."

"DEAR GEORGE.—I have your kind and friendly note of yesterday, in reply to my harsh, unreasonable, and ungentlemanly one of the day before. We have both been playing the fool; but you are ahead of me in becoming sane. I have examined, since I got your note, more carefully the tenor of your disposition for a settlement, and it meets my views precisely. My foolish anger kept me from seeing it before. Let our mutual friend Mr. Trueman, arrange the matter according to the plan mentioned, and I shall most heartily acquiesce. Yours, etc.

THOMAS WILLIAMS."

"He never wrote that letter in the world!" exclaimed Singleton, starting to his feet.

"You know his writing, I presume," said Mr. Trueman, handing him the letter.

"It's Thomas Williams' own hand, as I live!" ejaculated Singleton, on glancing at the letter. "My old friend, Thomas Wil-

iams, the best-natured fellow in the world!" he continued; his feelings undergoing a sudden entire revolution. "What a fool I have been!"

"And what a fool I have been!" said Thomas Williams, advancing from an adjoining room, at the same time extending his hand towards Singleton.

"God bless you, my dear friend!" exclaimed Singleton, grasping his hand. "Why, what has been the matter with us both?"

"My young friends," said Mr. Trueman, one of the kindest-hearted men in the world, rising and advancing towards them, "I have known you long, and have always esteemed you both. This pleasant meeting and reconciliation, you perceive, is of my arrangement. Now let me give you a present that will make friends and keep friends. It has had 'ay' motto through life, and I don't know that I have an enemy in the world. It's

"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."

COMMUNICATIONS.

This department of the *Voice* is intended to contain the thoughts and sentiments of the people, prompted by a humane spirit, and clothed in their own language, which may be in some degree varied and conflicting; and for the views of which the Editor will not be considered responsible.

For the Voice of Industry.

THE DEATH-BIRTH OF ERIN.

Hard hearts! what is that death-wail,

That death-gasp at Erin's 50th?

Oh, Erin—where—what robs the air?

Loudly the ocean—compact mists,

And onward drivers, the soring waves;

With high-sounding roar assail the shore;

But louder than the winter's roar!

There comes that wild despairing cry,

Which speaks a nation's woe!

'Tis Erin's faintest voice we hear!

Its anguish-tone implored the ear;

Fast perishing with famine drear;

With out-stretched arms she calls for bread;

For bread—for bread for living men;

Oh, that pitiful cry is wailed;

Like ghastly corpse, all worn;

Her limbs hang loose before the ground;

Men, women, infants, gasping life;

For bread—bread they die;

And Earth yields their last coldly bry;

Till down her last hair lies deadly bry;

America! 'tis thou canst save!

Her starving plebes are from the grave;

Much hast thou given, still to the store

O'er-golden; and thou exactest less more.

'Twix God goes thee; and thou must give,

And bid thy dying people live;

Kind Heaven, hast thou a pitying ear,

A nation's wail of woes to hear?

And with thy spilling thy hand?

O'er Erin's fainting-tinted land!

ELOISA.

Boston, March 15, 1847.

For the Voice of Industry.

TO THE LABORER.

Care work worker, art thou pining

Under life's unmeasur'd conflict?

Doth its never-ceasing conflict

Cause thy spirit to recoil?

Is the future dark and dreary?

See thou no shadowy light?

For earth's children wear and weary?

Breaking from the shades of night?

Are thy hands with working weary?

Does thy heart with woes beat low?

That the Laborer's redemption?

If all seems coming slow?

O, look up there! O, look up there!

Who'll speed the right and shield from harm,

And in the time of sore trial,

Will hold thee with a mighty arm?

Trust Old God trust the God of heaven,

And thou at last shalt surely find,

In a world of glorious beauty,

Rest for thee and all thy kind.

Then "hope on," and hope then ever;

Sorrow may be for a night;

But wrap faith's pure garments round thee,

For joy will come with morning light.

PENEY.

Hobart, March 15, 1847.

For the Voice of Industry.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Ye who have labored, toil,

Ye who have worked, art thou pining

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Who'll speed the right and shield from harm,

And in the time of sore trial,

things to tell, gathered from your own experience; and many facts to relate which were the result of observation; so far as I am in error I hope you will take it upon you to correct me; and so far as I may be governed by precept, do not hesitate to convince me.

There I have ended in quite a different strain from what I commenced—really, I now almost started at my own vanity. I will end the subject, therefore, and this letter by subscribing myself your most devoted, sincere and humble servant,

FLORENCE.

Boston, March, 15, 1847.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR:
The RIGHTS OF MAN to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the fruits of his labor, to security for himself, the hours of rest, to an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LAWLOW:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH, 26, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

We have issues are accepted, desirous of restoring to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency or Congress who will not pledge himself, according to law, all the influence of his office, to secure to us, all the further grants of the Public Lands, to prevent all further grants of the Public Lands, to the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Vice-Presidency or the Legislature who will not pledge himself to the withdrawal of the Public Lands, to a Limitation of the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual hereafter in this State, to the exemption of the Homestead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation of ten of the hours of daily labor on public works or in establishments chartered by law."

—The Publication Office of this paper has been removed to No. 76 Central street—its former place of publication. Persons wishing to transact business with the paper or editor, are invited to call.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Labor Reform League of New England will be held at the City Hall on the 26th and 27th days of March next. The officers of the League will be chosen for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as shall be deemed for the interest of the League, and the good of the working classes and women of New England.

Let us rally around "the standard of FREEDOM and JUSTICE for ALL" with new zeal and firmer trust in the God of Truth, and then in the presence of the All-seeing eyes, review our past for improvement, improvement and emancipation of humanity.

H. J. STONE, Secy.

Lowell, Feb. 26, 1847.

"THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE."

The first Annual meeting of the League will be held in this city on next Tuesday and Wednesday—30 and 31 inst, at which time it is earnestly desired that all who sincerely hope for a better condition for Labor, will come together to deliberate over means for its permanent elevation. Starving Ireland says, come; the fifty thousand paupers of New York city say, come; the three millions of Southern bondmen, in chains and degradation say, come; the everywhere visible tendency of extreme poverty for the mass and extreme wealth for the few, says, come; the history of the past implores you to come; the light of the future invites you to come—Then let no true friend to the laboring classes and humanity, who consistently can, fail being present.

The day meetings will be principally occupied with the business matters of the League, and the evenings for addresses. On Wednesday evening the meeting will be held in connection with the "People's Lectures," which will be addressed by Horace Greeley, Esq., of New York. Let our friends from abroad be present at the organization of the meeting.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE LAW.

Another convincing illustration of the unbounded love government officers have for the dear people, is this new Post-office law! How the people's servants (?) do love them! If their affection continues at the rate it has for the last few years, they will be loved to death. But what call has there been for this change? Have the people expressed any dissatisfaction with the law that has been in force for the last two years? On the contrary, it has not met with almost universal favor! Pretty "servants for the people," after voting themselves eight dollars a day, pick-knives, stationery, hundreds and in some instances thousands of dollars mileage, when they had not travelled one rod—to turn round to those whose suffrages they were elected, and whose hard earnings pay these enormous and undignified bills, and demand *thee* cents for every newspaper sent to a friend; and this too, "in advance," so high an estimate have they of their honesty! It has been supposed (by some "visionary fanatics," doubtless) that one of the primary objects of a republican government, was to encourage the diffusion of knowledge among the people, but it seems that the wise heads who control the national affairs of this American republic, in the nineteenth century of political greatness, have discovered that knowledge is very dangerous to the *permanency* of "our institutions," and therefore should be taxed to carry on wars and pay men from three to twenty-five thousand dollars a year to spread ignorance, poverty and slavery in the community.

The miserable government at tinkering that has characterized our national legislature for a series of years past, should disgruntle even Congress of Hottentots! Let the Working-

man who toils twelve or fourteen hours per day for seventy-five cents or one dollar, recollect that these eight dollars-a-day loaders, who have made a law to tax them three cents for every transcript paper, they wish to send their friends, have reserved to themselves the privilege of franking *ad infinitum*—letters, newspapers, speeches and shirts and boots, for aught we know. We are glad to see the almost universal opposition this law is receiving from the people and Press of all parties. Let the demand be *Repeal*, not only of the two extra cents on transcript papers, but all postage on regular papers within one hundred miles of the office of publication.

BLOW OUT!

"What says some of our readers, is 'blow out?' Well we will tell you. It is a term well known in factory towns, and refers to the time when the Mills stop running nights; and the lights are all 'blown out' for the season; which occurs on the 20th of March.—This period is always hailed with joy, by the factory operatives, who decorate their large hanging lamps with flowers, and garlands of almost every ingenious description in honor of 'blow out' evening. But says the reader: 'I thought the operatives were proportioned to a reduction of the hours of labor.' Agent B., Overseer C., Politician D., and Minister E., tell me so, and why this joy, this 'blow out' celebration, and all this decoration? Why not trim their lamps with more and other trimmings more emblematic of their feeling—their dissatisfaction and regret being deprived of the *privilege* of working an hour and a half or two hours in the evening? But stop reader those fellows have been passing you. We venture to say that there is not an operative in the Lowell Mills that really truly and conscientiously prefers work evenings; and none but those who are compelled by the force of circumstances or some tight listed misery who works by the peace, and has suffered a blind aversion to get the master of her better nature, causing her to prize a few extra coppers more than her physical or intellectual welfare; will say they are in favor of the present long hour system of factory labor.

But we were talking about 'Blow outs,' and having given a brief explanation, we will close by saying that last Friday evening was blow out evening, and the girls had a nice time of it, they did—some sang, some danced—and others made wreaths and looked gay and happy. God grant that the day is not far distant when they shall witness an eternal Blow out to night-work in factories, and look gay and happy the year round."

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—In consequence of Mr. Andrews being suddenly called to New York, he was unable to lecture on Wednesday evening, as was announced.

Information of Mr. Andrews' inability to fulfill his engagement, coming to hand at a late hour, the committee were unable to procure a lecture to supply his place, consequently no regular lecture was given. A young man of this city, however, addressed the audience present in a manner not altogether devoid of interest.

Horace Greeley, Esq., of New York, will give the next lecture on Wednesday evening.

IMPROV.—After reducing Ireland to starvation, by a prodigal throne and a wicked and luxurious church, Queen Victoria has called a council to consider the best day on which to appoint a general fast and humiliation, on account of the present awful condition of the sister kingdom! Starve the people to death by denying them their rights, and then appoint a day of fasting and prayer! If God is any such being as the English Church represents, He would, rain down fire and brimstone upon Queen Victoria and her Court, for such high-handed mockery. The *best day* to fast and be humble for bringing famine and death upon a whole Nation! Such parliamentary hypocrisy is enough to make ones blood boil in the veins. The *best day* is now and forever!

To SUBSCRIBERS.—In accordance with the new Post Office Law all papers going through the mail will be subject to postage; therefore our subscribers who wish to have their papers sent out of the mail, by express or otherwise, are requested to make such arrangements as they see fit, and send us notice thereof. In those towns where large numbers of the Voice are taken, such a course would be very practical and of little expense to each subscriber. Those to whom we send papers to sell, will also take notice.

PIONEER AND HERALD OF FREEDOM.—We omitted last week to state that this fearless advocate of humanity came to us in a new dress and with a new head, illustrative of its character. We entertain a high regard for this noble paper and its philanthropic publisher, who has perseveringly maintained his paper from a high sense of doing good to society, although under great pecuniary sacrifice. The editor, Mr. Clapp, is now in England, from whence he is writing many interesting letters that make the Pioneer one of the most interesting papers in the country.

THE LOWELL INDUSTRIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION meets next Monday evening for a discussion of important business. A punctual attendance is requested.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE—No. 1.

ADIE BALLOU—PEACE &c. WAR.

Mr. Ballou first noticed the beautiful and harmonious arrangements of the various departments of Nature, and the adaptation of this earth as a whole to be the dwelling place of a peaceful and happy race of beings.

He spoke of christianity, and of what might reasonably be expected from the influences of that mild, peaceful and forgiving faith, and from the example of its great Founder, who crossed the cross with that sublimest of all prayers, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do," on his lips. With what might have been expected, the speaker contrasted the *actual* of life on this globe—a globe apparently given over to discord and anarchy, and on which the demon of War has reigned for centuries in the terrible carnage! He gave statistics showing the immense and almost inconceivable waste of human life in war. As we took no notes at the time we are unable to give these statistics. If it was necessary, he said, to dwell somewhat on the horrors of war because these were too often kept out of sight, and only its show of glitter and pomp brought forward to dazzle and blind.

Mr. Ballou exposed in a masterly manner the hypocritical inconsistencies of the professed ministers and followers of the Prince of Peace, and showed conclusively that from many war receives its sanction and support. He said that it is the more enlightened and moral portion of community that we must look to disconvene war and violence; that they must in the first place cease not only to resist but to prepare for resistance; that all warlike preparations excite belligerent feelings in others, on the principle that like always begets like.

The Reverend gentlemen who sell themselves to the horrid mockery of blessing, in the name of Christ, the implements and the work of bloodshed received a merited chastisement. The illustration of the two chaplains in opposite armies, lifting up their hands in prayer to the same God—each beseeching him to bless "our side" and give efficiency to our deadly preparations for carnage and blood, though not new, was very well-timed and appropriate. One cannot help thinking that their God must be terribly puzzled to answer their most contradictory prayers!

Mr. Ballou closed by giving some illustrations of the power of Love and Truth, and the efficiency of Peace principles, both in individuals and communities.

The lecture was, on the whole, exceedingly interesting, and was listened to with breathless attention by a large and highly respectable audience. The interest excited by this lecture we trust will ensure a still larger attendance on the remainder of the course.—The names of Greeley, Ripley, Channing and Dwight, are a sufficient guarantee that the interest will be sustained.

* * * The above was written nearly a week after the lecture was delivered, entirely from memory. It is therefore necessarily very imperfect. Report of future lectures will be given more at length and with greater accuracy.

SOCIAL TEMPERANCE PICNIC.

The most interesting and profitable social party we ever had the pleasure of attending was given by Lowell Division, No. 34, Sons of Temperance, on Tuesday evening, at Rechabite Hall. It was, indeed a social and intellectual feast as well as a fast for the stomach. John F. Coles, Esq., editor of the New England Washington, (no mean affair of a paper) and Mr. Potter one of the Publishers of the same, were present and addressed the meeting, to the great satisfaction and delight of the audience. Their happy anecdotes and sparkling wit threw the company into a mode of perfect good nature and if any did not show signs of mirth, that organ must have been low indeed. Rev. Mr. Brewster also made a brief and effective speech in his usual earnest manner.

We rejoice to learn that this benevolent and highly philanthropic institution is making rapid progress, and if its members are imbued with the spirit that seems to characterize the Lowell Division, we feel quite sure that the world will yet be saved from the miseries of intemperance.

May their numbers never be less, or their zeal unabated, is our sincere wish.

AT HOME AGAIN.—We are happy to announce to our friends that we are back again at our old stand—76 Central st., (corner of Hurst st.) where all future business connected with the paper will be attended to, and where all Advertisements, Notices, Books for review, &c., should be sent.

FIRE.—About half past eleven, Monday night, a fire broke out in Messrs. Morrison & Curtis' currier shop, on Chapel Hill, of this City. The building was entirely consumed together with most of the stock and papers belonging to the company. Building, stock and tools insured for \$1400.

SELF RESCUE.—On page fourth from the Fitchburg Tribune, is an excellent article. We commend it to the especial attention of our good friend, "Spectator."

Will the Philological Journal please send our copies in the same package with those addressed to J. S. Fletcher.

—We see by "the papers" that the Lawyers of this city, have given notice that after the first of April, their offices will be closed during all business, each afternoon at dark. Hasn't some *long time conscience alarm'd*? Wonder if any array of the legal profession are *favorable to a reduction of the hours of labor?*

Persons wishing to send the Voice to their friends out of town can do so, without extra postage, by leaving their names at this office, 76 Central St., (up stairs).

LITERAL.—The operatives and overseers of the Stark and Manchester mills, Manchester N. H., have contributed \$900.25 for the relief of Ireland and Scotland.

How much have the corporations given?

THE Newburyport Courier has been discontinued for want of support—a prevailing complaint.

Jon Tyler, Jr., has been appointed a Captain in one of the new regiments.

The contributions in Worcester for the relief of the Irish, amount to \$3000.

Winfeld Scott is the only one of the five Major Generals who is not a slave-holder.

Fast Day in New Hampshire, Thursday, April 15.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—A fashionable ladies' benevolent society, says the Chronotype, is sending out a cargo of corsets to stay the stomachs of the starving Irish.

Citizens' Temperance meeting, next Thursday evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NATIONAL REFORMERS.

RIEND YOUNG.—As the class of reformers acting under the above name have the good of humanity and the equalization of men for their professed object, I have thought their propositions and measures worthy to be put in practical operation as soon as possible, for the benefit of the poor and homeless have no time to waste in needless delay. And if any project promises no permanent benefit, the sooner it is abandoned the better. So in reference to the measures of the National Reformers,

I believe the hopes of this party rest upon the equal distribution of the Government lands as the great means of ameliorating the condition of the laborer. Now I sympathize with this party for two reasons; one is that they are composed of working-men; and the other is that the land ought to be more equally possessed by the human race. But other points in their movement give me little faith that it will succeed to any good purpose.

In the first place I could not contend that the interests of the National Reformers, is abandoned the better. So in reference to the measures of the National Reformers, I believe the hopes of this party rest upon the equal distribution of the Government lands as the great means of ameliorating the condition of the laborer. Now I sympathize with this party for two reasons; one is that they are composed of working-men; and the other is that the land ought to be more equally possessed by the human race. But other points in their movement give me little faith that it will succeed to any good purpose.

In the second place could not confine my efforts to western lands, when laborers have an equal right to the soil here around their childhood homes. It is the *spirit and power* to monopolize which must be destroyed; and when this is effected land and bread and clothes will be plenty for all without emigrating to a dreary wilderness in order to find them. There is land enough in New England for twice its present population. Let the poor unite for their own enlightenment and elevation, and save their earnings and taxes for their own benefit, and a short period will effect a great change in their condition.

In my view the hopes based upon the action of Congress in this matter are groundless. A Congress whose conscience will allow its members \$8 per day exacted from the pockets of honest industry, a Congress which will devote so many millions for the destruction of a weak and innocent nation—a Congress proverbial for extravagances, drunkenness and black-guardism, which the people are willing to pay for, is the last body to petition for laws of equality and benevolence! Who buy up and monopolize public lands more than members of Congress? No body. Then to act through them would seem like attempting to cast out Devils by the Prince of Devils. And to remedy the matter by electing better members would require the labor of years in reforming public sentiment.

But were some effort made in a private way among Workmen for a direct and practical object, twice the amount of good would be accomplished in a quarter of the time that it would take by any other process. Were a thousand humble Workmen to put their mites together and purchase a single township of well watered, fertile land in the west, and settle upon it in body, they would soon have roads, mills, schools, &c., equal to a New England Village. If Workmen would associate in this manner, each one could soon be furnished with a comfortable and happy home. This can be done without any new law of Congress. It can be taken hold of to-day, without the advice of any lawyer or doctor.

A. G. S.

Hopedale, Mass.

YARDS FROM THE TREMONT MILLS.

The Daily Mail of March 15th, contains a correspondence, spun by the means of a "Spinning Jenny." These threads are too slender to weave ideas which will benefit any part of the human family, in mind or otherwise. Truly, "Spinning Jenny" seems to be a great man, as his correspondence shows. His communication conveys ideas that we live in elegance! surely none has ever been enjoyed or discovered by my humble self, who have spent many a year on the Corporations, and in the mills. True there has been an improvement in some respects; but there is a vast deal of room, and need for more.

It is quite common for us to write on the cover of a band box, and sit upon a trunk, as tables or chairs in our sleeping rooms are all out of the question; because there is no room for such articles; as four or six, occupying every room, and of course trunks and band boxes constitute furniture for the rooms we occupy.

"Spinning Jenny" says, "The houses are built with system, calculation and forethought. Is this system, calculation, and forethought, in favor of those who occupy the rooms as boarders, or those who rent them?"

Too many are put in a room for comfort or health.

A thing called a light stand a little more than a foot square, is our table for the use of six Washstands are uncommon articles—it has never been my lot to enjoy their use, except at my own expense.

Would ladies, attending a boarding school, or their parents think such accommodations elegant or comfortable? The low price of board will not allow us such conveniences of furniture in our rooms as we need, but some are disposed to say, "tis no consequence about these Factory girls." Some of them talk about rocking chairs, mirrors, and washstands; they have no time for the use of these things.

One would think from "Spinning Jenny," we had all this, and more too. May be he has been spoilt by going through College, so we make allowance for some strange things said in his correspondence.

Thanks for the following sentiment. "The hours of Labor, must and will be shortened." If "Jenny" can help us in this respect he better begin soon, or he may be too late.

Some persons, when they first come into a City of Spindles, try hard to get into favor of those sometimes called "Cotton Lords;" this may account for yards from the Cotton City.

"By-the-by, he says the "Voice of Industry" deserves to be called "Voice of Folly." What some consider the "Voice of Folly" others consider the "Voice of Wisdom."

His puffs on the apothecary, may be for his own interest. In case of any wants in these establishments, we (Factory girls,) will call. And as for Dry Goods, we think Robinson's store has a great variety, cheap for cash; and then the tenders seem so accommodating and good-natured, even if we don't buy—only calling to look.

"By spinning Jenny" become better acquainted with the "Humane Doctor," the physician of

MR. CASE.—DEAR SIR.—In the last No. of the Voice, I notice a letter from you, in it you desire information in relation to the condition of the operatives, in our factories.—Since I was between seven and eight years old, I have been employed almost without intermission in a factory, which is almost 18 years. During this time I have not attended school more than one year. Probably not that, so whatever you may think of my composition, you must acknowledge I ought to be a judge of factory life. I should like to give you my whole experience, but this would take too much room. And besides you would hardly believe what I should state, although it would be true, so I will confine myself to it.

Lowell, the place where operatives are used as well, I think as any place in New England. I do not wonder at your surprise that the operatives were worked in the summer season, from five in the morning till seven in the evening. Especially when you had been previously informed that we worked but ten hours per day. But "tis true, we do all this, and against our wishes too. I know scarcely any operative, who would not have it otherwise if they could. But they do not wish their wages cut down, for they have barely enough to live on now.

The time we are required to labor is altogether too long. It is more than our constitutions can bear. If any one doubts it, let them come into our mills of a summer's day, at four or five o'clock, in the afternoon, and see the drooping, weary persons moving about, as though their legs were hardly able to support their bodies. If this does not convince them, let them try their hand at it a while, and they will find the thing demonstrated at once. In fact there is nothing more common amongst operatives than the remark that "their legs ache so, it seems as though they would drop off." Now if they desired to work so long, they would not complain in this way. I have been an overseer myself, and many times have I had girls faint in the morning, in consequence of the air being so impure in the mill. This is quite a common thing. Especially when girls work in the factory for considerable length of time. We commence as soon and work as long as we can see almost the year round, and for nearly half the year we work by lamp light, at both ends of the day lighting up both morning and evening. And besides this, from November till March our time is from twenty minutes to half an hour too slow. So you see instead of getting out

of the factory at half past seven o'clock in the evening, it is nearly eight. And more than some of the clocks are so fixed as to lose ten minutes during the day and gain ten minutes during the night, thereby getting us into the mill-five minutes before five in the morning and working us five minutes after seven at night. As to wages, the proprietors do not calculate the average wages of females, to exceed one dollar fifty cents per week, exclusive of board. Notwithstanding those "stray Yankees," state to the contrary. But I am taking up too much room, perhaps you may hear from me again in time.

Yours for the right,

R.

Friends of "The Voice?" enclosed is a promise to pay one dollar, to be applied to my subscription, to encourage Industry.

The progress you make in advocating and disseminating a knowledge of the rights of humanity is encouraging to your friends and fatal to your opponents. It is only by clearly presenting the right, that any real progress can be secured. The destruction of an evil is not always the creation of good, and the continual battering away at error and abuses, without ascertaining and developing the cause, with a view to its removal or destruction, should be left to the exclusive monopoly of the Priests of the church, and anti-slavery and fashionably temperance, who unfortunately perpetuate the evils by the prescriptions for the cure?

As advocates of National Reform it is of more importance that we point out and possess the right and encourage others to seek it; than that we declare against errors no greater than we commit, or denounce others as evil doers who follow the highest truth they have discovered.... Hold up our right to the Land as the most important truth we are yet ignorant of; but must be discovered and exposed before the sure foundations of human happiness can be laid, or the outrages and wrongs now suffered be effectually redressed or removed.

Yours for right progress,

AFFILIATE FAY.

Worcester, Mass., March 18, 1847.

LABOR REFORM MEETING.

Friend Young!—We are happy to inform you that the friends of Labor held a meeting in this place, Monday March 15th, the meeting was interesting and we hope useful. The meeting was called to order a moderator and secretary were chosen the following resolutions (with others) were passed:

Resolved, That we the friends of Labor Reform, in Clintonville believe it to be our duty to send one or more delegates to the New England Labor Reform League to be held in Lowell on the 30th instant.

Resolved, That it is duty as well as a privilege of the friends of Reform, to sustain the Voice of Industry in their organ, by subscribing and using their influence to circulate it through the community.

In accordance with one of the above resolutions D. Smith and S. Worthy were chosen to represent the friends of reform in the coming convention.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lancaster Courant and Voice of Industry.

The meeting than adjourned to April 5th, 1847.

S. WORTHEN, Secretary.

Clintonville, March 15th, 1847.

GENERAL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

THIRTY DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer "Hibernia," Capt. Harrison, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at East Boston at half-past six o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, bringing accounts from Liverpool to the 4th, London to the 5th, and Havre to the 1st. The "Hibernia" brought between 70 and 80 passengers.

The "Hibernia" brings news of the death of Robert Gair, Esq., chief manager of the Liverpool House of Baring, Brothers & Co. Mr. Gair was the son of a Baptist clergyman of Boston.

A new loan of £25,000,000 has been contracted by the British government to meet its present necessities. The bidding took place at the treasury on the 1st inst., and the whole amount was awarded to Baring, Brothers & Co., and Rothschild, at £29,10s. for each £100 of 3 per cent. consols. The European Times states that the scrip of the new loan has borne 1½ to 2½ premium since.

Commercial summary of Wilmer & Smith's European Times:—

Although the markets generally have been free from excitement, still business has been steady, and transactions to a fair extent in most articles have been effected. The imports, especially of breakfasts, have been extensive, and would, no doubt, have continued so, but for the prevalence of easterly winds.

The provision markets have been steady during the month.

The corn trade has been in a very fluctuating condition during the month of February. At the time of the sailing of the Cambria the price of wheat continued to give way, occasionally rapidly, until from the commencement of the reaction, the reduction amounted altogether to about 8s or 10s per quarter, and flour 7s or 8s per bushel. Towards the middle of the past month renewed confidence was observable, and buyers again came forward from Ireland to purchase heavily. Since the

upward move again commenced, there has been an advance on wheat of 4d to 6d per 70 lbs, and on flour of about 3s 6d per bushel. Oats and oatmeal remain steady, but don't sell freely. Indian corn has risen to late given way to 2s per 480 lbs., and beans 2s to 3s per quarter.

The account from the manufacturing districts are not so favorable as could be wished; it is feared that the high price of provisions will seriously affect the spring trade. There are several large orders off hand from America, and others are expected to follow; the accounts lately received indicate that there had been much doing in English woolen and manufacturing goods at considerably increased prices; it remains to be seen how far the recently proposed increase of duty (should it be carried into effect) upon British goods, will check the demand for them. In the mean time sellers have acceded to the low terms of purchasers, so that the stocks, which have latterly been augmenting, are in consequence diminishing. The following fact will show the position of that market: An order from Liverpool house for a quantity of shirtings is now in course of execution, at the price of 3d per piece below that at which similar goods were purchased by the same house in the summer of 1845, while the raw material from which they are fabricated has risen 1d 1½d per lb.

Specie brought by the Hibernia.—We learn that four hundred thousand pounds sterling is entered on the freight list, and there is probably much more on board.

Prince Albert was elected to the chancellorship of the Cambridge University, in opposition to Earl Powis, the candidate of St. John's College;

In the House of Commons on the 2d inst., Lord John Russell announced that his majesty had been pleased to call a council to consider the best day on which to appoint a general fast and humiliation, on account of the present awful condition of the sister kingdom. This announcement was received with evident satisfaction by both sides of the house.

The Scottish farmers are substituting beans and turnips on the land hitherto employed for potatoes.

A large body of the enemy was about Matamoras, and an attack was hourly expected there.

Taylor had made good his retreat to Monterey. An attack was hourly expected there. He lost six pieces of artillery in the Rinconada pass.

He could not hold out at Monterey as long as supplies lasted, but all communication with him was cut off.

He had made a requisition on Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for ten regiments, to be sent forthwith to the Rio Grande.

The enemy were said to be in considerable force at different points about Matamoras, and were hourly expected in that city. The military force under Col. Drake was entirely inadequate for the defense of that city.

The flag says there are an abundance of arms, and if the citizens do not take them up, Col. Drake is advised to give them a free passage to New Orleans, in order to get them out of the way. The opinion is expressed that before this time several towns on the Rio Grande, and perhaps Matamoras itself, are in the hands of the enemy.

The annexed letter is from an officer of Gen. Taylor's command, and is the last authentic information we have received either from Gen. Taylor or the officers under his command:—

Saltito, Feb. 20, 1847.
Affairs here are drawing to a point. It is well ascertained now that Santa Anna is at Incarnacion, fifty miles distant, with 17,000 men and 19 pieces of Artillery. It is my opinion that we shall have a fight before a week elapses, and no one can venture to predict what will be the result. We shall have, when Gen. Marshall arrives from Monterey with the Ohio and Kentucky regiments, scant 6000 men of all arms, and volunteers at that, and drop in the legs, fatal symptom over at his time of life.

A Cook says that a gentleman living in that country lately bought seventeen horses, alive, to feed his hounds, at five shillings each. The horses were on the point of death from hunger, as their owners had no food of any kind to give them!

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.
The late news from the Seat of War is of a very exciting character, and confirms the rumors of a battle at Saltillo. Gen. Taylor's communication with the Rio Grande has been cut off, which accounts for the various unsettled and contradictory reports. We gather the following from the many letters received up to this time.

GREAT FIRE AT SAXONVILLE.—The two large Carpet factories at Saxonville, recently purchased by Water Commissioners for the city of Boston, from Mr. Knight and extensively known as Knight's Factories, took fire at 5 o'clock, Saturday morning, and were entirely destroyed, together with most of the stock and valuable machinery. The buildings and machinery which belonged to the city of Boston were insured at the Manufacturers' Office for \$17,500, their value being about \$40,000. The stock was insured at the Merchants' office, for \$10,000, by Mr. Knight, and was worth about \$22,000. By this fire some 150 hands are turned out of employment.—(Advertiser.)

Drop-newspapers are three cents postage. Drop-letters are but two cents. Therefore, if you wish to send a newspaper to a friend in the city through the Post Office, enclose it in a letter and you save a cent! All hail, *Cave Johnson!*—(Chronotype.)

A gentleman in New York has been fined \$5, and 63¢ cost, for placing his initials on the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. After destroying what of the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey, until he reached the Rinconada pass, where he was again attacked but successfully defended himself. He gave away the rumors, reports and letters leave him—Once in Monterey and he would be safe, but his ability to accomplish this much was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans were swarming in every direction.

MATAMORAS, March 1st, 1847.

We have very bad news to-day from above—it comes from the Quarter-Master's office

at Camargo—reached there by three expressos sent by Capt. Montgomery, that General Taylor had fallen back on Saltillo, with Santa Anna, who had 25,000 men with him, and a fight going on at Saltillo that General Urrea was in possession of Marin, between Monterey and Camargo, with eight thousand cavalry, and had captured 126 wagons and 180 pack mules, and the latter loaded with goods belonging to individuals.

I saw the news in full, confirmed by a letter from Phelps, in which he further states that McCulloch, and his rangers, some 30 or 30 men, had been captured!—that Col. Morgan had left Serdona for Monterey, with about 300 men, having first burned all the provisions he could not take with him, and that there was no doubt at Camargo but that his command would be captured.

Nothing but excitement here—great apprehensions felt both here and at Camargo, of the capture of the latter place, where there is about 9,12 to 3 millions of government property. The Mexicans here all wear pleated faces to-day.

Waltham, March 22—10 P. M.

The steamer Palmetto has arrived at New Orleans, bringing one day's later news from the Brazos.

Previous accounts of the great battle are confirmed, but nothing authentic has been received as to loss on either side.

The Brazos was under martial law, and all the American citizens enrolled and armed.

An express from the mouth of the Rio Grande arrived at the Brazos on the 7th instant, announcing that 1700 of the under Canales, were marching on that place, and that they had no arms, not even a musket.—Arms and ammunition were sent to them.

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MATAMORAS, March 1st, 1847.

We have very bad news to-day from above—it comes from the Quarter-Master's office

at the Right Spirit.—The Manchester Democrat in proposing what the next Legislature of that State "has to do," says:

"Then again 'labor reform' comes along in for the decided action of the next legislature. The mechanics of corporation operations must be so restricted as to allow their employees more time for taking their food, say an hour for dinner, and the quarter of an hour for supper, and, in addition, shall not allow them to work any sooner in the morning, or continue at work any longer at night, than at present. *Ten Hours* should also be declared a legal days work. Such legislation, the people, humanity and Christianity demand of the next Legislature."

"That's the talk will they do it?

♦ ♦ ♦ The Irish Relief Committee of N. Y. city have received \$53,000 for the suffering poor of Ireland.

"ISSUES FOR 1847."

LAND LIMITATION, INALIENABLE HOMESTEAD, AND FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

To establish Equality, Liberty and Brotherhood among men of every Race; to provide that the Rights of Men, alienable and inalienable, shall be more perfectly understood and guaranteed; to improve Industry, and to diffuse knowledge throughout the world.

Art. 1. The 1st of this instrument shall be the constitution of the Industrial Congress.

Art. 2. The 2nd of this instrument shall be constituted upon the following principles:

1st. Its members shall be selected annually by bodies or associations of men or women who subscribe to these principles, and will be bound to support them, and to those who are endorsed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; limited which are the Right to Life and Liberty; to the use of such a portion of the Earth and the other elements as shall be entitled to their use; and to provide that the means of education and knowledge to Education and Patriotic Protection from the State.

2. They shall be elected by associations consisting of each 5 or more persons and less than 30, male and female, and shall be entitled to one representative, and every association being entitled to one additional representative for every additional fifth of its members.

3. They shall be entitled to one additional representative for every additional fifth of its members unless all its members have subscribed to all the principles under the head of this article.

4. The 3rd of this Congress shall assemble on the first Wednesday in October, in the city of Boston; their 2d in New York; their 3d in Philadelphia; their 4th in the city of New York; their 5d in the city of Philadelphia; and their 6th in the city of Cincinnati, after which it shall be left to each Congress to determine where they shall meet.

5. Every session shall continue for seven days or more.

6. Art. III. The Congress of this Congress, intended to embody and represent the collective intelligence of the working classes, shall be composed of the most eminent living Writers, English and Foreign, among them, and shall be entitled to one additional representative for every additional fifth of its members.

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The National Era, the new "Liberty" paper at Washington, has an article on the subject of Reform, to many of the sentiments contained in which we most heartily subscribe; but we think the closing paragraph contains a fallacy, likely to produce mischievous effects, if allowed to pass without question. Here is the paragraph specially referred to:

"Reformers in England have sought the regeneration of the masses, at one time by a reform bill, at another by change in the poor laws, at another by colonization, at another by repeal of the corn-laws. Reformers in this country rely upon community of action, fraternalism, and the like, as the panacea for all social diseases. With some of these crusaders we most heartily sympathize, but none can reach the root of all evil. At best, they can palliate miseries, and remove a few obstacles out of the path of progress. It is the individual man, fully conscious of his own responsibilities, under the control of Christian principle, relying solely upon God and his own courageous manhood, who is to work out his own regeneration; and this he can do, in the state of society, without waiting for social changes to force perfection upon him."

That self-reform is the reform needed by man, is an undeniable truth; but the circumstances under which the writer of the above advises its commencement, pre-suppose a community of men as near to perfection as any reform can ever bring the human race. The "individual man," who is "fully conscious of his own responsibilities, who is under the control of Christian principle," and who relies wholly upon God and his own courageous manhood," will be a very singular subject indeed to determine the worth of regeneration upon. Such a man would be a realization of that ideal being whom poets and philosophers have sung, and dreamed, and talked since the birth-days of poetry and philosophy—that "faultless master," who has roamed and disported in the airy halls of the imagination, till out of mind, and who has had no existence on this sound world of ours; a new sort of Frankenstein, who, would, we sadly fear, be caged in Bedlam, or a caravans, so given are mankind to the non-appreciation of excellence, quid to the pleasant little habit of exterminating or confining those by whom they are beloved. The man who thoroughly knows his duties, who performs them, who is controlled by the divine sentiment that was long ago breathed over the world, and starded humanity as the traveller is struck with awe when he hears a strain of mysterious and solemn music in a howling wilderness—whose reliance is upon the Omnipotent Parent of all, and his own energetic nature,—such a man, we aver, cannot be reformed, unless by reform is simply meant change, as he has arrived, if he can be supposed to have an earthly existence, at a grade not lower than the angels!—he cannot have perfection forced upon him, more than can breath be forced upon the physical man of high health in the noon of his existence, for it is already his. From what point shall the "regeneration" of such a being commence? To what point shall he aspire? What are to be the objects of his ambition? What of his labors? What end can be proposed to himself, so that he can do his part in the sum of life?

As to self-reform in the abstract, it is the most thing in the world—there is nothing superior to it, nothing equal to it; and it is a veritable pitfall that should be attended with the one little, but rather important drawback, that it is wholly inapplicable to the present condition of human affairs. We have been going on so long, in the way of self-reform, that self-reform must be preceded by something else, before it can be even approached with the slightest hope of effecting any good results. It has been preached for more than eighteen hundred years, with how much success let those who know the frailties of the world best, pronounce without appeal. The man who has a piece of bad land, would be deemed a very wise husbandman, were he to say, it without any preparation, to scatter the seed over his bold and barren surface, in the hope of reaping a reward granted, not merely to labor, but to labor-wisely directed, to labor adapted to the soil, to labor that science and observation have pointed out as the means of making the waste bear the useful and the sweet—corn and vine, the grape and the rose. The wise cultivator first prepares the soil that he long has barreled before plowing the seed in its bosom; and then in autumn, comes his reward, the reward of wise industry. Now, what preparation is to the soil, the efforts of political and social reformers, intended to set upon the masses, and by means of the masses' are to self-reform? They will afford to the individual man, not merely a knowledge of the fact, that self-reform is necessary, but time and the means to effect that reform,—and without that time and those means, such knowledge is of no more value than a casket of diamonds to the man who is dying for the want of water in the desert. "The unhappy being who expels from hunger on some desolate coast, to which shipwreck has consigned him, is not cheered by the recollection, that far away are viands in profusion, and waters sweeter than the expression of the time-hallowed wind." Such recollections but aggravate his sufferings, the sick squire of the Scotch crusading knight in Palestine, had his disease heightened by fearing to drink in his feverish dreams of

the cold waters of the Clyde. It is not from ignorance that the work of self-reformation is so rarely undertaken; it is because men lack that without which all attempts of the kind must prove the most absolute and the most melancholy of all failures—because they have not the place wherein to stand, from whence to move the moral world.

The selfishness of humanity is a great obstacle to the success of self-reform. Every man sees and admits the necessity for it; but who is to begin? with whom is the work of self-reformation to commence? These are questions easy enough to ask, but surprisingly difficult to answer. Each man distracts his neighbor, because all must see that a work of the kind implies a complete abnegation of self; and each thinks that no one will follow his example, should he begin the enterprise. Fonblanche has some remarks on this subject, which are well worth quoting, for their point and their thorough demolition of the dogma of the advocates of self-reform, though we fear that the source from which he draws his comparison, the simoniac tribe will not be held so flattering as might be desired by the believers in human perfectability. The Edinburgh Review having asserted that the only solid, though far slower reform, is what each man begins and perfests in himself; Mr. Fonblanche replied as follows:—"The monkeys in Exeter Change used to be confined in a line of narrow cages, each of which had a pan in the centre of its front for the tenant's food. Chancing to be present one evening at supper-time, we observed that, when all the monkeys were supplied with their messes, scarcely any one of them ate out of his own pan. Each thrust his arm through the bars, and robbed his right or left hand neighbor. Half of what was so seized, was spilt and lost in the conviviality, and while one monkey was so unprofitably engaged in plundering, his own pan was exposed to similar degradation.—The mingled knavery and absurdity was shockingly human. Had a monkey reviewer, however, admonished the tribe of the aggregate loss to the simian stomach, and beseeched them to commence the reform of honesty each on himself, what monkey would have had sufficient reliance on his neighbor's virtue to commence the virtue of fortification? Placing the cages more apart seemed the more rational scheme of reform?"

The following item from the Commercial Advertiser of Monday needs no comment.—The wanous baseness of a wretch who would thus criminally subject a man to such humiliating degradation deserves States Prison for life, nothing less. Had we witnessed this disgraceful exhibition the city citizens would have probably chronicled along with this an assault and battery with intent to inflict justice upon the perpetrator of so cowardly an act.

NOVEL ENTHROPIST.—Francis Goulding was parading up and down Broadway, on Saturday, earnestly entreating people to give him some kind of employment, in order that he might not go to the Alms House, and one gentleman to whom he was applied, wished to test the sincerity of his desire for work, employed him to carry a scone about 20 pounds from one side to the other, at the rate of two shillings per hour. The man immediately took up the stone, and continued carrying it from one side of the street to the other, until the novelty of his employment attracted so large a crowd as to prevent any one passing by, and the police were obliged to interfere and take Goulding to the next station house. He was however speedily liberated and suffered to go in search of some other sort of employment less inconvenient to the public. (Young America.)

WAHNSHAUS.—"ONE MURDER MAKES A VILLAIN, MILLIONS A HERO!"—If a man stabs a horse, morality requires his transportation for life, to herd amongst felons, and breathe the atmosphere of unmixed vice; but if this avare takes a higher flight, and he steals a kingdom from its rightful owners, morality wreathes his brow with laurel, and royally creates "him and his heirs, for ever," the possessors of noble blood! Vice is legally odious when associated with groveling objects; but extremely dignified when the parasite is sufficient to tempt the cupidity of thrones. If a man pilfer on his own account, let the immoral rogue be punished; but if, on the account of his government, let the patriot be praised! Smith and Jones, being private citizens, must obey the moral precept, "Thou shalt not covet;" but Elthorpe, and Nansen are public men, and therefore subject to no such law. The former are miserable smugglers and quacks; the latter are trained to the trade, and are licensed practitioners on respectable scale!—[War Immoral, by Rev. W. Leake, Dover.]

ANTI-RENTISTS TAKING THE FIELD.—Our VIEWS OF LAND MONOPOLY.—Our amiable fellow citizens, the anti-renters, having triumphed in the election of their candidate for Governor, and the pardon of those whose conviction gave the State so much expense and trouble, from "Big Thunder" down, have opened the campaign again with more caution than before, but with no less vigor and determination.

Meetings are held, and the service of legal

effectually. Big Thunder addresses large audiences, and though the masks and dressed robes are not worn, the determination not to pay the rent is as strong as ever. In fact, the impression that paying landlords for the use of property, to which the right is rather dubious, is felt to be a bore, by the tenants, while the landlords must think it no less a bore to be kept out of their revenues.

It is difficult to tell how these affairs will end, but there is no doubt at all that it is a proterostous and wicked thing for one human being to hold a title to a million of acres, while another cannot step out of the public highway without being guilty of a trespass.

We are ready to vote "aye" for a law which shall fix the maximum of real property which any man can monopolize, and the minimum of which no man can be deprived; and the sooner such laws are enacted the better will it be for us, and our posterity.

Such laws as these ought to be the very first ones passed in every new State—not that they are not as much and more needed in the old ones, but because it is much easier to begin right than to make alterations in an established order of things. The latter, however, is by no means impossible. [Sunday Dispatch.]

THIERS UPON PAPER MONEY AND SPECIE.

—*Thiers, in his history of the French Revolution, remarks:—*"Paper, however safe, is not like money, a reality, or according to Baileys expression, 'physical actuality.'

Paper carries its own value with it. Paper, on the contrary, requires one more operation, a realization. It must therefore lie below specie, and as soon as it is below it, money, which nobody will give for paper is hoarded, and at length disappears. If moreover abuses in moderate issues of paper destroy the proportion between the circulating medium and the capital, confidence vanishes; the nominal value is retained, but the real value ceases; he who gives this conventional money robs him who receives it, and a great crisis ensues."

LEGISLATIVE DIGNITY.—The Pathfinder, says that a rather laughable affair occurred a few weeks ago, in one of our principal hotels, when the peculiar regard which some men have to rank or title in office, Several members of the House of Representatives were seated at the dining-table, (feeling rather digested we suppose,) when one of them said,

"Will the gentleman from Andover please pass the salt this way?" Pretty soon another spoke, "Will the gentleman from Worcester please pass the salt this way?" when one of our city wags taking the hint turned round to the black waiter, and says distinctly, "Will the gentleman from Africa please pass the bread this way?"

A YANKEE DOWN EAST.—A Yankee down East has invented a machine that will rip, thresh, and grind; also spin cotton, separate potatos, rock the cradle, darn stockings, whittle shingles, whilst Yankee Doodle, play checkers and pull itself in the newspapers.

"I never complained of my condition," says the Persian poet Sa'di, "but once, when feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and became contented with my lot."

THE ABOLITION CONVENTION.—Which recently met at Hartford, C. I., passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in condemning the war as unconstitutional in its origin, and waged for wicked purposes, yet at the same time in voting supplies and money for its vigorous prosecution, the Whig party has shown itself either incapable of understanding moral distinctions, or too dishonest to regard them."

CANSTHOU SEPD THE LIGHTNING, THAT THEY MAY G., AND SAY UPON THEE HERE WE ARE?—Job, Yes, sir—Professor Morse. [Post.]

The True American is soon to be started again in Louisville, Kentucky.

AMERICAN PHENOMENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX., FOR 1847.

O. S. FOWLER.

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THE PEOPLE'S PAPER, AND THE ORGAN OF THE

"NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE."

DEVOTED TO THE LIBERATION OF THE WORKERS, THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, AND THE FINAL

AND PERMANENT EMANCIPATION OF LABOR.

BORN FROM PRESENT SUICIDAL,

COMPETING AND DEPRESSIVE

PERIOD.

In consequence of a deep and felt regard for the present and future well-being of our fellow laborers, and the urgent necessities of our country, we have devoted our energies to the cause of Labor Reform, and have pledged their sacred honor to the undersigned to undertake the publication of the "Voice of Industry," and continue the same at least one year from the date of its publication.

The paper is to be conducted upon strictly Independent Principles, opposing all prominent civil, political or ecclesiastical, with that spirit which knows no party, while in the path of duty, and advancing all the principles of truth and perseverance and integrity of purpose.

In our labors we ask and expect the co-operation and support of the true friends of the working classes, and especially of those who are most devoted and dedicated to the cause of Labor Reform, the mechanic and artisan—and last, but not least, the toiling operative at the loom or spindle; those with many others, who desire a better and more rational condition of life.

Our paper shall be a true mirror, and the Sons and Daughters of Labor Reform, the proper object to which they are entitled, must put their shoulders to the cross-wheel of Labor Reform—for as money is practically the root of all evil, and the source of all misery, and external circumstances, poverty, ignorance, crime and temperance will disappear.

In addition to its leading object, the "Voice" will contain a history of New England, original designs and a composite symbol of such Micromachan and interesting events as will be interesting and profitable.

The large amount of reading which will be furnished weekly through the "Voice," and the improvements to make, require that the highest comparative low price be charged for the paper, and the largest amount of production of all well-wishers to the prosperity of the paper. All subscribers who have paid in advance will be furnished, out of the sum of their payment at the former rates; but hereafter the pecuniary affairs of the paper will be governed by the following:

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Will my Friends and Agents assist us and the cause, by presenting our paper, by the issue of next number? 3 25 to 1 in the month of January.

W. YOUNG,
MEHTABLE EASTMAN,
Lowell, Feb. 1st, 1847.

AGENTS FOR THE VOICE.

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Boston, Jas. Campbell, A. W. Richardson,

J. Wright, J. G. Knobell,

South Haven, G. W. Chapman,

Albion, N. W. Brown,

Briarcliff, E. D. Parker,

Chelmsford, S. C. Foster

Concord, H. D. Parker,

Montgomery, J. B. Parker,

New Haven, J. B. Parker,

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