

value of this oversight, by and by, "wages will be reduced," and you will be obliged to work harder, and perhaps take the fourth loan (as was tried) in this corporation in this case to make the same wages that you now do with two or three times what you take, to reduce yourselves to the same state of privation and misery, which now stares in the face the sons and daughters of toil, on the other side of the Atlantic. Be assured that if you do not live to witness it, the time is not far distant when those who labor in the mills (as is the case with many now) earn barely enough to purchase the necessities of life by working hard, thirteen hours a day; recollect that those who worked here before you did less work and were better paid for it than you are, and there are others to come after you, whom it would be well to bear in mind. "We must not live for self alone, but have the good of mankind in view; it is this selfish feeling in all classes of old fathers and mothers, and other friends most dear, I took my own and gave them, a few lines to alone in part for my return without seeing them.

My first call was upon our worthy friend,

N. P. Rogers. I found him very sick, and

learned that his case is very doubtful. My

next visit was to the State Prison, where I

carried a letter of introduction to the keeper, Hon. J. Berry, from the State Attorney, Hon. H. B. Walker. He received us with the greatest

civility and gave us every possible attention.

We went through every department of the

prison and found it in most perfect neatness

and system throughout. We made particular

enquiry at the hours of labor, and found them

less than what the operatives work by

about two hours. They leave their cells at

6 o'clock in the morning and take breakfast at

6 1/2, having three quarters of an hour. Take

dinner at 12 o'clock, having one hour, and

leave at 1 o'clock at night. This is what

the Judges of our Courts call "hard work"

in pronouncing the sentence of the law.

We would ask the fathers and brothers of

the operatives to think of their loved ones,

who work at this season of the year, two hours

a day more than they do who perform work

as punishment for a crime. In the winter

they never light off their work, but have

dark.

Among the prisoners, we saw an old man

bending crooked. The keeper gave him leave

to ask me any questions I might desire. In

answer, he informed me he was 58 years old,

had been sentenced to nine years imprisonment,

had four years and five months to stay;

and his health is perfect, and expects to serve

in prison and get a release.

Among the other prisoners was a man of

much beauty—a full, round, well-developed

head—a keen black eye, and straight, gentle

figure. What a pity thought I, that you did

not make a more judicious selection for the

practice of piracy. You might have selected

"soot" game equally dishonest, that

would not have exposed you, but have made

you look up to a sum total of wealth, and,

therefore, to be respected without regard to

the means by which it was procured. You

might have performed some "hocus posus"

means of robbery without forgery, and not

of arson. Appleton, a Lawyer, or an Astro-

nomy, a foolish man! Let others learn

wisdom by your folly, and then the little po-

thives and robbers will cease their small

games, and take to wholesale plunder, and not

only escape the prison, but have a ticket to

the circles of the upper ten thousand.

I am writing this to let you extend my letter

too long, and will close by saying that my

next visit will be to the Insane Asylum, of

which you will hear on my return.

I am very respectfully yours for universal

emancipation,

S. G. B.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 7, 1836.

News about Town and Country.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Tuesday pro-

ceeded from a granite-stone manufacture near

the depot. I understand that it is a very grave

matter that so many large-looking men should

move at such a grave-yard pace to quench a

fire that was burning in a granite-stone yard, on such a hot day.

TRADE.—**NEW STORE** on the corner of Kirk

and Merrimack street, is to be opened with

a splendid array of silks and shawls. Look out

on the South side! The North side has been

well called "cob-pot side" and the ladies have

found out that "there is something in a name" after all.

A CONCERT.—A Sabbath School Concert

was given by the Sabbath Labor Christians

on Sunday last. The music was most excell-

ent.

We regret to say the "moral police" was

not present—although their approbation was

cheerfully and cordially extended.

PURITAN ADVERTISING.—We learn that a

Baptist preached somewhere in New Hamp-

sire, after hearing a very pathetic and

eloquent discourse to his enraptured congrega-

tion, concluded with the following: "Stray-

er for stolen a small, light grey horse, with a

short tail; and it is hard to catch."

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.—D. H. Jaques'

Evening School is now open at 36 Central

(Union Hall). You can attend five evenings

each week; during three months for \$3.00, or

fifteen evenings for \$1.00, and the money will

be refunded unless good satisfaction is given.

Call and see.

EDUCATION.—**THE ISLAHOMY HOMESTEAD**, a late deci-

tion of the English Courts, showing that un-

der a master's peasant's house is as secure

as the palace of the King, and that lord

may not demolish the house of his serf, but it

is necessarily omitted. It shall appear next

week.

We promised an article this week up-

on the **ISLAHOMY HOMESTEAD**, a late deci-

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We will do our best to make it as interest-

ing as possible.

Call and see.

PEACHES.—There were thirty thousand bush-

els of Peaches sold yesterday—many of

them as low as one shilling a basket—and

all very fine ones. All other sorts of fruit are

very plenty and cheap. Pears, plums and aples

are coming in in great quantities.—Tri-

butons of 2d.

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A SERMON OR WIVES
BY THE N. Y. MERCURY'S FARMER.

My text (relating to the wife business) is included in these words:

They cherish her dearly,
And love her sincerely;
Be faithful, indulgent and kind;
Make not a slight failing
A pretext for rating,
If such you should happen to find.
Do not misuse her,
And never refuse her;
When proper her wishes may be,
And thy cost, care and trouble,
She'll accomplish double
By the kindness she lavishes on thee.

My hearts—I am not speaking of horses, but I do intend to say that a wife is a nice creature to work in double harness, if you use her properly as a person need wish to drive;—I must hold up—I didn't mean *drive*, but to *possess*. Yes, she works well, if rightly served, and badly, if abused she won't put her foot over the traces, nor hold hard on the bit, with proper treatment; but with severe and unjust management, she shows the spunk characteristic of her sex, and which I, for one, take the responsibility to admire. She expects to be treated like a husband—indeed, and when a brute of a husband endeavors to make her his slave, and kick her about like a dog, it must be supposed that she will throw herself upon her deserved rights—a pair of tongs, a broomstick or a particular lover.

My friends—a wife should be cherished—Consider the amount of love laid out to get her in the first place—the costs entailing the preliminaries—and the after expense so cheerfully defrayed. Consider these things, I say, and think, if you can, that she whose qualities have been made for a time useful by their possessors' pleasures, and who is not worth preserving, and protecting, as a pearl of great price.—You take her for better or worse, just as you buy a coat. If she prove better than you reason to rejoice; but if she turn out to be worse, you must consider it your misfortune, and bear the burden as well as you can. The prediction was not fault at her; she didn't ask you to take her; but you popped the question, and she replied:—Here, sir, I give myself away—now take me as I am!—So you see you are bound to cherish her under any circumstances, let her be good or bad—a direct descendant of the devil, or a legitimate offspring of holiness.

My dear friends—after you have got a notion that you love her sincerely, as sincerely, if not as warmly, as when you first breathed into her ear the tender sentiments of your heart. Cling to her with all the affectionate tenacity of a hope-torn soul when the tempest winds of trouble blow, clinging still like a noon to a limb in a hurricane. You must love her, and love each other, if you would keep fresh and bright the fairest blossoms in the bouquet of mutual bliss, and see little jumping-johnnies every amou sprouting in your flower beds of domestic joy. But I know how it is with you, young and old; your love is apt to cool over in the beginning, and put out the fire—the morrow then grows coolly degrees, and sometimes gets so low in temperature, that a thermometer were introduced, I think it wouldn't stand a great way from freezing heat. You walk into the matrimonial Eden, and imagine that double-breasted gowns and India-rubber pleasures are forever to attend you; but directly you fall afoul of the fruit—all yourselves almost to yourself—and then say in your inwards, "This place isn't near so much as I thought it was; I don't know what I would as soon be out as in, and perhaps a little sooner!" Oh you easily duped victims of disappointment, you must not raise your anticipations of conjugal felicity to quite so high a pitch.

My hearts—be faithful to the wife, pay her all the attention you possibly can. Don't idle about among other wives, because, if you do, you will stand a chance, like my friend Gen Scott, of being exposed—one in the front, the other home evenings, and at all times when she has a right to expect you; be kind and indulgent to her, as you value her, and for it you'll probably oppose is woman in your ways, you face an enterprise and energetic trial. You mustn't take advantage of any slight failing of her nature; but if you find a flaw, instead of making the crack wider by pricking and punching it, you must cover it all over with the soft, soothing and all-healing plaster of patience; and you will find that it is her disposition to be kind, rather than make breaches. Oh, do not, I beseech you, my dear friends, ever use your better halves! They were never built with sufficient strength to stand abuse; but rather to be cherished and protected, like household plants, as they are screened from the biting frost, and sheltered from the heating storms of the world. Never refuse them any wish within the limits of your circumstances—give them a kiss when you feel a disposition to kick—do all in your power to please them—and no matter what the cost, care and trouble may amount to, they will repay you with compound kindness, and gladly look after the little responsibilities attendant upon the matrimonial state. So mote it be.

REDEMPTION. Timo. Dom Swift, when he claimed at the usual time the degree of A. B., was so deficient in obtaining it by *special favor*, (a term used to denote want of merit,) that it must be supposed that he will throw himself upon her deserved rights—a pair of tongs, a broomstick or a particular lover.

SAYING WITH SILENCE.—Old Elias Keyes, formerly first Judge of Wmson County, Vt., was a strange combination of folly and good sense—material knowledge and want of education. The following sentence was pronounced upon a notorious fellow for stealing a pair of boots from General Curtis, a man of considerable wealth in the town of Wmson:

"Well, said the Judge, very gravely, before pronouncing sentence of court, understanding to read the young villain a lecture; you are a fine fellow to be arraigned before a court for stealing!—But say you are poor—no one doubts it; we'll look at you and how dare you, being poor, set the impudent to steal a pair of boots?—Somebody out rich people have a right to take such things without paying! Then they say you are worthless—that is evident from the fact that no one has ever asked justice to be done you;—buttly unamino consent, pronounced you guilty before you were tried. So something or *worthless*, was a fool to steal because you might know you would be condemned. And you just know it was a great aggravation to your offence that you have stolen *boots* in the large town of Wmson! In that large town to commit such an act is most horrible! And not only go into Wmson to steal but you must steal from high and grand, General Curtis! This says the climax of your *ignorance*!—Base wretch, why did you not go and steal the only pair of boots which some poor man had, or could get, and then you would have been left alone; nobody would have troubled themselves about the act! For your money, in stealing in the great town of Wmson, and from the great General Curtis, the Court sentences you to three months in the county jail, and may God give you something to eat."

VERY LUCKY.—Jean Jacques tells us that when he wedded, every farmer of the neighborhood offered him one of their daughters; but that a few weeks afterwards his cow having shared the same fate, no one out of another's replacing his loss by the offer of another—thereby proving the different value people set upon their cows and children.

IS A PRIEST.—When a person gets into trouble, it is said, "He is in a pretty pickle." The expression arises from the circumstance that a man seeking for a cousin to fly his better half, tumble into a crake of brim, which had been used for sealing pork. His wife fled from the house and told the neighbors that her husband was in the *pickle*.

An irascible boy is asked to describe a snake, said, "It is a venomous baste; he has neither tail, fangs, nor hind legs; he has neither hair, feathers nor wool on him; he has an eye like a chicken, and goes crawling through the grass."

ARISTOCRATIC.—A Mahan Jumel from New York, arrived at Saratoga the other day, in a coach and four, with pistoleers, outriders, &c. Some of the boys, not liking such display, got up a fantastic vehicle, which they drove after and by hot in derision. The affair has created quite a sensation among the fashionable.

I'm hoarding up,"—the boner said, when he carried out for the night on a pile of lumber.

Amazement and war—that's true every word of it—and a poor old maid: "no son, do you get married than you begin to fight."

THE QUAKER AND THE COUNTRYMAN.—A Quaker passing through a market, stopped at a stall and inquired the price of *straw*.

"I have none," said the honest countryman, "what will suit you; they are decayed, and their flavor is gone."

"Thank thee, friend; I will go to the next stall."

"Hast thou any good fruit to day?" said he to the dealer.

"Yes, sir, here are some of the finest strawberries of my garden. They are small, but rich, of their kind."

"Then thou canst recommend them?"

"Oh, certainly sir."

"Very well; I will take two." He carried them home, and they proved not only unsound, but miserably tasteless.

The next morning he again repaired to the same place. The man who had sold him the straw the preceding day, asked him if he would like some more.

"Nay, friend, thou hast deceived me once; and now although thou mayst speak the truth I cannot trust thee, but thy neighbor chose to deal upright with me, and from henceforth I shall be his patron. Thou wouldst do well to remember this, and learn by experience that a falsehood is a base thing in the beginning and a very unprofitable one in the end."

THE TROUBLED FRIENDS OF REFORM, let us say to you, are still the responsibility to admire. She expects to be treated like a husband—indeed,

and when a brute of a husband endeavors to make her his slave, and kick her about like a dog, it must be supposed that she will throw herself upon her deserved rights—a pair of tongs, a broomstick or a particular lover.

THE BARGAIN IS A BARGAIN.—In the town of H. some years ago, people used to be in the habit of taking hogs to fat "fat hales,"

That is, a person who had a shanty to save the trouble and expense of fattening, would let him out to some one better situated for the business, for which he received, when fattened, one half of the pork. Mr. B.—recently

to this very common method of filling his pork barrel, letting out one of his hogs to fatten to one of his neighbors. The next day the neighbor came back with half a shanty nicely dressed. How is this?" said B.—"It is not as I was told," was the reply, to his master.

THE TELEGRAM.—During a tremendous shower of lightning, the lightning is said to have crossed along the telegraphic wires like a rocket on a barge. Among those who saw this phenomenon, was an Irishman who had just驶出 of his bar, and had gone to work on a building in Somerset-street, over which the wires pass. "Och, Jathers!" cried Pats, "that's news in a battle with the Mexican general!" Anybody can tell that by the blaze and smoke it gunpowder.

IMPRESSED SLAVERS.—The Delilah Palmer says the farmers in that vicinity have got tired of putting up raged looking images in their cornfields, as they have their doubts whether they frighten the crows—they have consequently adopted a new plan by putting up the figure of a modern-day, with black coat, striped pants, gloves, a yellow safety chain about the neck, and spectacles upon the nose! Such specimens of the genus often frightened the human species and it would be strange indeed if their effigies would not frighten the feathered tribe. The farmers of Norfolk County have thus manifested wisdom in their choice of figures for frightening birds.

A SURPRISING ASTROLOGY.—The slaves at the South generally attend the same meetings with their masters, especially those attached to the Methodist church there was recently mobbed,

having "this coat torn, some of his hair pulled out, and being bodily beaten."

THE WORK BEGINS.—In the Northampton, Va. circuit, Methodist preacher from the

Methodist church there was recently mobbed,

having "this coat torn, some of his hair pulled out, and being bodily beaten."

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