THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

DEVOTED TO THE ORGANIZATION OF LAND REFORM, WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNIONS, UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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

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MISCELLANY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

SONG.

BY F. COSBY.

All around and all above thee
In the hushed and charmed air,
All things woo thee, all things love thee,
Maiden fair!
Gentlest zephyrs perfume breathing,
Waft to thee their tribute sweet,
And for thee the Spring is wreathing
Garlands meet.
In their caverned, cool recesses,
Songs for thee the fountains frame;
Whatever the wave caresses,
Loves thy name.

Greener verdure, brighter blossom
Never decr'ed thy footsteps stray,
Less a gem's cold lustre, than a lover's
Fair bill, as is usual, encored bosom
Is to be Live alway.
Wherever thy presence lingers,
Wherever its brightness beams,
Fancy weaves with cunning fingers,
Sweetest dreams.
And the heart forgets thee never,
Thy young beauty's one delight,
There it dwells and dwells forever,
Ever bright.

[From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.]

THE WORK-GIRL.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Satisfied with averting the present evil, Mary urged him no farther then; but hurried him away, not to lose a moment in becoming reconciled to his father. Then, worn out with her long effort at composure, my poor girl threw herself into my arms, and wept without restraint her long-repressed and bitter tears. But Mary's heart is like an April day—sunshine ever following the showers; and after awhile she raised her head, and with a cheerfulness that took me by surprise, exclaimed, 'Well, Ellen, at any rate we shall not be parted; life will glide along the same as ever; and with hope to gladden, and the sense of doing right to bear us up, I think we ought to be even happier than before we were tried. And now from this time out,' added she, with increasing liveliness, 'I must be very careful, steady, and diligent, and so win a good character for old Maurice, as I have no money to buy one!' then sitting down to work with an air of diligence, she cried, 'Now, Ellen, you'll have to bear witness in my favor; so here's to begin!'"

Ellen then told how, in the evening, Garret returned; but though his heart was evidently lightened by his father's forgiveness, still it was also plain that he had not recovered his own disappointment. His impetuous, active nature found waiting and submission a hard trial; and it required a double exertion of fortitude on Mary's part to make him hope against hope. It was also evident that no change had been wrought in old Maurice's determination; so, convinced that matters could not long continue in this state, Ellen inwardly determined to make an effort to bring about some understanding. And an effort indeed it was for her. Naturally timid, and rendered still more diffident by her infirmity and secluded life, nothing but the power of an affection which was the first object of her existence, a love stronger than death, could have induced her to take the step she now meditated. This was, to obtain an interview herself with old Maurice, and with her own lips plead the cause so dear to her heart. She knew him, as she said, by report to be a hard and stern man; but she had also always heard he was a sensible and just one. She had heard, too, of his having, in early life, loved his wife to idolatry, and cherishing her memory with a constancy that would never allow him to replace her; this, combined with his genuine love for Garret, inspired her with the hope that his feelings might be touched by her appeal; and she resolved on making an attempt to convince him that arithmetic was not the only rule for measuring human hearts.

We need not enlarge upon this interview. Enough to say, that, though at first causing some surprise, she was received with civility and kindness, which gave her courage and even hope; and though she found it impossible to remove an opinion which had become fixed in old Maurice's mind, still, conquered by her earnestness, he modified it so far as to promise that if, at the end of the year, Mary could bring him half the sum originally demanded—namely, ten guineas, and this fairly earned by their united industry—he would be proud and happy to welcome her as his daughter. In the meantime, he also required a promise from Ellen to keep both this meeting and agreement a secret from every creature except Mary herself.

"From Garret!" asked Ellen gladdingly.

"Yes, from Garret especially," said the old man. "Can Mary be induced on to oblige me in this?"

"You shall see," answered Ellen proudly. Old Maurice smiled; and ratifying the treaty with a warm benediction and shake of the hand, they parted mutually pleased. Since then long months had passed away, yet not so very long, for hope and constant industry had made the time seem short; and if Garret would sometimes, without those aids, vex impatient, a gentle word from Ellen, reminding him of his promise, would induce him to keep it with a good grace. He would good-humoredly say, "You are our pilot, Ellen, and on such hands it would be hard indeed if we refused to answer her helm." While Mary, assenting with beaming eyes, would think to herself, "Ah! if he knew but all."

But now the time was drawing very near. The "Sarah Jane," the vessel in which Garret was to have taken a berth last year was to sail again in another month; and more than once of late he had mentioned this in a way that plainly showed that his mind was dwelling on the voyage. The two girls worked harder, more perseveringly than ever; but they lived in a remote place, and, until Mrs. Villars' kindness had provided them with employment, their tasks had been precarious, and remuneration small; so that when on the very morning after a painful interview with Garret, the sisters reckoned over their little hoard, they found it scarcely amounting to two thirds of the requisite sum, and Ellen sadly acknowledged that, from former experience, she was convinced it was useless to expect any further concession from old Maurice.

In this desponding mood she was found, as we have related, by Mrs. Villars, who listened to her artless narrative with deep and unaffected sympathy. When all was told, she spoke a few words of comfort and encouragement, expressive of the great use of trial to fortify and exalt the mind; and dwelt upon those lovely traits in Mary's character, which had been just described, and might have withered away under too bright a sun. Then opening the little parcel she still held, she unfolded a large square of lace, and laying a pattern before Ellen, said, "Do you think, Ellen, you both could work this new veil, and have it ready by this day month? It is for a young friend to wear at her wedding, and you shall have five guineas if you do it well!" Ellen's heart gave one wild throb; and for a moment she tried in vain to speak; then finding utterance, poured forth her thanks and hopes with a rapidity almost unintelligible. "Five guineas!—oh, dearest lady, what would we not attempt for that! Five guineas!—why, it has taken nearly a long year to put so much more together, and now it will seem but a day or two to earn the rest; and then you will be happy, my own Mary—happier and better for all your trouble. Oh, ma'am, fear not but we will accomplish it; and night and day we will work, until it is done." And night and day they worked, Mary at the planter part, Ellen at the delicate stitches; while with admiration and renewed hope they contemplated each morning the progress they had made. At first Ellen thought to have given Mary the pleasure of a surprise, and, until it was done, to keep the amount of their reward a secret; but they had been too long accustomed to sharing every thought, to practice any concealment now; and one day remarking an unusually rapid progress, the whole truth burst in gladness from her lips.

To describe Mary's delight and astonishment is impossible. More busily she could not work, and for a while her trembling fingers refused to work at all; but day after day the sweet hope strengthened, and at last the appointed morning came, and found their task all but completed. It was, however, a day of unusual interruptions; and Ellen had each hour fresh cause to admire the improvement in Mary's temper, as, without an impatient word, she would lay aside her work and attend to every demand. But evening still found them at their unfinished task, and Mrs. Villars required it that night at the very latest. Just as they were busily employed, in came Garret with his usual request for an evening walk, and, half affronted when refused, he said reproachfully, "I believe there is some charm in that cobweb, for you never will put it by. Here I have tried in vain to get you out for an entire month." I will begin to think at last, Mary, that you take no pleasure in my company."

Mary's quick feelings rose at this undeserved reproach, and with somewhat of her old spirit, she was about to retort; but remembering all their past sorrow, all her present hope, she paused and answered gently, "To prove the contrary, Garret, I condemn you never to leave me till this cobweb, as you call it, is fairly spun; and then?—" She stopped short with a gasp, at having so nearly betrayed her secret; but her look was so eloquent of love and hope, that Garret started from his chair, and bending over her, inquired in hurried tones, "What then?—dearest Mary, what then?"

She threw back her head merrily as she looked up into his face; and though she tried to compose her features, a thousand smiles and dimples contradicted the demure accent with which she continued, "And then you may come with us when we take it home." Both Ellen and Garret laughed at this anti-climax; Ellen especially, well knowing what was in the glad girl's heart, and amused, besides, at Garret's somewhat puzzled countenance. But that soon brightened again under the happy influence; and, without seeking the reason why, he found himself chattering away with a lighter heart than he had felt for months.

The moon arose; but as that fair light has business of its own, our workwomen reserved it for a future hour, and sent Garret for the more terrestrial assistance of a pair of candles, to put the concluding stitches to their work. At length behold it finished! Ellen resigned the last two or three stitches to her sister, that by her hands it should be completed; and holding it up with an exclamation of triumph, poor Mary gazed joyfully at it for an instant, then flinging her arms round Ellen's neck, burst into tears. Garret looked on wonderingly, and made some efforts at consolation so wide of the mark, that Mary's weeping was at once changed into laughter, until her bright eyes overflowed again. Ellen at last, remembering that the best of men may sometimes grow impatient, and unwilling to try Garret too far, laid her hand on his arm, and said, "This is a bridal veil, Garret, and Mary and I have worked hard day and night to have it ready; it is to be worn by a fair and happy bride, while we?—

Garret required no further explanation of Mary's tears and excitement; and shaking off Ellen's hand with an upbraiding glance, as if he thought her for once in her life unfeeling, he answered warmly, "And if she is ever so fair and happy, she cannot be fairer than my own sweet Mary, or more deserving of the happiest lot." Then, before she had time to answer, he seized the veil, and playfully throwing it over Mary's glossy hair, he added, "Now tell me, Ellen, will there ever be a fairer bride than that?"

But he was answered by a loud cry from Ellen. In passing, the veil had touched the flame of the candle, and in an instant the delicate covering was in a blaze. Quick as thought, she tore it from that beloved head, the next moment it lay in scorched and worthless fragments on the floor. To describe their consternation, their revulsion of feeling, is impossible. The present calamity was so overpowering, that for the minute it swallowed up all thought of remoter consequences, and—pale, speechless and aghast—they gazed in silence first at one another, then at the fragile object on which their hopes had so lately rested. At last Mary, pale as death, and almost as calm, laid her arm on her sister's neck, and in a low sad tone murmured, "You see, Ellen, 'tis not to be!" These words, uttered so despondingly, and Ellen's piteous tears, revealed to Garret somewhat of the truth, and though he could not guess the full extent of the misfortune, still he became at once aware that, in a moment's heedlessness, he had destroyed some plan essential to the happiness of all, and his self-accusation almost amounted to despair.

* * * * * * *

It was morning once more; the sun shone out as brightly as if it had only to awaken light and happy hearts, and the sisters had arisen betimes, and again were busy with their daily work. With the poor, there can be no useless indulgence of regret, and the labor of one hour often conquers the sorrow of the preceding: but we cannot wonder at the languor that now hung over Mary's usually active movements, or blame the large tear that would escape from her long, dark eyelashes, as a gentle sigh from Ellen now and then caught her ear. Otherwise, they were quite silent; they had exhausted the language of sorrow; and it was not at once the foundations of hope could be laid again. Still, they both were occupied with their different employments, when a footstep approached, and looking round, Mary saw old Maurice Mahony standing in the door-way. Starting at sight of such an unusual visitor, her first thought was of Garret—that some harm had befallen him, and trembling violently, she found herself unable to ask; but Ellen with more self-possession, wished him good morning; and as he answered, "Good-morrow," kindly,—"Always busy, I see," the tones of his voice at once reassured poor Mary, and awakened, she scarcely knew why, some indefinite feeling of hope.

He had not addressed her, but he now held out his hand, and drew her to a chair, beside which he seated himself. Ellen laid by her work, and there was a momentary pause of stillness and expectation. Maurice was a remarkable looking man. His hair, almost snow-white, combed back into smooth, old-fashioned curls, and his clothes, cut according to the fashion of a former generation, would have given him the appearance of great age, had it not been contradicted by his fresh complexion and still elastic step. His tall figure, scarcely stooped until his recent illness, and his firm, well-shaped mouth, and sagacious eyes and forehead, betokened an intellect still retaining all the vigor of its prime. He sat, as we have said, for a moment in silence, looking at the two anxious girls. At last he spoke; and, still retaining Mary's hand, related how Garret had returned home last night in a state little short of distraction; his heart so entirely full of one object, that though it had never been renewed between them since the first painful day—under the influence of strong excitement, the interval seemed as nothing—the long smothered feeling burst forth, and he told him all that had occurred.

"It was very late," continued the old man, "but I could not go to rest till he came in, for I had felt all the evening more lonely than usual. The fire burnt low as I sat before it in thought; and fancy brought back again her I had had long years ago in her narrow grave, and the children that had followed her; and I could see them all again smiling and chattering round the hearth, as they used to in those old hours. At last, from being very sorrowful these memories grew pleasant, and a dawning of the future seemed to gain upon the shadows of the past. I began to think; for the heart," added the old man solemnly, "is often prepared within itself for the way it ought to act; I began to ask myself why there were not smiling faces and sweet young voices round my hearth again, and why my best and only one was at that moment under the roof of a stranger—his thoughts full of bitterness against the old father that loved him all the time better than the veins of his heart"—. "Oh no, no," interrupted Mary softly. Old Maurice sighed as he continued—"If it was so, Mary, I had to blame myself. It was shown me then that I had been too positive and unbending; and Ellen's words, and all her loving arguments, came back, fresher to my mind than the day I heard them. I was not so hardened as you thought me that day, Ellen," added he, turning to her; "but I thought a little trial would do the young people no harm; for I knew their hearts were in the right place, only they wanted ballast. But it is not good for short-sighted mortals to take the province of the Most High. When He afflicts, He sees and knows all things. We may often do mischief, though intending good, when inflicting needless trial on the hearts that love us; and so, Mary, achree, even before Garret came in, I had resolved on my future course, and was waiting to tell him so before I slept that night; but when he did come, and all was told—all the mischief he had done, and the sweet, patient way you bore it—I thought the night too long till I could come and relieve my own heart and yours.

"And now, Ellen," continued he, "how far were you able to fulfil your promise? for that you both did your best, I have no more doubt than that the sun is shining on us now. I have often noticed you hard at work when you little thought I was passing, let alone the good report from every one that ever names you. And there was a promise too, Ellen, that you made for another," added the old man with a smile; "and Mary, asthore, you kept it well, as I saw by Garret last night; and though he'll hardly thank me for teaching you to keep a secret from him, he'll feel it makes you the worthier of his trust in time to come. Is this the money?" asked he, as he took the little box containing their united earnings from Ellen's hand, and poured out the precious hoard upon the table—half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, even half-pences—all as they had been received and deposited there, and a tear glistened in the old man's eyes as he reckoned over those tokens of affection and persevering industry. The sum amounted in all to little more than seven pounds; and when the total was announced, Ellen shook her head as she remarked, "It would have been too little after all." "It is enough," answered Maurice quietly; and selecting from amongst the coins a crooked sixpence, which, pierced with a little hole, had once probably been a true love token, he added, "I shall keep this for a luck-penny while I live; after that, Mary, it shall be yours, in memory of this day. That is our share. The rest, dear Ellen—for your sake only I wish it had been more—but such as it is, keep it till you meet with some old man as unreasonable as myself." Ellen remonstrated; but in vain. Old Maurice made it a condition; and as Mary took his side, two to one carried the day; then, in compassion to Garret's impatience, he left them, as he said, to have his place better filled."

With what different feelings did the little group again pursue their way to the residence of Mrs. Villars. Forgetful of his own disappointment, she had listened with kind and womanly sympathy to their sorrowful communication the night before, and now they hastened to tell her of their joy, and to ask her whether the time could possibly allow them to repair the accident by working another. "All for love, dear lady, this time; you must not think of offering us any money!" But Mrs. Villars had already taken measures to supply the loss, and, as her best apology for the delay, had transmitted to her the burnt fragments of the veil, as an evidence of the beauty of the work, and of the accident which destroyed it. In relating the circumstances, she added the hope, that as in Ireland a conflagration was considered an auspicious omen to a bride, good fortune might attend those relics in a tenfold proportion to the sorrow they had caused; and the young English girl, as she smiled at the augury, sent a thought across the waters from her own happy home, and determined not to enjoy the prosperous influence alone. She laid the open parcel on the table, and told its story in a way that went home to the hearts of her auditors. Had she been covetous, she might have made Mary Roche the richest of her name; but guided by judgment as well as feeling, she contented herself with accepting a trifling gift from each, and so realized a sum which, though moderate in her eyes, far more than compensated for the labor they had lost. It was forwarded to Mrs. Villars, who divided it equally between the surprised and grateful girls; and it would have been more than human nature, had they not felt some little pleasure in the consciousness that Mary was not a portionless bride after all.

She and Garret never forgot their separate lessons of perseverance and patience acquired in that year of probation. They had truly learned them by heart, and such experience is seldom obliterated; and Ellen, happiest in the happiness of others—the dearest object of her heart attained—still felt that she had a sacred duty to perform. She devoted herself more entirely to her father, and in studying his wishes, endeavored gradually to improve them; and she was rewarded. Drawn to each other by the absence of their mutual companion, he seemed each day more conscious of her excellence. Stimulated by the example of her cheerfulness and industry, he began to feel ashamed of his own listless indolence; and by degrees shaking off the influence of habit, he became an altered man. The "Work-girl's" cup of joy was full.

M. LECLAIRE'S EXPERIMENT OF ASSOCIATED LABOR.

There is in Paris, now or lately occupying the house, 11 Rue Saint George, a master house-painter, named Leclaire. On an average M. Leclaire employs two hundred workmen. For some time after commencing business, he proceeded on the same method as obtained in his workmen, which he saw others practicing—"A system which consists, to use his own language, in paying the workman as little as possible, and in dismissing him frequently for the smallest fault." Finding this system unsatisfactory, he altered it; adopted a more liberal one of wages; and endeavored, by retaining good and tried workmen permanently in his service, to produce some stability in the arrangements of his establishment. The result was encouraging; but still, from causes which were inevitable—among which he specified the instability of even the best workmen, and the waste of material occasioned by their carelessness—his profits by no means answered his expectations; while his position as a master was one of continual anxiety and discomfort. He resolved, therefore, on a total change of system. A reading and intelligent man—he had heard of the speculations regarding the applicability of the cooperative principle to business; a firm and enterprising man—he was willing to try the experiment at his own risk. Accordingly, having made certain necessary preparations, he announced to his workmen, in the beginning of the year 1842, that, during that year, he was to conduct his establishment on the principle in question; in other words, he was to assume them all, for that year, into partnership with himself, and form of his establishment a little industrial association, of which he should be the chief.

The details of his scheme were as follows:—All the *employes* of the establishment—M. Leclaire himself included—were to be allowed regular wages as in other establishments, each according to his rank and position—M. Leclaire a salary for the year of 6000 francs ($240), which was about the sum to which he considered himself entitled for his services; his journeymen the ordinary wages of about four francs a day (a pound a week) in summer, and three francs a day (fifteen shillings a week) in winter; the foremen and clerks proportionally more; the apprentices proportionally less. These fixed allowances were to be totally independent of the success of the experiment; as regarded his men, M. Leclaire guaranteed their payment. But, if the experiment should succeed, then, after the sum total thus expended in wages had been deducted, and after all the other expenses of the establishment had been paid—such as rent, taxes, material, as well as the interest of the capital invested, there would still remain some surplus of clear profit. Now this surplus, more or less, M. Leclaire undertook to distribute faithfully among all the members of the establishment, each sharing in the rate of his fixed allowance—that is, receiving exactly that proportion of the profits that he received of the total wages expenses. Thus, supposing the business of the year to yield in all £3200; supposing the total wages expenses to be £2000, and the outlay in rent, taxes, material, interest, bad debts, &c., to be £2000 more; then there would remain £200 of surplus profits, to be divided among all concerned. Of this sum each would receive that proportion which he received of the wages expenses; consequently, M. Leclaire's own share, £2000, £200; £240, £24; a journeyman, whose wages had been £40, a share of £2; a foreman, whose wages had been £60, the share would be £3; an apprentice, whose wages had been £9, the share would be 8s. Even those workmen who should have been but a few weeks in the establishment, would receive in the same equitable proportion, the value of every man's services, and consequently his title to a share in the profits, being always measured by the amount he had earned in wages.

These arrangements having been agreed to, and some other stipulations having been made, the chief of which was that M. Leclaire was still to retain the usual rights which belong to a master—was, for instance, to have the sole charge of the purchase of materials, the undertaking of commissions, &c., the experiment was fairly and faithfully tried. The result was most satisfactory. "Not one of his journeymen," we are told, "that had worked as much as 300 days, obtained less than 1500 francs (£60,) and some considerably more." According to a table now before us, the average wages per day of a journeyman house-painter in Paris is 3½ francs; for 300 days at this rate, the return would be 1050 francs (£42;) therefore it would appear that a steady journeyman in M. Leclaire's establishment earned that year about 450 francs, or £18, more than his brethren in other establishments. On the supposition, which also seems the correct one, that M. Leclaire paid his workmen, in respect of their fixed wages, at the usual rate, this sum of £18 would represent exactly what the workmen gained by the change of system. For M. Leclaire himself, the gain was of course proportionate. To the £240 which he had allowed himself as his personal salary, he would add about £100 as his proportion of the profits; besides which, it is to be remembered, he drew the interest of his invested capital. Even as a private speculation, therefore, the experiment was successful—a success which is to be accounted for by the superior zeal and carefulness produced among the workmen by the sense of common interest and responsibility, or, as the French express it, *solidarité*. Every boy, for instance, who emptied a pot of paint into the kennel, injured himself and his comrades; and although he might not care for his own loss, his comrades would take him to task for theirs: hence an advantage in the system not possessed by that of piece-work. Morally, also, the effects of the experiment were admirable; and, upon the whole, so decided was the success, that M. Leclaire continued the system on trial during the following year, and, so far as we are aware, has kept it up ever since.—*North British Review.*

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

Every man should be guaranteed a permanent home on this 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 every thing.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE, 22, 1848.

THE PITH AND MOMENT OF EVENTS.

Three facts have stood out in bold relief, from the outset, omnipotent and universal, through all the agitations and revolutions for the last six months, of which our unfolding planet has been the conscious theatre. Coincidences of ominous magic, if not of miraculous accident: 1. A spontaneous distrust, by the people, of politics and political quacks. 2. A demand at once inspired and universal, for the inauguration of a grand Social movement, based on an integral and active justice. 3. A spontaneous acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the people, by governments, ministers, and kings. What does that sudden distrust evince, of all that was considered wise in council, and imposing in authority? That electrical recognition of self-existence and conscious dignity by the People, what means it? And that supplicant haste, with which royalty itself runs to make its obeisance also—to ground its opposition or take its self away in rapid flight, like the mailed night, before the shining cohorts of the sun—what means it? What mean all these singular and unheard of phenomena, but that Humanity has risen, and is shaking its garments of an *Effete Civilization?* States are no longer to govern for the greatest good of the greatest number; but for the greatest good of all. The people not only asks what are its claims, but also what are its obligations! Royalty becomes democratic, and Democracy becomes kingly, in the new idea of Fraternity. From France to Poland, and from Italy to Denmark, the tide of Brotherhood is felt and proclaimed, and the proclamation is reverberating through the United States, in the dismemberment of old parties in Politics and Religion, and a reunion of men of all forms of opinion, on the plane of a common humanity. Nations are no longer isolated and unrelated families. Americans, Frenchmen and Polanders, are now and henceforth brothers. Ever, more and more, shall the people become one in industry, in commerce and sympathy. Solidarity of peoples, of societies and of nations, with solidarity of interest, solidarity of hopes and solidarity of destiny; must henceforth be the centre of social gravitation.

A grand social transformation is in progress, which cannot be stopped, until it has completed the circuit of the globe, and given sight to all the blind by its miraculous touch. We are ourselves in the midst of it. It does not yet bristle with bayonets, and frown upon us with barricades; but revolution is nevertheless here: and how soon these indications of its presence may appear, it is not for us to predict. Certainly, never before, were there such a babel of ideas, and jumble of factions, as exist among us at this time.

The same distrust of politics and of political leaders, is apparent here as in Europe—the same contempt for principle by parties; and a selfish scramble for power, which victimizes the people—and the same demand on the part of the people, for the right of labor—for the abolition of monopoly—for a practical and fraternal democracy—and the banding together of the people in clubs, for purposes of agitation, and organic defence against the encroachments of an aristocracy of wealth. Witness your associations of Odd Fellows, National Reformers, Protective Unionists, and even the United Order of Native Americans, who have an instinctive sense of a wrong to be averted, but are only stupid as to what the wrong consists in; added to all which are the Unions of the Associationists, whose calm, profound and scientific analyses of civilized falsehood, are fast turning the whole public sentiment in favor of the organization of labor; and are freighting it with disgust, at the vices, wholesale misery and crime, of our vaunted perpect political liberty—witness all this, and tell us if society does not lower upon us the same stormy skies which are drifting over Europe?

There is no escape from it; for if we have not the same political, we have the same inherent vices, which have cursed Europe, war of competition, hired labor, and chattel slavery; and in these days of steam-ships, the spirit now striving in Europe, cannot be walled in by waves. The time is at hand for a tremendous upheaval in this nation; and the first premonitory symptoms of it, are seen in the complete explosion and overthrow of the two great conservative parties, the Whig and the Democratic. It cannot but be seen by all minds of discrimination, that old party lines are broken forever. Out of these ruins must come a movement, of a greater promise of good to humanity than any which has hitherto existed. Henceforth the question of Slavery cannot be cuffed under the table like a spaniel. But the day of *one-ideaism* is gone too, and that of a universal and unitary reform has come; so that a party cannot stand on the simple basis of opposition to chattel slavery, and hope to succeed. There must come forth a movement so broad and comprehensive, as to embrace every clear and distinct demand which this age makes upon humanity—which shall be purely democratic, whilst it shall be thoroughly conservative of all the good, past and present, which society has developed. It is fully time that progress and conservatism, or growth and preservation, should become reconciled in societies. Without it, liberty and order are impossible, and one might as well be the subject of the Grand Sultan, as the republican slave of a cotton planter or a cotton spinner.

We do not say that this country is soon to be the scene of a bloody revolution. But we should not be surprised by the din of conflict at any hour. These are dreadfully infectious times, and we hold three millions of human beings as slaves. They may in the next hour strike for freedom and fraternity. It is true, British Steamers do not go South, to convey European tidings. But the telegraph goes there, and the mystic message will grave itself with awful distinctness upon the heart of the slave. But without steamers or telegraphs, the sap of liberty will flow down to the slave, in the life of Humanity, through all the providences of this eventful age. This spot of slavery looks threatening. We will not say, that it may not swell into barricades, and gleam with pikes, and blaze with wild fires.

The Era of Brotherhood must be organized. The necessity for it, constitutes the pith and marrow of the times. Now why shall there not be a glorious coalition of all the true hearted? Let each clear and well defined thought have its representative in a new party. Why may there not be a party large enough, in its aims, to embrace the Free Soil principles, the Abolition of Slavery, the Establishment of Mutual Guaranties, and the Organization of Labor? The moral aspect of such a party, would command a triumph at once sudden and sublime. There is no such party now recognized, but the germs of this lie scattered through all society, like pearl strown upon the bottom of the sea; which the heaving and commotions of storms gather into beds. So shall it be with these new ideas amidst the rocking of old societies.

Now is the time for all true men to cut old party ties. Their parties have no significance, and would not avail a feather's weight, in establishing social justice. Such a party, if organized, might make their President this very year, in spite of Cass and Taylor. It must be remembered that revolutions now are sudden, and as successful as sudden. We hope that a call will be issued at once, for a New National Convention. Who will second our movement? The sympathies of the people are with us. This chaos of ideas and parties, which our country now presents, will doubtless work out an order, after a while, but it were better to evoke it at once than to grind on through a whirlpool of ruin. Now is the time, good men and strong, to save this nation from a fearful collapse, and from a period of inanition. Fraternity of classes and parties, alone can do it.

"If there is any thing in the government of this Republic which places foreign labor and foreign industry over American labor and American industry, then the Republic is wanting in one essential and grand idea, necessary to the permanent safety of the commonwealth, and that is, 'Protection to the Home Laborers and Home Producers.' And again, if there is no provision in our government to protect the Home Laborer and Home Producer, then again are we wanting in the same idea. It should be the duty of all governments to protect, by wise legislation, their own mechanics and working men, for in such a protection lies a great salvation of our liberty and independence."—*American Mechanics' Advocate.*

This looks very Whiggish. The Whigs "protect the home laborer," by imposing upon him the burden of a tariff tax. Does the Editor of the Advocate think the Government of the United States will make a distinction between its naturalized and native-born citizens? Who is the Home Laborer and the Home Producer in the United States, if not the one who works upon American soil, and is taxed by the American Government? So far as the United States is concerned, he is a home laborer who turns the forest into fields of plenty—who builds railroads and canals, who contributes to the substantial wealth of the country, whether or not he was born in America, Switzerland or Germany. The Government cannot rightly make any distinction between the citizen by birth and the citizen by adoption. Nativism is false in principle, and destitute of humanity; and panders to the lowest prejudices of bigotry.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—Our report of the doings of this body, came too late for this week. We shall give them in full, next week, so far as they can be learned from the resolutions and addresses. We have not read the proceedings of any Convention of the year, with so much interest as we have those of the Industrial Congress. The very idea of such a Congress, is in the highest degree sublime and prophetic.

☞ How Rail-road monopoly benefits farmers, teamsters, inn-keepers, and the producing classes generally, may be guessed at, by the following small fact, fished up by the late census of England.

ENGLISH HORSES.—By a late census of England, the number of horses in that country has been found to have diminished from 1,000,000 to 200,000 within the last ten years; in other words, the rail-roads have dispensed with the use of 800,000 horses.

Such facts need no commentary. Of themselves they are sad and bodeful enough. With what *rail-road* speed goes on centralization of wealth, towards industrial serfdom. And yet our Congress is on the point of ceding one tenth of the public lands to Mr. Whitney for the purpose of building a great Atlantic and Pacific Railway—that will result in a monied despotism, of which Mr. Whitney will be the "head and front"—merchants, bankers and stock-jobbers the *Custodia Corporis*; while laborers will serve as dirt and stones for the *grade*—and as ragged attendants upon the engines, more intelligent than themselves. Should Congress make such a grant to Mr. Whitney, or any other man, its utter and total repeal, would be the only escape from *Civil War.* Such an outrageous act of land-stealing, would not be tolerated it this day of free-soil—and free-men agitation.

"Nothing can do more harm to the adoption of rail-roads, than the promulgation of such nonsense as that we shall see locomotive engines traveling at the rate of 12, 16, 18 and 20 miles per hour."

So wrote a well known author on rail-roads in 1825. Every age, probably, has been characterized by the existence of a certain class who are always ready to decry the appearance of new notions; and these dolt-headed philosophers, with vision limited to their own dusty and cobweb prejudices, invariably set up the cry of "impracticable," on all occasions where they deem their notions attacked by the appearance of new ideas. This tremendous weapon against all kinds of heresy, is, without doubt, an easy one to wield, if we may judge of the natural ability of those who use it;—its requiring such little thought-powder to load, and the possibility of its not kicking, are the economical and safe qualities which probably commend its adoption. America had it leveled at her 350 years ago, in the Columbus era, and every new declaration on this planet gets a charge of noisy wind from this rusty old gun so honored by time and stupidity.

What thing under the sun was ever "practicable" when first spoken of? Dr. Dionysius Lardner, did you not prove to the 150th place of decimals, that no steam-ship could ever come from Liverpool to Boston? and Shade of Bobby Fulton, did not your sham paddle-boat move up the Hudson at a speed considerably short of 17 miles an hour, all of us trying to convince you, by the loudest *haw, haws*, of the folly of trying to do any thing in *that* line?

Civilization in the nineteenth century ought to know, that the "practicables" of to-day are only the "impracticables" of yesterday, and learn to keep its foolish tongue from babbling its old doctrine any longer—"*prove* all things," is better preaching and practicing.

The Steam Engine's generating from mere flame and water its Titan power for creating, for subduing and giving the comet's speed, was an "impracticable." The telegraph, with mind and hand a thousand miles apart, writing letters, might have elicited the loudest yell of "impracticable!" The power loom—the spinning jack and jenny, the cotton gin, and the long train of mechanical improvements and inventions, constituting your Lowells, Manchesters, and Birminghams, the most gigantic monuments of human skill and genius, are all the results of one embryotic "impracticable."

In the moral and intellectual world, a long series of "impracticable" results are seen—the conversion of the drunkard to a sober man, was "impracticable;" the reformation of the abandoned, was "impracticable;" the acquaintance of the mute and blind with letters and knowledge, was a hopeless incompatibility; to teach the idiot, was more "impracticable!" than walking to the moon.

Oh, civilized Conservatism, with all thy cant of Impracticability, why hast thou not yet seen the impracticability of thy own wisdom—and put an end to further experimenting with it? Thy latest, and, we will hope, the last application of thy Impracticable dogma, thou art blusting against the hope of Humanity, that this Earth may yet be a true Home for its whole people, not merely for a *part* thereof. Fancy the wild shrieking of the "Impracticable" Demon incarnated in our Respectabilities, Upper Classes and L'Eau de Cologne Froth!

"It shall be even so," answer the strong millions, "and your wretched sham prophecies, culminate in your last insane wind explosion, we will be rid of."

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The *Providence Journal* says, that Mr. Henry Grant has just completed the invention of a smoke pipe for locomotives, which completely obviates the inconvenience from the smoke and sparks on rail-roads. We trust that it will come into immediate and general use.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPENDITURES.

Under this head, it has been our wont to publish from time to time, facts and statistics, demonstrating the rapidity with which society is noiselessly crystalizing into a system of universally Mutual Guarantees. We take the following from that ablest and authentic of all American papers, the *Herald*—under the head of Social Tendencies. Our first page will be found an interesting extract of M. Leclaire's Experiment of Association of Labor in Paris, which is taken from the *North British Review.*

The *Scientific American*, of this city, thus notices an enterprise proposed at Pittsburg, which combines the leading features of Fourierism, in the shape of Capital, Labor and Skill. The testimony of the *American* to the utility of the plan is very explicit, and we are glad to find such cordial commendation of a good movement that quarter.

"A GOOD MOVEMENT AMONG WORKMEN.—The *Pittsburg Post* says that a large number of workmen in the different rolling mills in and about Pittsburg, are at it in contemplation to erect a new iron establishment—furnish their own capital, conduct their own business, and share the profits equally. It is proposed that two hundred persons, practical workmen, should combine their capital, skill and energy, and form a company, to be governed by rules and regulations of their own adoption. Each member shall furnish $500, to be put into a capital of $100,000, with which to commence business. Each member of the association will have a particular branch assigned to him—all will be actively employed, and there will be no expenses or idlers. In addition to the manufacture of iron of all kinds, they are thinking of establishing in connection therewith a sheet tin manufactory. We believe there is not an establishment of this kind in the United States; and persons who worked at the business in England know that the facilities for manufacturing in this country are as good as any where else. The black tin, which is principally imported from Peru, forms about ten per cent. of the ingredients of the sheet; the balance being iron, of course the manufacture will not be so difficult as some suppose. This is a scheme that heartily commends itself to our views on such subjects. There is no other way in the world for workmen to elevate themselves, but by such schemes as this. Why should they not, and why should they not, enjoy both the fruits of capital and labor?"

We find the following article on "Protective Unions" in the *Clay* (N. Y.) *Family Companion:*

"ASSOCIATION STORES.—We have lately heard of stores being established in many places, upon the plan of Association, or mutual interest between the merchant and consumer. There are several in Boston and New York, one in particular in the latter place, which we have now in mind, established by mechanics for the purpose of economizing the time of its members usually spent in providing necessaries for their families, and to save the profits of the commission merchant and retailer, by purchasing in large quantities, and from first hands. A small sum is paid by each in advance, to gain membership and to supply capital; each member is allowed to purchase his family supplies at cost. The plan succeeds admirably.

There is another at Hiram, Ohio, called 'The Farmers' and Mechanics' Association.' We do not know the terms of their organization, but should be glad to publish any information communicated to us in regard to such experiments.

We understand that such a store has been some time in successful operation in Otsego county, and that another is about to be opened in the town of Maryland in the same county.

We have long thought that the true policy of the country merchant and farmer, was Union. That the interest or benefit of the one should be regarded (as it is in fact) alike advantageous to the others. We do not mean that it is an advantage to the farmer, to have the merchant make a large profit out of the farmer's produce; nor is the merchant, to pay more than the market price for the farmer's produce. But, that a store well supported by farmers and mechanics, is advantageous to them, because it furnishes a market always at hand, for every article of produce they have to sell, usually at better prices than can be obtained abroad, because prices are always better as the market draws nearer. It is also an advantage to the farmer to have always at hand a stock of all kinds of goods he or his family may want, so that they may not be under the necessity of spending a whole day to obtain sometimes a single article from a distant store.

It is also for the interest of the merchant, to have the farmers and mechanics in his vicinity thrive and prosper, and obtain good prices for their products. Without this, they cannot be able to pay him for their purchases, or to buy as much as they actually need.

Now the question is, cannot the interests of these three classes, and depending of necessity in a measure upon the others' welfare, be so harmonized and united—*fraternized*, as the French say—as to produce the mutual good of all, and thus do away with the present clashing of interests, and competition of classes?"

We also subjoin the following, from the *Landmark:*

The friends of Equal Rights in Cleveland, are about getting up a Protective Union Clothing Store, and have invited the seamstresses to participate in its advantages. That suits us *exactly!*

It is with peculiar satisfaction that we learn of the attempt at Pittsburg, among the iron workers, to establish Co-operative Rolling-mills, and also that of the enterprising citizens of Cleveland to establish a Protective Union Clothing Store. These are the most important methods which the working classes can employ in effecting their emancipation. They are efforts to guarantee employment in profitable labor, to all who wish it. They will be successful if prudently managed, we cannot doubt.

A demand for less than the Organization of Labor, in such a way as shall secure profitable labor to all willing hands, the working classes ought not to make. They ought not to trifle with mere expedients, and deceptive palliatives. Let it never be forgotten by Protective Unionists, that no absolute and retainable ground is gained by organized trade, without organized industry. Of what avail would it be to us, that Havana sugar can be bought to-day for five cents a pound, if we could not command the means of earning the five cents?

What has become of the interest which was, a short time ago, so rife in this city, on the subject of a Protective Union Furnishing Store? and that other quite as important project, a Co-operative boot and shoe manufactory? These things must not be forgotten. Thank there is hope, that the latter will ere long be attempted. We hear on good authority, that our friends in Woburn are determined to go ahead in the matter. We hope that each Division of the W. M. B. U., will discuss the subject previous to the next meeting of the Supreme Division, and recommend through their delegates, some action upon the subject in that body. We wish our Western brethren the best success.

THE NEW ENGLAND OFFERING.—Our frank and ingenuous notice of the above-named monthly, has called out a very restive rejoinder from the fair Editress in the Lowell Journal. Why does she so studiously avoid making a reply through her own organ? Does she hope that the suspicions with which the *Offering* is regarded, are but too well-founded, and that discussion of the subject in its columns, would naturally lead its readers to feel the weakness of her defences? Would any thing, more contribute to the success and popularity of the *Offering*, than the Editor's triumphant vindication of herself from unjust aspersion, through our columns? We are at a loss for a reason, why she should put on the masculine habiliments of a Whig journal for such a purpose, except it be some such, as we have hinted. It may be because the *Journal* has just got on the epaulettes of General Taylor. A military costume is admirably adapted to offensive bearings. In our remarks upon the *Offering*, we intended being frank and open in speech; but not discourteous towards its Editor. We wished to know the truth in regard to the *Offering*; and held ourselves ready to make all honorable amends, should we find we were wrong in our judgment of it. It appears there is small occasion for indignation. There was very little cause for her outcry at what we said.

But is it not singular that the Editor of the *Offering* disclaimed the truth of a single charge made by us, or Mechanic? There is a great deal of sensitiveness, but no denial. The only thing which looks like questioning any statement, is a small recommendation to "*story tellers*, to keep their facts at their original size." But this is not satisfactory to the public, nor even to the Editor of the *Offering* herself—and very far from being so to us.

There have been distinct allegations made in relation to that journal; backed up by a readiness to prove them. These must stand good before the public, until they are either challenged or denied: neither of which has our air competentary done. As one who, while courteous towards the whole fraternity of journalists, would also be just to those whose interests we claim to serve, we cannot allow the claims of the *Offering* to pass with so poor a justification as this of the Editor, now before us. Facts are on occasions satisfactory subjects. They admit of explanation, but will not do the hidden mischief of insinuation. We still call the attention of our readers, and those of the *Offering*, to these simple, fact-based and incontrovertible. The thing for our neighbor to do, is plain; namely, either to deny, or explain the statements of Mechanic. It is better than to scold him for making them—or us for noticing that they have been made.

We freely forgive our fair neighbor a sneer at those glorious sentiments of a group of humanity, which, in these signal days, is taking the *name* and *form* of "*fraternity*"—so, heroic mal-imputation, of breaking open mail-bags and letter seals. No, fair neighbor, this is part of our method. But does this imputation imply, that letters have been written, which run "a tale unfold," if perchance they should fall into uninfected hands?

No! We have not accused the Editor of the *Offering* with cowardice. On the contrary, we have regarded her as a lady of *natural* excellent qualities of head and heart; who finding misfitting genial sphere, has simply made one of her present vocation, rather than *actually to go to work*" in the mills. For this we bless our heartless social institutions, more than she her. We honor her instinctive dread of mill labor as it is: and only wish she would let the influence to reform it.

We will only add, that the condition upon which she places any farther intercourse with us, are too decidedly *naked*. Our delicacy compels us to decline their acceptance.

COMMENDATION.—In accordance with our purpose of giving to our readers occasional specimens of us, by our brethren of the press, we thus present them the following, from the *Chronicle*, for which we could not be too grateful, we feel that we fully deserved such fair and honorable commendation.

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.—The twelfth numbers of this excellent advocate of the cause of the Working Man, are before us. We not know a paper more deserving of support, see who had the good fortune to read the *New Era of Industry*, as it was under the able editorship of John Orvis, will only need to know that the "*Era*" yre have the soul of that same, only taking unto itself a somewhat smaller body and other name. The cause of the reduction was the inadequate support given by the people to the working classes, to a paper which they should have recognized as their efficient, and indispensable friend. We are glad to hear the Editor does not mean to be discouraged. Unable to publish a large paper, he contents himself with one somewhat smaller, that the enterprise may be a second one as far as pay, and not run him in debt. We trust, however, that this will not content his readers, that they will be as discontented with the change, as they are content with the quality of the matter, and so 'express themselves by making up the subscription list to the sale payment, for an enlarged paper. The Editor promises to enlarge so soon as he can do so without getting into debt thereby.

The tone of the *Voice* and of the *Era* has been

admirable; earnest, intelligent, catholic, temperate, firm. It lays bare the condition of industry in civilized and Christian countries with a masterly hand; and all its representations are internal evidence of candor and of truth. It is not destructive, but constructive in the measures it proposes for the relief of the down-trodden masses. It proposes no direct relief to classes but it teaches the laborer to know his rights and opportunities; it shows him the remedy within his own power; it shows him his own sovereignty, and that his destiny is in his own hands. Its guides, by wise and practicable suggestions of immediate application, the vague instinctive movement of the age towards Association, Union of Interests, Co-operation, Mutual Guarantees. Especially I love the *New Era of Industry* the organ of the *Protective Unions*, a due widely affiliated system of combinations whereby poor men may purchase for their daily consumption at wholesale prices, and thus save the gains which an extortionary retail commerce taxes upon both producer and consumer.

The paper gives abundant evidence of talent, and its literary character is high. We might say much more in its praise.

For the New Era of Industry.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CLOTHES.

MR. EDITOR—Going out, a few days since, in one of our Rail-road trains, in company with a friend, who, as well as myself, had "season tickets," I observed sitting near us an honest-looking machinist; I had often seen him in the cars, and had noticed that, like the most of us who ride in the morning and evening trains, he was passed by the Conductor as one who rode by the "quarter."

On this occasion, however, a Conductor *pro tem* was taking fares of such as did not hold season tickets, and of course unknown to many of the regular passengers—he came along by the *well dressed*, and was satisfied with the usual "I have a ticket;" but at our mechanic he halted, and demanded fare. "I go by the quarter," was the reply. "Let me see your ticket." The ticket, or rather bill, as is usual on this road, was shown; it seemed to be unsatisfactory until the Conductor was half convinced that it was in favor of the person who held it; and then it appeared to me that he let the man go, rather from the want of time to contend further, than from a conviction of his honesty.

Moral.—The value of Honesty, like some fashionable dishes, depends altogether on the *dressing*; and present society more readily dispenses with the thing itself, than the clothes which it supposes ought to cover it.

HERR TEUFELSDROCH.

TRAGEDY IN LOUISIANA.—The *Concordia* (La.) *Intelligencer* gives the following details of a tragical affair which recently took place at Point Coupee:

Two gentlemen, Elijah Adams and Rowland Robertson, met in a ball-room, and to the astonishment of all those present who were aware that they had allowed a dispute about property to interfere with their feelings of friendship for each other, they linked arms and walked together to an unoccupied corner of the apartment. Scarcely had they reached the desired position, where their conversation might be strictly private, when Robertson seemed to strike Adams a violent blow in the face. Adams had scarcely felt the blow ere with a revolver he shot Robertson through the body. The effect may be imagined. Confusion, consternation, shrieks, and the most melancholy of all spectacles, wallowed up, with the power of magic, all the happiness of the scene. The bleeding and life-yielding form of Robertson, in the tragedy, was now the only remaining feature of the festival.

The senses of the whole people of the parish were stunned with the intelligence. The two men who had given such a fearful finale to this occasion of festivity, were well related, and of equal personal respectability. *They had been brothers-in-law!* Adams was a widower, having been the husband of Robertson's deceased sister. The unfortunate Robertson, at the time of the catastrophe, had scarcely realized the passing away of his honey-moon, and his young and unsuspecting bride was mingling happily in the life of the ball-room, when the report of death in the room adjacent stagnated the senses of all. Robertson expired on the succeeding evening. Adams surrendered himself in the open Court on Saturday morning, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5000.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Since our last, the arrival of the *America*, in a little more than ten days, has brought additional and important news from Europe.

ENGLAND is still maintaining a general external order and quiet, though all the elements of revolution are effervescing beneath the surface. The Reform League is making very rapid progress, while local outbreaks, and the constant surveillance of a greatly augmented police, reveal the fiery waves that are rolling in the hearts of the oppressed and degraded masses.

IRELAND.—Here all is threatening determination—clubbing agitation, drilling, and pike-making, in the very face of Parliamentary prohibitions, and the trial and conviction of Mitchell. Mitchell's conviction by a prejudiced judge, a packed jury, and a perjured sheriff, has provoked an expression of united indignation against English Legislation. It has done much to hasten a fearful crisis. It is strongly thought on all sides, that Ireland will be in open revolution after the harvest is over. One harvest past, and there may come yet another, requiring strong arms and brave hearts. Mitchell is banished for fourteen years.

FRANCE.—All was quiet here; and the National Assembly seemed settling down into the real work of legislation. The Committee on the Constitution had come to an agreement on the main features of that instrument. Louis Blanc has either resigned or been expelled from the National Assembly, on account of alleged participation in the proceedings of the mob, on the 15th of May.

ITALY.—The prospect for an Italian Republic grows fairer day by day. The Pope still remains the "*priest*," rather than the "*man*." The Ministers are now the State Executive.

LOWELL SUBSCRIBERS.—Our Lowell subscribers will hereafter find their papers at the book-store of Mr. W. O. Cambridge, No. 20 Central street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Lowell, W. F. Y.—Your favor is received, and shall appear next week.

REMITTANCES for the week ending Thursday, June 22:

Charlotte, Vt., Thos. Whalley,	$1 00
Boston, S. P. Wilder,	1 50
" Calvin Brown,	1 50
" Mr. — Hastings,	1 50
" — Hibbard,	1 50
E. Bridgewater, L. B. Parker,	2 00
Roxbury, W. M. P. U.; Div. No. 46,	10 50
Springfield, W. M. P. U., Div. No. 53,	20 00
Lowell, W. M. P. U., Div. No. 11,	20 00
Springfield, W. M. P. U., Div. No. 51,	7 00
	$66 50

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 individual on account of said Division, as the above policy will be strictly adhered to.

J. B. Fish, *Pres't.*

Jonas Weeks, *Rec. Sec'y.*

LOWELL, March 23, 1848. mar31 3t

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.* 2:37

DIVISION NO. 15, W. M. P. U.

It being the established rule of Division No. 15 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 person or persons on account of said Division.

J. B. Pierce, *Pres't.*

B. W. Dexter, *Sec'y.*

NORTH CHELMSFORD, April 31, 1848. 6w39

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 with goods or money 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 New Era 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.

BOSTON MARKET.—June 19.

[Reported for the Chronotype.]

Flour—The market continues dull, and prices are somewhat lower; sales of common brands Genesee at $6.12, and Michigan at $5.75 a $5.87 per bbl. Demand confined to the wants of the trade. Grain—The market continues dull, and with a large supply of all kinds; prices a shade lower. Yellow flat Corn 54 a 55, and white 50 cents per bushel.

HOME PRODUCE MARKET.

[Reported for the Boston Path-Finder.]

PROVISIONS.			
Butter, lump, lb	20a25	Beef Tongue,	10a12
Butter, firkin	16a18	Pickled do. tub,	8a9
Cheese, new milk, lb	8a10	Lard, Western keg	7a8
Eggs, doz.	8a9	Veal,	8a11
Beef, fresh, lb	5a12	Lamb, qr.	$1a$1.50
Beef, salted,	7a9	Calves, whole,	7a9
Beef, smoked,	7a8	Mutton,	5a6
Hogs, whole,	5½a6½	Chickens, pair,	22a$1.25
Pork, fresh,	8a11	Turkies, each,	31a$1.50
Pork, salt,	8a10	Geese,	50a60
Hams, Boston,	9a10	Duck, pair,	22a$1.25
Hams, Western,	8	Pigeons, doz,	62a87
	PISC.		
Codfish, lb	3a4	Eels,	5a8
Haddock,	3a4	Pickerel,	10a12
Halibut,	5a6	Porgies and Sounds,	6a—
Salmon,	20a25	Mackerel, each,	8a12
Shad, each	50	Perch, doz,	25
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, bushel,	$1.12	Beans, bushel,	$1.50a$2
Potatoes, Sweet,	$1.50	Rhubarb, lb,	2
Turnips, bunch,	8	Spinach, pk,	12½
Squash, lb,	3a4	Radishes, bunch,	4
Onions, bunch,	3a6	Lettuce, bunch,	2
Beets, bushel,	75	Asparagus, bunch,	8
Peas, bushel,	$1.25	Cucumbers, each,	6
	FRUIT.		
Strawberries, box,	25	Cherries,	17
Gooseberries, qt,	8		

WESTERN MARKET, CINCINNATI—June 13.

[Reported for the Cincinnati Herald.]

Wheat per bushel,	75c.	Potatoes, per bush.	55a60c.
Oats, " "	25a28c.	Apples, "	50c.a$1
Corn, " "	37c.	Butter, lb, in roll,	12a14c.
Rye, " "	56a60c.	" " crock,	10a15c.
Barley, " "	40a50c.	Eggs, per doz.	6c.
Timothy, " "	50a55c.	Lard, per pound,	45a50c.
Hay, per ton,	$11a$14	Chickens,	15c.
Wood, per cord,	$3.50a$4	Ducks,	15c.

MARRIED,

In this city, June 8th, by Rev. Mr. Huntington, Mr. Daniel Goodnow to Miss Sarah Cobb.

By Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Eben H. Haskell to Miss Fanny A. Fuller, both of Salem.

DIED,

In this city, June 18th, Mr. Thomas N. Kingsbury, aged 42.

June 7th, Mrs. Deborah Moody, aged 75.

At Quarantine, Deer Island, of ship fever, Capt. Benjamin Ellis, aged 42.

At North Chelmsford, June 16th, John R. Adams, Esq., of Lowell, aged 40, a graduate at Harvard University in the class of 1818.

DIRECTORY OF THE W. M. P. U.

SUPREME DIVISION. Meeting the first week in January, April and October.

John Orvis, *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. Benn, *Pres't.*
Charles F. Bickford, *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 Griffin, *Pres't.*
E. Greenwood, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION. No. 11, Lowell. Meeting Saturday evening, Humanity Hall, Market st. Store in same building.

Jos. Hatch, *Pres't.*
A. Chamberlin, *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. Entrance 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 Hayden Row.

T. Leonard, *Pres't.*
Reuben Smith, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 19, Stoneham. Meeting, Town Hall.

James W. Hunt, *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 Brown's Hall, No. 2 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 Brown, *Pres't.*
Stephen Tuttle, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 25, Lynn. Meeting Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at Store, Chestnut st.

Bladric Hamsell, *Pres't.*
Samuel Collins, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 26, Wingski Falls, Vt. Meeting Saturday evening, at Store, on Barlow st.

Moses Marshall, *Pres't.*
J. G. Wattie, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 27, Andover, Frye village. Meeting Monday evening, at Store.

Jonas Lovering, *Pres't.*
James Herrick, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 28, Lynn. Meeting Monday and Thursday evenings, at Store, Chestnut st.

Wm. P. White, *Pres't.*
Thomas Hollis, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 29, Concord, N. H. Meeting Wednesday evening, Athenian Hall, Main st. Store on Main st., opposite Phenix Hotel.

William Cate, *Pres't*
Cyrus Peabody, *Rec. Sec'y*

DIVISION No. 30, Lynn. Meeting and Store not reported.

William P. 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.*
Simon Darling, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 33, Providence, R. I. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Store, No. 339 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 A Maverick square.

Jesse Tuttle, *Pres't.*
William Thompson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 35, Hopkinton. Meeting 1st Monday evening of each month, room over No. 97 South Common st. Store. No. 66 North Common st.

Aaron Lammas, *Pres't.*
Joseph M. Howell, *Rec. Sec'y*

DIVISION No. 36, Randolph. Meeting Wednesday evening, at Store, in Silas Allen's Building.

E. A. Allen, *Pres't.*
Darius Payne, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 37, South Andover. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Rochabite Hall. Store on Main st., opposite Andover Bank.

Benjamin F. Wardwell, *Pres't.*
Oscar G. Ingalls, *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 the Store, corner 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, 3d, *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. Bigelow, *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. Weston, *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 have ever been offered to the public.

It is superior to Castile, for stable-keeper's and manufacturer's use.

P. S. CABOT,
No. 29 India Street, Boston.

ALBERT J. WRIGHT,
PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 3 Water St. Boston.

Books, Circulars, Handbills, &c., Printed quick and cheap. mar17tf

OPERATIONS ON TEETH.
PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT.
AT
PATTEN & HINE'S
DENTAL SURGERY ROOMS,

No. 2 Albany Street, (opposite the United States Hotel) Boston.

Messrs Patten and Hine beg leave to inform the Public, that their charges for Dental Operations, both surgical and mechanical, are full fifty per cent. less, than are exacted elsewhere, and they warrant every operation to be equal, if not superior, to those performed at double the cost.

Those in want of the services of a Dentist, will find it to their advantage to call on us.

REFERENCES.

Dr. Stevens, Dr. Jackson,
Dr. Davenport, Dr. Chapman,
Dr. Hawes, Dr. Wilson,
Dr. Jones.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. F. MORRILL

is happy once more to make his usual 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 duties of healing human ills 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, whilst they have often been the subject of malicious letters. He asks for no other *recommendation* than the consciousness of his affording relief to the thousands of respectable persons who, of a delicate education, and whose sole 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., it seems a unnecessary to offer any word of *caution*; but to those who may know him not, and who are seeking relief from disease, of any name or nature, but particularly those of a secret or private character, he would say be cautious as to whom you make your first call. When you are informed that Dr. Morrill is the only *advertising* physician of any reputation in Lowell, you will no doubt given 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* name, 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. The 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 Merrimack st., near the New R. Depot. A perfect cure warranted in all cases of venereal 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 advertising Doctor, or never had.

LOWELL, Jan. 1848. tf

WM. O. 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 diseases of the gums and 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. Terms are modified to 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 agreeavated pain from decayed teeth, can in most cases be speedily relieved and the tooth saved

THE NATIONAL ERA:
WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
BY
G. BAILEY, EDITOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

L. N. BOBLE, 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 Special 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, from the proceedings 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,
No. 25 CORNHILL, Boston.
Oct3. 3mos.

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.

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

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

First, in the sphere of pure Science, 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 in 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 the *thorough examine 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 strictly conservative; not revolutionary and destructive, but gentle and conservative in their policy and principles, promoting the interests of all classes of society, and secure to them 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 compensation of Industry, or protection to the Laborer as well as the Capitalist;—the true theory of Property and Rents;—the true theory 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 the age. The other department will be devoted to the publication in English of the works of CHARLES FOURIER.

The Sciences 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 the attention of Industry, 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 explanatory which will serve to 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—S. S. Rider.

Cincinnati—John B. Russell.

Baltimore—Howard Meeks.

Philadelphia—Zadoc K. Cox.

MUFFS.—The LADIES now well aware that sold MUFFS and RUFFS *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 call at No. 25 Merrimack St. where they can buy, Good Muffs for *One Dollar and Fifty cents* a piece. oct19

Lowell, Oct. 19, 1847.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

WAGER & DATER'S air-tight Cooking Stoves, with an general assortment of both new and old Copper and Iron PUMPS, Sheet Iron Stoves, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c. Cash paid for Rags, Copper, Brass, Rubber, Old Iron, &c. &c.

Setting and repairing Pumps, and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice, by

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AMBROSE LAWRENCE,
DENTIST,
OFFICE, (established Oct. 1, 1839) No. 27 Merrimack st., second door east of the Museum—Lowell.

THE FAN OF INDUSTRY.

[From Blackwood's Magazine for May.]

THE LAST WALK.

BY B. SIMMONS.

Oh, lost Madonna, young and fair!
O'er-leant by broad embracing trees,
A streamlet to the lonely air
Murmurs in meek, low melodies;
And there, as if to drink the tune,
And 'mid the sparkling sands to play,
One comes unshoned, still as noon
Shoots through the shades its golden way.

My lost Madonna, whose glad life
Was like that ray of radiant air,
The March-winds violet scents blew rife
When last we sought that fountain fair,
Blithe as the beam from heavenly wave,
Thy hair held back by hands whose gleam
Was white as stars with night-clouds striving—
Thy bright lips bent and sipped the stream.

Fair, fawn-like creature! innocent
In soul as faultless in thy form!
As o'er the water thy beauty bent,
It blushed thee back each rosy charm.
How soon the senseless wave resigned
The tints, with thy retiring face,
While glossed within thy mournful mind
Still glows that scene's enchanting grace.

Ah! *every* scene, or bright or bleak,
Where once thy presence round me shone,
To echoing Memory long shall speak
The Past's sweet legends, wrought one:
The wild blue hills, the boundless moor,
That, like my lot, stretched dark afar,
And o'er its edge, thine emblem pure,
The never-failing evening star.

The lawn on which the sunset's track
Crimsoned thy home beside the glen—
The village pathway, leading back
From thee to haunts of hated men—
The walk to watch by chamber's ray,
Mid storm and midnight's making wings—
These, these, were joys long passed away,
To dwell with Grief's eternal things.

Hey! Madonna, fair and younger
Before thy slender, sandaled feet,
The dallying wave its silver flung,
Then dashed far Ocean's breast to meet;
And father, wider, from thy side,
Than unreturning streams could rove,
Dark Fate decreed me to divide—
To me, my betrothed bernet Love!

Yes, far forever from thy side,
Madonna, now forever fair,
The death of mortals I have died,
And all has perished, but—Despair.
Whether thy fate with Woe be fraught,
Or Joy's gay rainbow gleams o'er thee,
I've died to all, but the mad thought
That WHAT WAS ONCE SO MORE SHALL BE.

'Tis well:—at least I shall not know
How time or tears may change that brow;
Thine eyes shall smile, thy cheek shall glow
To me in distant years as now.
And when in holier worlds, where Blame,
And Blight and Sorrow have no birth,
Thou'rt mine at last—I'll chasp the same
Unaltered Angel, loved on earth.

happiness—one too who is composed of flesh and blood, has passions and feelings in common with the race, who must of necessity have to eat and to drink and wherewithal to be clothed—we say, do you wish to support such a one? Subscribe to the "NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY;" and by so doing, you will enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that you contribute to the support of an *independent, undaunted*, uncompromising advocate of the LABORING MAN and WOMAN.

We earnestly urge it upon every Laboring Man or Woman to subscribe to the "NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY"—more especially our brethren of the Union; because we *need* a paper, and this one we think is *the one* we need. If it must cease, it will cost twice as much to start another as to sustain this, beside risking a *certainty* for an *uncertainty*.

In behalf of the subscribers to the NEW ERA of Industry in Springfield, Mass.,

MARVIN LINCOLN,
OLIVER D. MORSE.

Here is a curious advertisement taken from *El Monitor*, a newspaper published in the city of Mexico:

"A young lady who has attended the public balls, bears a strong resemblance to a daughter of mine; and knowing that she has the reputation of my family should not suffer for any cause, I entreat those persons who were present at the ball, to call at my house, at No. 1 Calle de Hidalfonso, and (though resembling each other) they will observe the difference between the two."

DESCRIPTION OF A BAD ROAD.—"Stranger, which is the way to —— village?" "There's two roads," responded the fellow. "Well, which is the best?" "Ain't much difference; both on 'em very bad. Take which you will, afore you've got half way you'll wish you'd tuck t'other."

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. L. V. Keppler, a very ingenious mechanic, has invented a Patent Saddle Tree, which we think will entirely supersede the old fashioned one. It works upon springs, by which a person may ride upon horseback with as much ease as though he were seated upon a spring-seat sofa.

A DECIDED HIT.—A valise maker in New York, has just sent, as a present, a travelling trunk, to each of the crowned heads on the continent.

NO DISTINCTION.—A correspondent has written to the *New Orleans Picayune*, regretting that any communication should have been published in that paper, calling in question the doctrine of future punishment generally received among Christians. The *Picayune* replies that "in these days of revolution and progress, when the Princes of the Earth are confronted and overwhelmed, the Prince of Darkness must take his chance with the rest."

DE JOINVILLE AND THE GLASS.—It is believed in Paris, that some months back, Prince de Joinville at the dinner table dropped a glass on the ground, and exclaimed that the Orleans dynasty would go with as much crash, if the popular will were resisted to the utmost, and electoral reform refused. This is said to have been one of the causes of his frequent absences from court.—*St. John's French Revolution.*

The following letter, from that sterling Division, No. 14 of the W. M. P. U., addressed to the various Unions of our widely spreading fraternity, was received during the suspension of this paper. We now give it to our readers, without any other alteration than that of changing the address, from the *Voice of Industry* to the *New Era of Industry*. Were all our friends as intelligently alive to the true interests of the Union, as the noble brothers of No. 14, there would be a most sudden revolution in Trade. We should have free-trade that would mean something.

Correspondence of The New Era of Industry.

SPRINGFIELD, April 26, 1848, (Evening.)

DEAR ORVIS—The undersigned are a Committee in behalf of the subscribers to the "*New Era*" among the members of this Division of the W. M. P. U., and are instructed by them to express to you, and through you, to the members of all other Divisions, our thoughts and suggestions in relation to the subject of affairs relative to the "NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY."

We deem it of *immense* importance to the success of the "Union," that it have an *able and efficient* ORGAN, as a means of communication among the several Divisions of the Union, and as a channel through which the *Public*, especially the *Laboring* part of it, can be informed of what is *doing* and *saying* in their behalf, and by which they can make known their views and feelings in all matters in which they are interested. The "NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY" *is such an* ORGAN, and ought to be sustained, and OUGHT TO BE, AND MUST BE, *sustained by the members of the several* DIVISIONS *of the* WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION. If by no other means, *it must be owned by the several Divisions, and each member taxed for its support and have a copy of it, whether he reads it or not.* There is not a subscriber in this Division, who would be willing to part with it at any price; and we dare predict that the experience we find, would be the experience of all others if they would only make the experiment. Brethren of the several Divisions, try it. It won't hurt you. *It may*, and we are bold to say, it will, do you good. Do you wish to see the cause you have so much at heart—the general notice of the progress of the Working Men's Protective Union—prosper, and increase in strength and usefulness? Subscribe for the "NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY." Do you wish to have the rights of Labor, and the wrongs of the Oppressor, set forth by a strong hand? Subscribe for the "NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY." Do you wish to carry to your family every Saturday night, a newspaper of which you will think and speak with a becoming pride? Subscribe for the "NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY." And, finally, do you wish to support one of your number, who has toiled early and late, through good report and through evil report, for your welfare and

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-man, by the introduction of a natural, efficient, and attractive system of industry, with the wildest development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical faculties—which shall destroy the fruitful sources of antagonism, oppression, and inhumanity which now exist in the shape of Society, and on the basis of such simple 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 Harbinger of the Editors, 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 found to coexist.

In conducting the Harbinger, for the future, the Editors intend to relieve it of the abstract character which to a certain degree it has had in both form and matter, and to give a more prominent place 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 the social and foreign intelligence, which they will not fail to use with all their industry and vigilance, and to maintain an independent position with regard to our leading political parties, they do not mean to abstain from the freest criticism of their measures. Special 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 useful journal to all classes of readers, and to give it access to circles beyond the sphere of its immediate sympathies,—and to command the approval of the public as a conservative circulator, 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 render it a respectable and 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 it is hoped, that, with its present arrangements, it is probably not surpassed by any weekly journal.

The Editors wait 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 may view form an acquaintance with it for the first time.

We respect 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 merit your support, it presumes, we will not complain of desertion or neglect.

The Harbinger is published every Saturday Morning, at No 8 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.

TERMS.

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July 24.

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE—133 Merrimack, opposite Kirk street,

Lowell, Mass.

MEDICATED VAPOR BATH ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 12 Franklin Street, Boston.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. M. M. MILES.

THIS is the oldest institution of the kind in New England, and the success attending the treatment of various diseases, has more than not the most sanguine expectations of the superintendent, and its popularity is increasing every day. It has recently refitted in a neat and elegant manner. Patients can be furnished with medical treatment, board, and good nurses, at reasonable prices.

Ladies who may wish to enjoy the luxury of these celebrated baths, or who may require medical aid, will be waited upon by female attendants, who have had the management of this Bath for a series of years. Their department is entirely separated from the gentlemen's.

The Medicated Vapor Baths are among the most efficacious agents ever invented, for removing every kind of disease; and in combination with other approved medicines and medical treatment, they will effect a permanent cure in all cases, within the reach of human skill, and in a much shorter time than in most cases, when every thing else has failed.

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They are highly recommended by some of the best physicians in this country and in Europe. Persons can take them under the advice of their own Physicians, and rely upon their directions being strictly followed.

Recommendations from the most eminent Physicians in the city; also to many other highly respectable individuals.

The following kinds of bath are administered every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening.

1 Whitlaw's Medicated Vapor Baths.
2 Iodine Vapor Baths.
3 Plain Vapor Baths and Shower Baths.
4 Portable Vapor Baths constantly on hand, and for sale.

Dr. Miles can be consulted at this institution every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.

July 15—

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Massachusetts.

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, Bandages, Crutches, Bootsjs, Steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hours notice, and made to answer effectually as well as new. The subscriber has been in Trade himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases.

Copaiva, Cubebs, Spiral Springs, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; Trusses of Galvanized Metal that will not Rust, having neither copper nor gold; Read's Patent Truss; Rundell's do.; Rahmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do.; Bateman's do.; double and single; Stone's Trusses; also trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, and Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whipping Tubes, and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned take great pleasure in recommending to the consideration of those who are unhappily afflicted with Hernia, Mr. James Frederick Foster as a skillful and accomplished practitioner in the manufacture and fitting of Trusses. We have employed him, some of us for over twenty years,) and therefore speak from a personal knowledge of his abilities. His early apprenticeship has long experience in the business, and the large number of individuals whom he has relieved in every variety of cases, fully entitle him, in our opinion, to be ranked as superior, to any manufacturer of the article. His father, Dea. Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, was master of the Revolutionary fort in that town, for upwards of twenty years, during which period Mr. Foster availed himself of the opportunity, and made application of his Trusses to a great variety of cases, with great success; some of which were of a very complicated and distressing character.

It is well known to all, who have occasion to wear Trusses, that their great excellence consists in the adaptation to the body, at the same time relieving the patient. Any one of ordinary skill may make a truss, but none but a skillful practitioner can apply it in such a manner as effectually to relieve and oftentimes radically cure the complaint.

Our experience has convinced us that Mr. Foster has thoroughly attained this knowledge. We subscribe to Dr. J. C. Warren's certificate of cases, with great success; some of which were of a very complicated and distressing character.

David Dodge,	aged 75	Sam. Payson,	aged 75
Newhall Martin,	" 78	Sam. Ellaridge,	" 53
James R. Turner,	" 40	Jacob Bodwick,	" 48
John Lane,	" 66	Uriah Tufts,	" 75

Charlestown, March, 1847. July16—1

REMOVAL.

L. GIRARDIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FORMERLY OF PARIS,

STILL continues to practise with as much success and even more than ever. Those wishing a speedy Cure, without extravagant Charges, will find it to their advantage to call at

244 Washington street, Boston,

Dr. L. G. has for the last ten years, paid particular attention to the treatment of the following Diseases, viz.: Pulmonary Consumption, Liver Complaint and Hip Complaint, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Sore Legs, White Swelling, Cancer, Dropsey, Asthma, Diseases of the Skin, Rheumatic Diseases, and all kinds of deformity treated by him without the use the knife or mineral medicines. Charges moderate. In all cases communicated unto Dr. Post Paid.

N. B. Dr. L. G. has no connection with any other office, and his medicines can only be obtained as above.

aug2

REMOVED TO 25 ROWE STREET,

OPPOSITE ESSEX STREET CHURCH.

DR. S. C. HEWETT is attending, as usual, to multitudes of patients, and he feels grateful to them and to the public, for their continued patronage.

To those who have never been Dr. Hewett's patients, facts for the People, showing what his kind are generally, and what he is, and what he can do, he will say, that no man was ever slandered professionally, as Dr. H. is, unless he had acquired great fame and popularity. He has travelled much, and therefore reduced the amount of dollars and cents, formerly received by his slanderers, which excites their ire and their slander. He has seen several places in Massachusetts, and seen Rheumatism, Paralytic Affections, Scrofula, Fever Sores, and all diseases of the lungs, liver, stomach, and Bone setting.

N. B. Dr. Hewett will visit patients at their residences, in Boston and its vicinity.

Hours for consultation, from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. Consultations gratis. Dr. H's charges never exceed those that are usually charged by others, and are low circumstances, liberally considered. All letters must be post paid. Dr. H. has a pamphlet containing testimonials of his skill of his important cures.

BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1847. aug8

LOWELL HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, BENEFITS IN SICKNESS.

Established in Lowell will contract to insure males and females, in the sum of $3 per week, for sickness, allowances of $4, $6 or $8, per week during sickness, for any term from 1 to 5 years.

(Premiums Payable Annually.)

ELISHA HUNTINGTON, President.
FREDERICK PARKER, Secretary.

OFFICE—*No. 76 Central street (corner of Central and Hard streets.) LOWELL, MASS.* oct29

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LOWELL WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

A NEW HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, situated on the banks of the Merrimack, and in the most delightful and healthy part 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 containing a Plunge, Shower, Douche, Hose, Fountain, Eye, Spray, Flowing, Cold or Warm; and so arranged as to be easily accessible, and 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 rooms are so arranged 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, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, with its train of symptoms, as Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sore Eyes of various forms; all eruptions, diseases; Scrofulas and Spinal Complaints; diseases peculiar to females, &c.

The Water Cure treatment, in this establishment, will vary from Six to Ten Dollars per week, according to the rooms occupied.

Patients can be accommodated at the Physician, (post paid) Lowell, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

H FOSTER, M D., Physician. 3m nov26

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. GIRARDIN, French Female Physician, respectfully informs the Ladies that she has removed to No. 244 Washington St. up stairs, where she continues to attend to Ladies in all kinds of diseases peculiar to females, but particularly Tumors, Scrofula, Fluor Albus, Spinal diseases, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Cancers, and Ulcers. Mrs. G. is very successful in children's complaints. Office hours from 2 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1847. aug8.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY CHRONOTYPE.

EDITED BY ELIZUR WRIGHT.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE, POTTER & WRIGHT, 13 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

TERMS—DAILY, ONE CENT, each number. For the information of those who have the pleasure of reading, they will send the paper at that rate till the money is exhausted.

WEEKLY.—Two dollars a year in advance, or for any shorter time at the same rate. For five dollars three copies will be sent for one year.

The Chronotype is made in the finest style of newspaper typography. It is independent of all sects, parties, and clique, exclusively the organ of the views of its editor and of such correspondents as he thinks proper to admit, on all subjects of human interest.

It advocates universal Peace, Temperance, and the abolition of slavery, thorough land reform, cheap postage, strictness in procuring liquor, exemption of the poor man from taxes to repay the damages of drinking, a reform in writing and spelling the English language, the abolition of capital punishment, universal and unsparing toleration in religion, life and health insurance, water cure, working men's protective unions, and all other practical forms of association for mutual aid—and generally, Progress.

It also gives the news from all parts of the country in the most condensed and intelligible style.

ITS EXCHANGE LIST is already very large—so large that it will be increased only on condition that the editor receive the exchange list, and keep the above Prospectus standing in its columns.

Any country paper which will keep the above insertion, and send us its paper with the most important news of its vicinity, by slip or otherwise, in advance of the regular publication, shall be supplied with the Daily Chronotype, in exchange for its weekly, and have our best thanks and due credit to boot.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1847.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL,

AN ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL FOR ALL CLASSES.

EDITED BY JOHN SAUNDERS.

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OBJECTS.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL may be enumerated under the three heads—PROGRESS.

Progress in Social Science, and especially in those departments of Social Science, which immediately secure to every human being the primary conditions of bodily and mental health and development—namely, a sufficiency of excellent Food and Clothing—well warmed, well ventilated, well drained, well lighted, and cheerful Homes—Baths, Gardens and Parks—Amusements,—Leisure, Books and Schools.

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Progress in Literature, Science and Art, through all their varying and endless combinations.

Progress in the manly and observance of the beneficent laws of Nature.

Progress, in a word, on all that can make man happy and noble, and bring him into a more intimate communion with the Being in whose image he is made.

MEANS.

In carrying out these objects, the Projector and Editor of the People's Journal, has at the out of the enlight-ened and benevolent of all classes, sects, and parties. Agreeing to differ where difference must exist, how many are there who have opinions and questions on which all may co-operate for the common good!

Crosby and Nichols, 111 Washington St., Boston, Publishing Agents for New England.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY,

AN ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to the Elevation and Improvement of the Industrial Classes and the Final and Permanent Emancipation of Labor from its present unequal, competing and depressive Tendencies.

In consequence of the hard times, and the present and future well-being of our fellow laborers, and relying upon the support of the friends of Industrial and Social Reform, we, the undersigned, Committee, respectfully propose to assume the publication of *The New Era of Industry.*

This paper is to be conducted as heretofore upon *strictly Independent Principles*, opposing all prominent evils, social political or ecclesiastical, with that fearless independence which has made it the pride, duty, and advocating all cardinal truths with perfect reverence and sincerity of purpose.

In our labors we look and expect the co-operation and sympathy of the true friends to the Race—the honest Philosopher—the Philanthropist—the untrammeled and devoted Teacher, the hardy Farmer, the Mechanic and Artisan—and last, but not least, the toiling Operative in the factory or Shop.

Particular attention will be given to the subject of the WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, and other co-operative and practical reforms of the day.

In addition to its leading objects, the New Era will contain Tales, Poetry and Miscellaneous Reading of an interesting character, and generally, together with a summary of News, Domestic and Foreign.

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Twenty " "	20.00

To those who wish to ensure the advantages extended above to clubs, the whole number must begin at the same time and all be sent to one address, without the names being written in the paper.

All communications for the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed (Post Paid) to "THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY, Lowell, Mass."

Subscribers wishing to continue or become becoming subscribers, will please bear in mind that our terms are invariably cash in advance, and subscriptions should be sent by or before the expiration of their payments.

Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing the names of subscribers, remittances, discontinuations and all other Post Office business.

Advertisements of a useful and proper character inserted on reasonable terms.

JOHN OLVIS.

Boston, June 2, 1847.

AGENTS.

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East Boston, W. H. Gray
Roxbury, H. Ballou
Cambridge, Daniel Newton
South Boston, G. W. Robinson
Lynn, R. Nichols
E. Bridgewater, L. B. Parker
Chelmsford, Seythe factory
Lowell, Merrill & Heywood
N. Chelmsford, A. Graves
Andover, Pripe Village, Dr. Chandler
Chelsea, Lancaster, Sanborn & Carter
North Brookfield, Wm. Ayres
South Andover, E. A. Russell
Methuen, S. H. Wise
Reading, Jacob Bancroft
Palmer, Peter Price
Walpole, Wm. Richardson
Dorcester, Jeffersonian Publ. Agency
Dedham, Dr. Fisher
Woburn, Henry Wendell
Charlestown, Geo. Mills, Joy Lane, N. Hall
Lynn, R. Nichols

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Dover, S. S. McKeen
Portsmouth, Chas. Brewster
Manchester, C. A. Brown, Post office
Pepperel, Amos Boynton, Anti-slavery office.

VERMONT.

Brattleboro, Wm. Fessenden
Newfane, Thos. Kidder
Bellows Falls, and vicinity, John R. Forrest

CONNECTICUT.

Danielsonville, George H. Fisher.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURE ROOMS,

82 CENTRAL STREET,

(Corner of Hard Street, Lowell.)

MINIATURES taken at these rooms in the most improved style, and in any weather, both or without colors, and gilded in the nicest manner, whether sold for a locket or breast pin.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BURT & WATERMAN,

TREMONT TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

119 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Transient Board, $1,25 per day.

MILES C. BURT. H. WATERMAN, JR.

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 Millinery Goods, as were offered in this city, and as cheap as can be found any where else

J. T. ADAMS.

Lowell, Sept. 28, 1846. n25

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,

(Formerly kept by A. W. Rockwood, Esq.,)

CORNER OF BEACH STREET AND HARRISON AVENUE,

and is prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the city; it is in the immediate vicinity of the Boston and Worcester, and Western Railroad Depots, and but a short distance from the Boston and Providence and Old Colony Depots.

About twenty rooms have recently been added to the house, and newly furnished, and the whole thoroughly repaired. The construction of the house is such, that his acquaintance with the markets so extensive, that he is enabled to accommodate Boarders at unusually low prices and effort will be made to render it a neat, quiet, and desirable resting place for the traveler.

H. HAMLIN.

aug16

BOOT, SHOE, AND CLOTHING WARE HOUSE,

No. 2 Jackson Street, Jennis Block,

WILLARD RUSSELL & WILLIAM HAYWARD,

Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and clothing of all descriptions. Also, Umbrellas, Parasolettes, and Parasols.

LAWRENCE, Sept. 10, 1847.

INTERESTING TO MECHANICS.

The cheapest and best scientific paper in the United States, is the new paper entitled the

"SCIENTIFIC MECHANIC,"

"*Inventor's Advocate, Patent Office Reporter, and Expositor of Arts and Trades.*"

Published by RUFUS PORTER, (formerly editor and publisher of the "New York Mechanic," and the "Scientific American,") at the Sun Buildings, No 128 Fulton Street, New York.

Each number of this paper contains from THREE to FIVE ENGRAVINGS, most of them ORIGINAL and SELF-EXPLANATORY, of the MODELS OF NEW INVENTIONS, SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS, and NATURAL CURIOSITIES—also general notices of the progress of MECHANICAL and other SCIENTIFIC IMPROVEMENTS—AMERICAN and FOREIGN INVENTIONS—CAUTIONS to AMERICAN PATENTEES—original SCIENTIFIC ESSAYS, illustrating the sciences of MECHANICS, CHEMISTRY, MAGNETISM and ELECTRICITY, GALVANO-ELECTRICITY:—CURIOUS PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENTS, and valuable instruction in various ARTS and TRADES—also notices of the most interesting passing events, religious intelligence, Poetry, &c. &c. This paper is especially entitled to the patronage of mechanics and manufacturers; and farmers will derive much advantage from its instruction in various mechanical trades. As a family newspaper, it will convey more useful intelligence to children and young people than five times its cost in school instruction; and on the principle of economy, it may be argued that every copy, if well preserved, will command more than the original cost, at the end of the year. Published weekly for *one dollar* per annum payable copy; five copies to one address for four dollars.