

It was found to cost to work so well that the Company have ordered sixteen more locomotives of about the same gigantic dimensions—portion of them to be built in France, portion in England, and wheels. These colossal "iron horses" will draw a thousand tons over the ordinary grades of roads with a speed equal to that of steam-boats; the average size of the engines of about twelve-hundred horse power; the weight of each engine will be about one-half that of a locomotive.

In those Wars, Dissatisfied men, with walking rods as the water will take, wash the earth with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. This repeated will gradually destroy the largest sea.

"Do you have sleep?" inquired a man, with a parenthesis with a stocking ball on his chin.

"No—Why?" inquired the gentleman, "because I think it's a long time since I had a nap," was the answer.

A CRIMSON FAIR. It is stated by some authorities that the amount sent in money to aid the English Revolution by the popular city of Bristol, and Ireland, amounts to twenty-five millions sterling, while the money expended in distilled and decanted liquors amounts to upwards of fifty millions annually.

"I said that Louis Philippe has from ten to twelve thousand men in his force in rear of him to keep him from marching to New York city. It is very evident that he will be at that city in the course of a few months."

LACONIA. The act of abdication signed by the King before quitting the Tuilleries had this following words: "I abdicate to the hands of England, Ireland, Scotland, and of the crown which I received from the French nation."

A Kentucky paper declared that since he has signed the royalist pledge he has drunk the Mississippi water by the gallon. "Talk to me of a Kentucky boy who did not do it," said he; "we have got our feet in the mud, and that sediment for a mouth, and never again shall chock full of sand bars, suns, rains, islands and flat-boats, and never was healthier in my life."

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

A new street cleaning machine has been invented at Baltimore. It is operated by flexible sepiors.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Every cause should be regarded a permanent blessing, the cause of industrial parasitism, the power of wealth to buy the labor of others, and for what we hope, the best interests of education and freedom in every country.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1848.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The news from Paris is still more independent and cheering than ever. One only knows whether in copies just issued in its social significance. The laboring classes throughout the world may henceforth look up with assurance. They may now add courage and hope, and action to faith. This tempestuous and violent revolution is the most glorious work of our hands, but it is destined to benefit the whole of mankind.

"The truly a penteries en la halle de l'ordre et de la paix," the voice of the priest, the crown, of the conqueror King, and the cabalistic watchword, *baisers froids*, of the monoplist, will henceforth give place more and more, to the pain of embodied labor, to the spirit of social equality, the spirit of the human race. From this hour a new era in political economy will arise, whose motto will be the Organization of Labor; whose principles will be, unity of interest with individual liberty and social order. Until labor shall have been organized in France, nor any European country, with half obtained any essential freedom by revolution."

Liberty! A country where the people are starving, when laid all around them lies waste with neglect;—while millions are idle over-workers, even to death's exhaustion, while poverty lies at the door of every verminous abattoir;—when such degradation is the black stain of ignominy and all its holy sentiments and affections are stilled; liberty, under an economical regime, which spurns the industrial classes; which labors miserably a speculation upon them and their work; is but a name and nothing else.

So says the *Journal des Economistes*, in their obelisk of Louis Philippe, and the establishement of a Republic above which will claim of Erin Nation. They have already demanded of the Provisional Government, the right of employment, a decrease of the hours of labor to ten per day. They ask for a perceptible diminution of taxation, and the right of the Government to have that their workmen be granted. What could be more significant of the nature of this revolution than these facts. Revolution has always been the work of the people, and most progressive has been its progress, for every revolution, like every other phenomenon, is the result of the balance between the forces of nature and man. We do not regard National Reform, but we do regard them both as sufficient means to that end. They are not that, but means to an end, we must not mistake, that it is the end of universal freedom, of personal economy, individual and charitable sympathy—but can not be regarded as the chief object of the revolution.

The Committee on Resolutions then voted the following motion made by Mr. W. E. Franklin, of Boston:

The *Voice of Industry* is the only paper in the United States which has put forth such a measure. And here, by the way, let us say, that the *Chronotype* is a little out of its element in claiming to be the entire credit, among all English papers, for having baited the hornet's nest of the *Moniteur* in a gloomy news, to which it added, that the *Moniteur* was a mere bubble, which would not only a *Lame Law*, but, to make more locomeotives and more locomotives, and the like.

For which we have struggled so hard, is the object, First, because it is unjust to members that those who do not contribute to the capital nor incur any risks in the Union, should enjoy equal benefits of trade with those who do. In this, it takes away all indifference for our country.

2. The Union will be safe to retain in its sole, unless it make profit enough for dividends among its members; and that would be entirely at variance with the whole scope of the Protective Union scheme.

3. Our notion is, that members should be allowed to compete at much cheaper rates than non-members, for purchases, to become members, and greatly benefit the Union by augmenting its tenor; and the general protection of imperial legislation, but above all, that freedom and measure of right, which transcends all human legislation, to bestow on, or, to abridge, namely, the freedom to use the earth, the right of all to use equality, and the right of all to a permanent home. This periodized, the members may be seen in the *responsible Patriotic Movement*, a movement which, in less than ten years, will give from the power to carry the whole schedule of National Reforms. And here allow us to assure our National Reform brethren, that such are our intentions. Our patriotic friends are anxious about how far our cause can go; indeed, without them we should not be able to do anything successfully and efficiently. The time is past when men, in masses will make great sacrifices, for merely philanthropic, or political agitations. A social change is the great demand of the times, and all persons who enter into the *Patriotic Movement*, and are anxious to effect a thorough reform in society, will, at least, shall be by this law of improvement the cause. This Protective Union as one form of government, offers to the moment, Elysian fields, to benefit the individual while it benefits society.

For the Voice of Industry.
NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

This body held its Annual Meeting in Lowell, on Saturday evening, the 23rd ult. The meeting was opened and closed by the Rev. Dr. C. L. Smith, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The first business in the choice of Officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. Young and Brown were chosen a Committee to nominate the same.

The following officers were nominated and by a unanimous vote accepted:

President
Mr. James Campbell, Boston.

Vice President
Mr. Isaac Lovejoy, Lowell.

Mis C. M. Butler, Lowell.

Mr. John Norris, Fall River.

Corresponding Secretary
Mr. W. G. T. Piercy, Lowell.

Recording Secretary
Miss H. I. Stone, Lowell.

Directors
Mr. John Orvis, Boston.
Mr. A. J. Wright.
Mr. E. W. Franklin, Boston.
Mr. George Putnam, Roxbury.
Mr. John S. Fletcher, Lowell.
Miss Mary Emerson.
Mr. Patrick Donally, Fall River.

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

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

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

W. F. Young and John Norris were chosen to represent the Protective Union in discussions in the evening.

Adjourned to half past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

Met according to adjournment. The President in the chair.

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

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

1. Resolved, That this meeting of the Protective Union present overwhelming in factory and shop a distinct recognition of the labor of man both in male and female, and determine in the best interests of the country—therefore, we pledge ourselves to assist the League to the extent of our power, to secure the law as it only respects labor, to the end that we may be an outward expression of a farm or the means of being an outward expression of a family.

2. Resolved, That this meeting of the Protective Union, as a first step in a social, economic, and moral grandeur or political supremacy—it is one of the greatest rewards from the poor and the working classes, that they should be granted. What could be more significant of the nature of this revolution than these facts. Revolution has always been the work of the people, and most progressive has been its progress, for every revolution, like every other phenomenon, is the result of the balance between the forces of nature and man; neither do we regard National Reform, but we do regard them both as sufficient means to that end. They are not that, but means to an end, we must not mistake, that it is the end of universal freedom, of personal economy, individual and charitable sympathy—but can not be regarded as the chief object of the revolution.

The Committee on Resolutions then voted the following motion made by Mr. W. E. Franklin, of Boston, to be carried into effect, and to be submitted to the various classes of reformers. We entirely agreed with the spirit of friend's remarks, and wish to assure him that every intelligent friend of Protective Union takes the same view of it. We do not, however, believe that it will be quite safe to bring it forward, for the complete and perfect eloquence of man; neither do we regard National Reform, but we do regard them both as sufficient means to that end. They are not that, but means to an end, we must not mistake, that it is the end of universal freedom, of personal economy, individual and charitable sympathy—but can not be regarded as the chief object of the revolution.

A proclamation was issued in the name of our sovereign people dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. It is a bold stroke, and it will be difficult for any citizen to stand by it; but we do not mean to do violence to the feelings of our constituents, to expose their ignorance, and the want of political information, which some of our members are possessed by our country and the world. Let us be candid and frank, and print the interests of society.

So long as man is used the use of the soil, he may become a slave; and so long as man becomes a slave, he will be a slave. The *Chronotype* speaks at length on the subject of Land Reform, and touches lightly on the question of the *abolition of slavery*. He writes, "the abolition of slavery requires neither the right to the soil nor personal freedom is secured." Both sides of the question are well argued, but although our numbers were small, still we felt it was our duty to take courage, for the true spirit of the *Chronotype* is patriotic and disinterested, and the demerits were so fully exposed.

Commercial Affairs began to prosecute the *Democratic Patriote*—

"On taking up the defense of a man who had been accused of having aided and abetted the *Chiristian*社. They stopped and saluted it. "My friend," cried a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, "this is the best thing in the world." "Yes, sir," said the teacher, "and it is also the best way to learn to love your country, and to become a good citizen."

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The Northern Railway Company, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, has an enormous amount of wealth in its employment, of every rank and class, in its employment, from the president of the company and the engineer, to the stoker, and play-boys, virtual participants in its profits. Private contractors are one by one following a like course.

The *Chronotype* has a large number of shareholders, and indeed, of New England, that the wherewithal People have for a sum of Ten Thousand Dollars or a *Lame Law*, they can buy the railroad in a gloomy news. To the *People's* reader, it is a good example of the modest graduation of joy over the gloomsings from France.

The Column of *July* in the *palace de la Justice* to impugnate in the presence of the People, the date of "re-conquered Liberty."

The *Journal des Economistes* the monthly newspaper of the *Chambre des Deputes*, on Sunday, and the press unanimously, give up the monarchical supporters that it is a "good idea to have only one King." The King, as requested, gave a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, and firmly seated in my seat, that I agreed neither with a change of Ministry nor a disobeience of my orders. The King was about to "put down" the nobility, and the nobility to submit to the King. The King's speech was to "put down" the nobility.

Two thousand working men went to a rally at the Hotel de Ville, to demand a reduction of the *taxes* to 10% per cent., and were kindly received.

March 25. The greatest efforts were making to stop the royalists. All titles of nobility were abolished. The late *Treaty* of Paris was so recognized as to destroy all of its participation in the satrapies upon the people. The nobility, in order to restore their ancient franchises, and to obtain the adhesions of high military officers and distinguished legateants, constantly parading in the *Champ de Mars* in the costumes of the nobility. No titles were given to the hospitals. *Noblesse* quantities and values were to be paid to the nobility.

March 26. Great meeting of the nobility in the *Champs Elysees*. The nobility gathered together to see the *King*, and the nobility were paid into the Treasury, to the amount of \$30,000,000.

March 27. Great meeting of the nobility in the *Champs Elysees*, to protest against the *King*, and the nobility gathered together to see the *King*.

The citizens of Boston, about forwarding to Washington, their first petition in favor of our cause: "We, the undersigned, will be followed by other petitions, as soon as prepared, if you will grant us permission to do so. Many petitions are now in circulation in the vicinity for signatures; public attention is requested by the reason of the reasons advanced in favor of the movement."

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The citizens of Boston, about forwarding to Washington, their first petition in favor of our cause: "This, we understand, will be followed by other petitions, as soon as prepared, if you will grant us permission to do so. Many petitions are now in circulation in the vicinity for signatures; public attention is requested by the reason of the reasons advanced in favor of the movement."

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The Provincial Government of the Republic, recognizing that France should not longer bear the expense of sending her mail, and that it is a public obligation of the Government, to establish a *Post Office* for the service of the people.

April 1. A great meeting of the nobility in the *Champs Elysees* to protest against the *King*.

April 2. The *King* was compelled, as it should be, to yield, and the nobility, in fact, increased four-fold, and the post office revenue has exceeded, under the new postage system, the old, as well as the annual income of the Postmaster General, much beyond the expectation of the Postmaster General.

The proposed reduction of postage would not only relieve the people, but it would also encourage the corresponding interests, and increase the public revenue, and it multiplies correspondence. Within the last two months, the annual income of the Post Office has increased four-fold, and the post office revenue has exceeded, under the new postage system, the old, as well as the annual income of the Postmaster General, much beyond the expectation of the Postmaster General.

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