

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

VOL. 2.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

NO. 16.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT NO. 76 CENTRAL ST., LOWELL, MASS.
BY THE
N. E. WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

J. S. FLETCHER, PUBLISHING
JOEL HATCH, COMMITTEE
W. T. G. PEIRCE, EDITOR.
TERMS: - \$3-\$10 per annum, in Advance.
All Communications should be directed (POST PAID) to the Voice of Industry.

Poetry.

An Indian at the Burial-place of his Father.

BY WILLIAM C. BYRANT.

It is the spot I came to seek—
My father's ancient habitation,
From where the valiant, famed and weak,
Withdrew our ancient race—

It is the spot—I know it well—
Of which our old traditions tell.

For here the upland hawk seats out
A ridge towards the river side;
I know the sluggish hills about—
The meadows, smooth and wide;
The plains, that, towards the Southern sky,
Fenced East and West by mountains lie!

A white man gazing on the scene,
Would say—“ lovely spot, where,
And frate the leaves so fresh and green:
Between the hills so clear;
Like it not—I would speak
Lay in tall grass again;

The sheep are on the slopes around,

The cattle turn the ploughing ground,

Or drop the yellow seed,

And prancing steeds in stamping gay,

Whirl the bright horses o'er the way;

But there it was a noble sight—

To see these vales in winter arrayed,

Tiger summits in the gloomy light,

Their trunks in grandeur stand,

And herds of deer, the bounding gay,

O'er rills and prairies bold—

And to mark the lord of all,

The forest-hoar, trained to war,

Quivered and pinned, and blithe and tall,

And seemed with glorious scars,

Wark forth, hind his robes to tire,

The wolf, and grapple with the bear.

This tank, in which the dead were laid,

Was sacred when the soul was ours;

Hoisted the ardent Indian child,

Brought wreaths of leeks and flowers,

And the gray chief and chiefest peer,

Worshipped the God of hunters here.

But now the wheat is green and high,

On the day that has the warrior's breast,

And scattered in the furrows lie,

The weapons of his rest;

And there in the loose sand is thrown

Of his large arm, the pondering bone,

Ah! little thought the strong and brave,

Or who bore their lifted chevron bold,

Or the young wife, that bearing gave!

Her first-born to the earth,

That the pale race, who waste as now,

As their bones should gape the blow.

They waste us—aye like April snow,

In the warm moon, we shrink away;

Ah! fast they follow, as we go;

Towards the setting day—

Till they shall fit the land, and we

Are driven into the western sea;

But I behold a fearful sign,

To which the white man's eyes are blind;

Their race may vanish like smoke,

And leave no trace behind;

Have run o'er the ruinous dead,

And the white stones above the dead,

Before these fields were born and tilled;

Full to the brim our rice flows;

The melody of water filled

The fresh and boundless wood;

And forests dashed and rivulets played,

And fountains spouted in the shade;

Those gentlest sounds are heard no more,

The springs are silent in the sun;

The rivers, by the blackened shore,

With lessening current run;

The calm old tribes are evicted to get,

May be a barren desert yet.

Miscellaneous.

From Neal's Sunday Gazette.

THE BROTHERS:
OR IN THE FASHION OR ABOVE THE FASHION.

BY THE AUTHOR OF CONQUEST AND SELF-COSES.

Some men are born to greatness—some have greatness, and some have greatness cast upon them. Henry Manning belonged to the second of these three classes. The son of a mercantile adventurer who won and lost a fortune by speculation, he 'found himself' at the age of sixteen years called to choose between the life of a western farmer, with its vigorous action, stirring incidents and rough usages, and the life of a clerk in one of the most noted establishments in Broadway, the great centre and centre of fashion to New York. Mr. Morgan, the brother of Mrs. Manning, who had been recalled from

the distant west by the death of her husband, and the embanglements into which that event had plunged her, had obtained the offer of the less situation for one of his two nephews and would take the other to his Prairie home.

"I do not ask you to go with me, Mattilda," he said to his sister, "because our life is yet too wild and rough to suit a delicate woman, reared as you have been in the midst of luxuriant refinements. The difficulty and privations of life in the west, will most heavily tax woman, while she has little of that sustaining power which moulds more adventurous spirit and in overcoming and coping with danger. But let me have one of your boys and by the time he has arrived at manhood, he will be able, I doubt not, to offer you in his home all the comforts, if not all the elegancies of your present home?"

Mrs. Manning consulted; and now the question was, which of her sons should remain with her, and which should accompany Mr. Morgan. To Henry Manning, older by two years than his brother George, the choice of situations was submitted. He went with his uncle to the Broadway establishment, heard the duties which would be demanded from him, the salary which would be given, saw the grace with the elegants behind the counter displayed the silks and satins and velvets to the elegants before the counter, and the decision with which they promulgated the decrees of fashion—and with that sense of his own powers which is the accompaniment of true genius, he decided at once that there lay his vocation. George, who had with difficulty kept quiet while his brother was forming his decision, as soon as it was announced sprang forward with a whoop that would have startled a western forest, better than a New York drawbeam. Then the亨ry rose at this, walked to a glass surrounded his elegant figure, and continuing to cast occasional glances at it as he walked backwards and forwards through the room, resumed his conversation or rather his own communication.

"All this is very encouraging, doubtless,

but Emma Harcourt is so perfectly elegant, so thoroughly refined, that I dread the effect

upon her of my mere association—by-the-mother, if I obtain her permission, to introduce you to her will not wear that brown hat in visiting her; a brown hat is my aversion—it is positively vulgar, but to return to George, how can I introduce him with his rough, boisterous, western manner, to this courtly lady? the very thought chills me; and Henry Manning shuddered; and yet, how can I leave it, if we should be engaged?"

With December came the beautiful Emma Harcourt, and Mrs. Duffield's house was thronged with her admirers. Here was the form and movement of the Huntress Queen, rather than one trained in the halls of fashion. There was a joyous freedom in her air, her step, her glance, which had sheen less beautiful, less talented, less fortunate in social positions, or in wealth, would have placed her under the ban of fashion, but as it was she commanded fashion, and even Henry Manning, the very slave of conventionalism, had no criticism for her. He had been, among the first to call on her, and the blush that dilated across her cheek, the smile that played upon her lips, as he was announced, might have even flattered one of less vanity.

The very next day, before Henry had time to improve these symptoms in his favor, to the disappointment of his master, on returning home, awoke o'clock, to his dinner a stranger in the parlor with his mother. The gentleman rose on his entrance and he had scarcely time to glance at the tall, manly form, the lofty air, the commanding brow, ere he found himself clasped in his arms with the exclamation, "Dear Henry, how rejoiced I am to see you again!"

In George Manning, the physical and intellectual man had been developed in rare harmony. He was taller and larger in every way than his brother Henry, and his softness, which the latter had laboriously attained from the mastery of all conventional forms, was by virtue of a courageous soul, which held itself above all rules but those prescribed by its own sense of the right.

There was a singular contrast, yet more striking by some points of resemblance, between the pupil of society, and the child of the forest—between the Parisian elegance of Henry and the proud free grace of George. His were the step and bearing which we have seen in an Indian chief, but though had left his impress on his brow, and there was in his countenance that indescribable air of refinement which marks a polished mind.

After his brother's arrival, and satisfied with him in all respects but one, his dress. This was of the finest cloth, but made into large loose trousers, and a species of hunting shirt, trimmed with fur, belted round the waist and descending down to the knee, instead of tight pantaloons, closely fitting body coat prescriptive by fashion. The little party lingered long over the table—it was seven o'clock when they arose from it.

New York in December, and to remain with them most if not all the winter. Henry Manning was evidently annoyed at the announcement.

"I wish," he said, "that George had chosen to make his visit in the summer, when most of the people to whom I should hesitate to introduce him would be absent. I should sorry to hurt his feelings, but really, to introduce a western farmer into polished society—." Harry Manning shuddered and was silent. "And then to choose the winter of all winters, for his visit, and to come in December. Just at the very time that I heard yesterday Miss Harcourt was coming from Washington to spend a few weeks with her friend, Mrs. Duffield."

"And what has Miss Harcourt's visit with Mrs. Duffield to do with George's visit with us?" asked Mrs. Manning.

"A great deal—at least, it has a great deal to do with regret that he should come just now. I tell you how I became acquainted with Emma Harcourt in Europe, and what a splendid creature she is. Even in Paris, she bore the palm for wit and beauty, and fashion too—that is English and American society." But I did not tell you that she received me with such distinguished favor, and evinced so much pretty consciousness at my attentions, that, had not her father having been chosen one of the electors of President and Vice-President, hurried from Paris with his family to this country in time for his vote, I should probably have been induced to marry her. Her father is in Congress this year, and you see, she no sooner learns that I am here, than she comes to spend part of the winter with a friend in New York?"

Henry rose at this, walked to a glass surrounded his elegant figure, and continuing to cast occasional glances at it as he walked backwards and forwards through the room, resumed his conversation or rather his own communication.

"All this is very encouraging, doubtless,

but Emma Harcourt is so perfectly elegant, so thoroughly refined, that I dread the effect

upon her of my mere association—by-the-mother, if I obtain her permission, to introduce you to her will not wear that brown hat in visiting her; a brown hat is my aversion—it is positively vulgar, but to return to George, how can I introduce him with his rough, boisterous, western manner, to this courtly lady? the very thought chills me;

and Henry Manning shuddered; and yet, how can I leave it, if we should be engaged?"

With December came the beautiful Emma Harcourt, and Mrs. Duffield's house was thronged with her admirers. Here was the form and movement of the Huntress Queen, rather than one trained in the halls of fashion. There was a joyous freedom in her air, her step, her glance, which had sheen less beautiful, less talented, less fortunate in social positions, or in wealth, would have placed her under the ban of fashion, but as it was she commanded fashion, and even Henry Manning, the very slave of conventionalism, had no criticism for her. He had been, among the first to call on her, and the blush that dilated across her cheek, the smile that played upon her lips, as he was announced, might have even flattered one of less vanity.

The very next day, before Henry had time to improve these symptoms in his favor, to the disappointment of his master, on returning home, awoke o'clock, to his dinner a stranger in the parlor with his mother.

The gentleman rose on his entrance and he had scarcely time to glance at the tall, manly form, the lofty air, the commanding brow, ere he found himself clasped in his arms with the exclamation, "Dear Henry, how rejoiced I am to see you again!"

In George Manning, the physical and intellectual man had been developed in rare harmony. He was taller and larger in every way than his brother Henry, and his softness, which the latter had laboriously attained from the mastery of all conventional forms, was by virtue of a courageous soul, which held itself above all rules but those prescribed by its own sense of the right.

There was a singular contrast, yet more striking by some points of resemblance, between the pupil of society, and the child of the forest—between the Parisian elegance of Henry and the proud free grace of George. His were the step and bearing which we have seen in an Indian chief, but though had left his impress on his brow, and there was in his countenance that indescribable air of refinement which marks a polished mind.

"Dear mother," said George Manning, I am sorry to leave you this evening, but I will make you rich amends to-morrow, by introducing to you the friend I am going to visit, if you will permit me. Henry, it is so long since I was in New York, that I need some direction in finding my way—must I turn up or down Broadway for No. — in going from this street?"

"Number —," exclaimed Henry in surprise, "you must be mistaken, it is Mrs. Duffield's."

"With some curiosity to know what friend of George could have so complete the entree of the fashionable Mrs. Duffield's house, as to make an appointment there, he proposed to go with him and show him the way. There was a momentary hesitation in George's manner before he replied, "Very well I will be obliged to you."

"But—excuse me, George—you surely are not going in that dress, this is one of Mrs. Duffield's reception evenings, and early as it is, you will find company there."

George laughed as he replied, "They must take me as I am, Henry. We do not receive our fashions from Paris at the west."

Henry almost repeated his offer to accompany his brothers, but it was too late to withdraw, for George, unconscious of this feeling had taken his cloak and cap and was waiting his escort. As they approached Mrs. Duffield's house, George who had hitherto led the conversation, became silent, or unanswered his brother only in monosyllables, and then, not always to the purpose. As they entered the hall, the hats and cloaks displayed there, showed that as Henry supposed, they were not the earliest visitors. George paused for a moment, and then said to me, "you must go in without me, Henry—show me to a room where there is no company," he continued, turning to a servant, "and take this card to Mrs. Duffield, be sure to give this to Mrs. Duffield, herself?"

The servant bowed low to the commanding stranger, and Henry, almost mechanically obeyed his directions, muttering to himself, "Free and easy upon my honor!" He had scarcely entered the reception room and made his bow to Mrs. Duffield, when the servant presented his brother's card. He watched her closely and saw a smile playing on her lips as her eyes rested upon it. She glanced anxiously at Miss Harcourt, and crossing the room to a group in which she stood, she drew her aside. "After a few whispered words, Mrs. Duffield placed the card in Miss Harcourt's hand. A sudden flush of joy irradiated every feature of her beautiful face, and Henry Manning saw that, but for Miss Duffield's restraining hand, she would have rushed from the room. Recalled to his reason by the voice of others, she looked around her, and her eyes met his. In an instant her face was covered with blushes, and she drew back with embarrassed consciousness; almost immediately however, she raised her head, with a sound, bright expression, and though she did not look at Henry Manning, he felt sure that he was conscious of his observation, as she passed with a composed yet joyous step from the room.

Henry Manning was awakening from a dream. It was not a very pleasant awakening. But as his vanity, rather than his heart, was touched, he was able to conceal his chagrin, and appear as interesting and agreeable as usual. He now expected with impatience the denouement of the comedy. An hour passed away and Mrs. Duffield's eye began to consult the marble time-piece on her bureau. The clink for another half hour rang out, and she left the room in a few moments, leaning on the arm of George Manning.

"What is that?—What noble looking man is that?" were questions Henry Manning heard from many—from a very few only, the explanation, "how oddly he is dressed!"

For the rest of the evening, Henry began to feel that he was eclipsed by his own theatre, that George, if not in the fashion, was yet more the fashion than he.

Following the proud, bright glance of his brother's eye, a quarter of an hour later, Henry saw Miss Harcourt entering the room in the opposite direction from that in which she had lately come. If this was a ruse on her part to veil the connection between their movements, it was a fruitless caution. None who had seen her before, could now fail to observe the softened character of her beauty, and those who saw

whenever his eyes rested on her, could scarcely doubt his influence over her.

The next morning, George Manning brot Miss Harcourt to visit his mother, and Mrs. Manning rose greatly in her son's eyes—her countenance was flushed with pleasure.

Nervousness, yet with a comely complexion, usually cured by six weeks' residence in house.

Henry one day, "I was engaged to George long before I met you in Europe, and though I never had courage to mention him to you, I wondered a little that you never spoke of him. I never doubted for a moment that you were acquainted with our engagement."

"I do not even yet understand where and how you and George met?"

"We met at home, my father was Governor of the Territories—State now—in which your uncle lives—our homes were very near each other's, and we met almost daily while I was still a child. We have had all sorts of adventures together, for George was a great favorite with my father, and I was permitted to go with him anywhere. He saved my life twice—once at the imminent peril of his own, when with the wilfulness of a spoiled child I would ride a horse which he told me I could not manage. Oh! you know not half his boldness," and tears moistened the bright eyes of the happy girl.

Henry Manning was touched through all his conventionalism; yet the moment after he said, "George is a fine fellow, certainly, but I wish you could persuade him to dress a little more like other people."

"I would not if I could," exclaimed Emma Harcourt, while the blood rushed to her temples; "fashions and all such conventional regulations are made for those who have no innate perception of the right, the noble, the beautiful—not for such as he—he is above fashion."

What Emma would not ask, she did not fail to recognize as another proof of correct judgement, which George Manning had aside his Western costume and assumed one less remarkable.

Henry Manning had received a new idea, that there are those who are above the fashion. Allied to this was another thought, which in time found entrance to his mind, that it would be at least as profitable to devote our energies to the acquisition of true nobility of soul, pure high thought, and refined taste, as to the study of those conventions which are but their outer garment, and can best only conceal for a short time their absence.

SIMON'S CAT.—When I was a drunkard, (Mr. Smith said,) not only was my wife and myself half starved, but my old cat was also reduced to a perfect skeleton. And not only that but she grew wicked and became an out-and-out old thief. "Cause why? Because she couldn't get enough to eat at home, so she went prowling and stealing among the neighbors." Every once-in-a-while, I'd hear the neighbors cry out, "Cause that Smith's cat's ate our meat!" and this caused that Smith's cat's ate our meat, and this caused that Smith's cat's ate our meat all day long. But why didn't she stay at home and catch mice and live on them, says you. Reason enough, says I for our mice couldn't get crumbs of meat and bread like another man's mice can, so they had to live on the refection of what they used to eat before their master was a drunkard, and at last they got so thin and straggly, that fifty of them wouldn't give the old cat a breakfast.

But when I reformed things took a different turn. Smith's table had plenty of fish and plenty of meat on it, and Smith's mice had plenty of crumbs and grew nicely, and Smith's cat had plenty of mice, and didn't have to steal the neighbor's meat and fish any more. No sir, my mice were fat and plump and my old cat was sly and active, and it didn't take fifty mice to make a meal. No sir—. The old cat would just catch two mice, and these two were as much as she could eat at one meal; and when she had eaten them, she'd lie down and go to sleep, and after a good night's rest, she'd wake up in the morning with the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that the mice, fat, plump mice were not all gone, but that there were a few more left of the same sort.

The Wife at Home.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not treat him with smiles as she returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to win him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in ten thousand who is so unfriendly with such an influence, and break away from such a home.

The **Gems of Belgium** rarely exceed five acres, and yet, in the excellence of their culture, they support a whole family-comfortably.

Persons, especially fine ladies, who, in consequence of inactive or sedentary habits, the next sequence of *inactive* or *sedentary* habits, the over-refined and luxurious regimen, are affected with the distressing disorder termed Nervousness, will then their complaint easily cured by six weeks' residence in house.

Persons, especially fine ladies, who, in consequence of inactive or sedentary habits, the next sequence of *inactive* or *sedentary* habits, the over-refined and luxurious regimen, are affected with the distressing disorder termed Nervousness, will then their complaint easily cured by six weeks' residence in house.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR.

The Rights of Man to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the choice of industrial pleasure, to live free from the hours of labor to an equivalent value with his bread, are the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL, OCTOBER 2, 1840.

The Industrial Reform Pledge.

"We whose names are annexed, desirous of returning to our Countrymen the Right to Labor, to the truth and importance of our cause, to the Free-
dom or Congress will not pledge himself in writing to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent any bill from being passed by either House of Congress, or by the United States, and to effect them to be laid off in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of settlers; or for any man for the Government or the Legislature who will not do the same. We pledge the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual or corporation in this State, in the exemption of the Homestead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a sum total of ten hours of daily labor on public works or in establishments chartered by law."

New England Workingmen's Association.

The Association were at Concord, at Union Hall, in Nashua, N. H., Sept. 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The President being absent, W. F. Young was called to the Chair, and G. B. Merriam Chosen Secretary pro tempore.

On motion, John Allen, W. F. Young and A. C. Hill, were chosen a Business Committee for the Convention.

Voted to adjourn to two o'clock P. M.

MORNINGS SESSION.

The President having arrived, took the Chair.

Voted to add Miss H. J. Stone, John S. Fletcher, S. D. Clark and J. G. Kaulback to the business Committee.

The Treasurer's Report was called for, read and accepted.

The Subject of a new Constitution being raised up, Mr. Allen and Ross, and Miss Stone were added to the Committee appointed at the Annual meeting in Boston, to draw up the same.

Mr. Allen submitted the following Resolutions, in behalf of the Voice of Industry, organ of the Association, which he supported by a few remarks.

Whereas, the cause of Industrial Reform is yet in its infancy in this country—it principles and measures little known among the people at large; and whereas the Laboring classes cannot expect to succeed in the abolition of the evils, that from causes inherent in the structure of society, are increasing upon them unless some unitary action among them can be secured—therefore:

Resolved, That it is an object of the first importance, to sustain a free paper, that shall be so universal in its views, as to meet the wants of all classes of the laboring population, and so thorough in its principles and modes of action, as to unite them in a Reform League, that shall make them, one, and inseparable, and direct their efforts to the achievement of the great objects for which they shall labor.

Resolved, That to meet this demand of the cause of Labor Reform, the Voice of Industry, should be sustained as the organ of the Working classes, and that we recommend the adoption of measures at this Convention, which shall place that paper on a firm foundation, and secure for it a permanent pecuniary support.

Resolved, That a Committee now be appointed by this Convention, who shall inquire into, and report upon, its present condition, and propose measures for its future publication.

Resolved, To adopt the above Resolutions and appoint Messrs. Putman of Danvers, Currier of Manchester, Fletcher and Hatch, and Mrs. Quincy of Lowell, Miss Eastman of Manchester, Messrs. Kaulback and Campbell of Boston, Newton of Holston, Craft and Miss Lovett of Nashua, a Committee inquire into the condition of the paper, and report the same before the Convention rises.

Mr. Campbell from committee on the Constitution submitted the same for the consideration of the Convention, from which a discussion arose between Messrs. Ross, Putnam, Campbell, Palmer, Kaulback and Hatch, on the subject of War; or the propriety of its being enumerated among the evils which affect the laboring classes.

Voted that the Constitution be referred back to the Committee, for further deliberation.

Adjourned to 3-1/2 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Vice President in the Chair.

Voted to add Mrs. Davis of Manchester, to the committee on the Voice of Industry.

Mr. Campbell occupied the floor a few minutes in submitting the following Resolution, and commanding the City Authorities, on water commissions of Boston to stand by what had been taken in constructing that work.

Resolved, That the authorities of the city of Boston, in their decision, not to allow any Contractor to be employed by the "Water Commissioners," and they should give security that all the laborers be paid also their determination that no intoxicating drinks be used, and their contemplation that Ten Hours shall constitute a day's work, until the entire price is completed, deserves the commendation of this Convention, and every friend to the good of the laboring classes.

Miss Eastman presented the following Reso-

lution from the Manchester Female Labor Reform Association, which was accepted for publication.

Report of the Female Labor Reform Association at Manchester.

The female members of the Labor Reform Association, are happy to meet again their friends in a Workingmen's Convention, and present to them our Report.

We do this with increased confidence in the truth and importance of our views, and with a strong hope of success, in bringing about the Ten Hour system; we present this too with a conviction that our efforts have not been in vain.

We are happy to say our cause is steadily advancing, and increasing in power, if not so much in numbers.

Since the last Report the Male and Female Associations have met together, instead of separately as heretofore. We find this the best way as we can devise plans together, to better advantage, seeing men can do nothing without us, and an equal do much without them.

We have met every Monday evening, and feel that we do something every evening to promote the great object of our Association. We have had some spirited discussions upon the importance of having more of the Voice devoted directly to the subject of a reduction in the hours of labor, and the best way to bring this mutual plan about.

Original communications have been furnished most every evening, read and sent to Editors favoring our cause. There has been some additional members. The present number is three hundred. We have frequent cause of regret that so many of our sisterhood are afraid of "the old man," (as the first overseer is called), and when dare not move in our cause from fear of being discharged.

Since our last report, we have sent into the Legislature, a single petition—the result you have known, but we are not to be disengaged by one trial. We hope the next Legislature will make of such men as shall look to our wants more than to serve the monopolist and abuse our petitions.

We regret, bitterly that there are some among us Editors, who undertake to make us inconsistent in our advocating the Ten Hours system. We think such are afraid of losing "Loves and Friends," furnished them by their masters. We see such beings, for the sake of thousands of unfortunate females for toil's sake and the sake of your own souls, be "compromisers" of such evil doings, and be saved.

To Editors who have advocated our cause we feel an inexpressible degree of gratitude and hope for more of your help in gaining our desired object.

In conclusion, let me assure you that we are not interested when I began, and it will be said we are great to begin, but we now have our faithful services as a Society. She now resigns her office to one who makes out this report, and hopes to follow the example of her predecessor in the discharging of her duty.

May our cause be honored and exalted, may it take the whole land; be it understood it is the winds of Heaven, with the blessings of the Lord Almighty upon us, in all our efforts to elevate the lumpish family.

S. C. R. President.

M. EASTMAN, Secretary.

Mr. Allen from the business Committee presented the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Corporate Factory system of the United States, with its monopoly of native power, and machinery, of the elements of production and the instrumentalities of life, has reduced the laboring population to a state of tenantry, penury and dependence, more than in any character, legal, and equitable, and direct their efforts to the abolition of the same before the industrial population of Europe.

Resolved, That the irresponsible power of its overseers, the impious conspiracy between agents and directors, by which they blot the character of virtuous girls, sending their names to the black lists of other Corporations, and depriving them of employment in other places, deserves to be made a State's prison offense; and the preparations of the dead of darkness and oppression to suffice the gorges of mad passions.

Resolved, That the four-hour system of labor, adopted in our American Factories, the short time, (four hours) allowed for meals, the number of operatives crowded into the same sleeping apartments, in factory boarding houses, are compelling the operatives to violate the laws of health, to a degree that makes this system of factory labor, and like, but little better than physical assassination—that it gives to the operatives no time or opportunity for the improvement of the mind and heart, & is the enemy of intelligence, religion and morality.

Resolved, That our hours should be declared by the Legislature to constitute a legal day's work.

Voted to accept the discussion; after which Mr. Allen defended the effect of the Four Hour system as it now exists, upon the health of the operatives, its tendency to destroy their constitutions, if long pursued, its almost total neglect of moral and moral natures, and the poor compensation it offers in regard to their incessant toil and

dredgery. He spoke of its influences upon towns, where they are from time to time to be held, at least one week before the time of meeting.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to enter in a book, all the doings of the League. And either attend in person at all its meetings, or see that the records are forwarded by the hands of some responsible person, in season to be used at the opening of the meeting.

The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the League, and pay all bills, only under the direction of the Board of Directors.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to call meetings at least four times in the year, direct and arrange such business as may be best calculated to give impulse to the operations of the Society; superintend the publication of the "Voice of Industry," and report to the League at each of its meetings, the state of the paper.

Any person may become a member of this League, by signing the Constitution, and contributing to its cause, annually, and persons may become life members, by paying five dollars, for which they shall receive a five dollar premium.

Persons sent as Delegates to other Labor Reform Associations, shall be entitled to all the Rights of members, during the time for which they were chosen.

The League will have power to invite any person or persons to participate in its discussions and deliberations, but members only shall be entitled to vote.

This Constitution, may be altered, or amended at any regular meeting of the League, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, notice having been given at a previous meeting.

Committee on nominating officers reported the following for the remainder of the year, who were duly elected:

For President.

DAVID BRAYNT, Boston.

For Vice President.

E. C. DARLING, Lowell.

For Secretary.

S. D. CLARK, Manchester.

Recording Secretary.

MISS H. J. STONE, Lowell.

Corresponding Secretary.

W. F. YOUNG, Lowell.

Treasurer.

G. H. McRAE, Lowell.

Directors.

J. FLETCHER, JOHN ALLEN, MISS

N. M. QUINN and MISS MARY PETTIGREW.

C. P. HOY, JAMES CAMPBELL,

PORSON, S. P. DAVIS, MARCH STEPHEN.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Was mostly occupied in hearing reports from several delegates.

Mr. Currier of Manchester, stated that he came as a Delegate from the Manchester Division of the Protective Union, and spoke largely of its condition and future prospects.

Mr. Ross of Manchester followed and gave some interesting thoughts upon the same subject—from his own observation, he came to the conclusion that the working people of Manchester paid a yearly tax of one hundred thousand dollars for the support of mercantile non-producers, in that city which vast sum they might save by the Protective Union if fully carried out.

Mr. Kaulback addressed the meeting in his usual forcible manner, upon the same subject, stating that the Boston Divisions had succeeded beyond the expectations of their intelligent friends.

Mr. Young introduced the following Resolutions, which was all pled.

Resolved, That under the present unequal, uncertain and compeling state of labor,

the indecent encouragement and protection

it gives to the laborer, and in view of the

tendencies of our present false and unjust

Commercial arrangements, which gives such

a large proportion of the products of labor

to the mere exchange; thereby creating a

numerous and useless class of rich emoluments

and non-producers, who live in affluence and luxury at the expense of the working classes;

the degradation of the working classes, and

the misery of the laborer throughout New

England, is the cause of the present

condition of the laboring classes, by secur-

ing to honest toil its just reward.

A Resolution relative to the organization

of labor by the State was also presented by

Mr. Young, in connection with the "Pledge"

which was discussed by Messrs. Hatch, Palmer, Ross, and Young, and after amendment, passed, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention also rec-

ommend to the various workingmen of New

England, to use all their political influ-

ence in favor of the immediate adoption of the

measures proposed in the following Pledge.

"We whose names are annexed, desirous

to secure to man his Natural Right to Land,

to solemnly agree, that we will not vote for

any man for the Presidency, or Congress who

will not pledge himself in writing to use all

the influence of his station, if elected, to

prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands

of the States, and of the United States, and

to cause them to be laid out in farms and lots

for the free and exclusive use of actual set-

tlers; or for any man for the Governorship or

the Legislature who will not pledge him-

self to the freedom of the public Lands, to a

limitation of the quantity or land to be ob-

tained by any individual hereafter in this

State, to the exemption of the Homestead

from any future debt or mortgage, and to a

limitation to ten of the hours of daily labor

on public works, or in establishments char-

tered by law."

Adjourned to 6-1/2 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION SECOND DAY.

President in the Chair.

Miss Stone presented the following report of the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association, was read and adopted by an enthusiastic response of hundreds who crowded the Hall.

Report of the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association.

It will not be expected by this Convention, that in the three short months, my greater energies, energies, have been expended on our humble Association. All truly noble and beneficial reforms have ever moved with slow, but sure and permanent steps. Plans have been well matured, in sober, candid, conscientious minds, before being reduced to practice.

The spirit of true benevolence and human sympathy, has, and ever must, give to reform, its impetus and success! Benevolence, having for its sole object, the exaltation, perfection and happiness of the progressive race of man. Sympathy, one of the honest and most blessed emotions, with which Nature's God has endowed all his creatures—going out into every part of creation—enriching in its universal arms, every suffering, sorrowing and oppressed child of humanity, and longing, O, how ardently, to relieve, comfort, elevate and bless all who bear the impress of a hand Divine! But these two handmaids of Religion, have had other and not less efficient spirits to co-operate with them in every good cause.

Self-sacrifice, patience, perseverance, union, integrity, frankness, unyielding faith in the good to be attained and a host of others which might be named, have been the companions and gay-falling friends of every true Reformer in the world! Let us learn from the past, and be guided by private virtue within, which all hours, brings or jars of a world, cannot lead or turn aside from the path where lies duty to ourselves, to humanity, to God!

S. G. BAGLEY, President.

Mr. Merriam, offered the following resolution, which called for a more general discussion on the evils which afflict society.

Resolved, That while this Convention recognizes the evils of the present protected hours of labor by Corporations and employers generally, it denounces in unequivocal terms the great evils of War, Slavery, and Intemperance.

The Resolutions, upon the subject of factory labor, was then taken up and Mr. Campbell spoke with much energy and fire in their support.

Mr. Putnam of Nashua, a Corporation defender, then rose in a very dignified manner, and dressed his fifteen minutes, in quoting From Dickens' "Boz," —very like but flatting descriptions of the Lowell Factories, and operatives.

Mr. Young spoke in defense of the resolutions, followed by one Mr. Webster, who evidently made but little progress in converting subjects to the present system of corporation opposition.

Mr. Kaulback of Boston, then took the floor and ably defended the resolutions in a speech of considerable length followed by Mr. Dodge, who ably dodged into the meeting with a determined spirit to dodge every principle of truth and justice, and finally whatever had been said in their favor, was interrupted by a Lady who worked in one of the mills in Nashua, and who could not easily permit herself and sister operatives, to be slandered and libeled in such an unseemly manner.

Mr. Palmer then made a few remarks in relation to the reduction of wages and increase of labor.

Mr. Moulton then offered a few remarks that were neither denunciatory of the reform movement, nor in favor of the factory system.

Voted to adjourn, to meet again at 10 o'clock the following morning.

MORNINGS SESSION THIRD DAY.

President in the Chair.

The resolutions that had been offered at the previous meetings were adopted.

Mr. Palmer's bill for printing Circulars, was then presented and referred to the following persons for investigation: C. M. N. Quincy, A. C. Hill, and E. C. Darling.

The subject of the Fourth of July Celebration was referred to David Bryant of Boston, Melchior Eastman of Manchester, and E. C. Darling of Lowell.

The Committee on investigating the Voice of Industry, reported by recommending that a Committee be selected to examine the books and accounts of the same, and report to the next quarterly meeting.

On motion, a Committee of three was chosen for said purpose.

The following persons were chosen dele-

gates to attend the National Reform Convention at Worcester on the 8th and 9th of Oct.

G. W. Hatch, J. C. Palmer, Miss M. Eastman, David Bryant, Miss H. J. Stone, J. G. Kaulback, S. B. Davis, N. W. Brown, John Allen, Miss S. G. Bagley.

Convention adjourned to meet at Woonsocket R. I., in December, to be called by the Board of Directors.

POLITICAL ACTION among the WORKINGMEN.

This is a subject which we wish to treat with due candor and consideration's having nothing to advance or no convictions to utter, at those prompted from a sincere desire to advocate the best, most efficient, rational and efficient means for the abolition of oppression in all its degrading features, and the adoption of the honest and sincere, health and happiness of the working population of our own country and the world, from the power of isolated avarice and accidental fortunes, which has created a false state of society, in which the natural rights of man are trampled upon, violated, religion poisoned, philosophy persecuted, government prostrated, and the natural order of creation reversed, subjecting humanity to ignorance, slavery and superstition.

We have never believed that political strife and supremacy was the great object which has given rise to the present workingmen's reform—that they wish to avail themselves of certain privileges which others possess through the power of the ballot box without regard to universal right and justice. We have no fellowship with the idea, that the workingmen should combine together, to be seen and known as a political faction, whose object shall be to dominate other political parties and usurp to themselves the same undivided power to graft a soil of revenge or retaliation. It is power gained in this way which is oppressing us, and of which we are complaining—shall we unite together and resort to the same means to gain the ascendancy, that we may have "our turn" at ruling, while others are oppressed and wronged? This is not the aim or purpose of the workingmen's reform; the doctrine as we understand it is "equal justice," "right to all" that are entitled to certain good and "inalienable rights," which are indispensably requisite to their happiness—to the protection of their patios and to their individual and collective peace, prosperity, mental, physical and spiritual progress. From this view of the subject, it is clearly evident, that if one man possesses and enjoys these "equal rights" of which he is entitled by nature, he is not seeking any of his fellow or the mass; he is only taking that portion of the great family estate which is bequeathed to him by virtue of his existence, as a *capable* commerce business upon, and for which he endears more than an equivalent, to swell the sum total of property & treasure. Now all these are entitled to equal portion of nature's fruits as will conduce in the highest degree to their happiness, which will secure individual rights and collective order and justice and should any from physical disarrangement or accidental causality fail to contribute their share to the aggregate of human products, they are entitled to such a portion of the products of the mass (not one individual), as will satisfy them every want related to their comfort. This natural state of things does not exist, society is enmeshed in the meshes of wrong, strife, confusion and discord—while one class is indulging in luxury which they never produce, another is in squalid poverty, ruled by the proceeds of their tool and made the servile instruments of tyranny.

This state of society which fills with such destruction a weight upon those who are obliged to labor for a living, and is casting a blight of mildew over the race, the workingmen of New England are ready to remedy, and the first step in this direction is political action—the antidote? What has this society that is not to be feared, that the same results will follow, so long as the cause exists? Suppose the workingmen organize into a political party and go into the battle and contend with other parties for power? is there not danger of their being guilty of the same injustice that we now Cody plain or should they gain the ascendancy? Although government at present classes, would they not be likely to become corrupt and oppressive when in power? Would it not be a warfare for might rather than right, in which the victorious party claims the privilege of illegally oppressing the弱 and violating their right by legislative enactments? So long as the inducement exists for men to abuse power gained by political action, there is danger in relying too much upon it to remove society. The workingmen have certain great principles which they wish to establish, the prevalence of which would seem to allilie the natural rights, and banish from community much of its poverty, vice and misery. Now before these principles can be applied, they must be understood; hence the necessity of intelligent action and moral power. Should we oppose the working classes by exerting their prejudices and appealing to their passions and selfish feelings merely to a hot-headed political combat, in which the chief object should be power, as desired to avail themselves of the same opportunities and monopolizing privileges which their opposers enjoy, and should they succeed, no permanent good

can be accomplished, for the same evil still exists, only in a different form; the oppressed are now become oppressors and those that ruled are now subjects. Now this evil should be eradicated; we must introduce these vital reconciling principles, which are universal in their application, seeking the good of all. To do this, the rights of all must be known and acknowledged; the community must be enlightened, and public opinion set at work—wrong exposed and right rewarded. That the working classes of this country should have a firm, united and comprehensive organization, is beyond a doubt. They suffer more from a want of union, than all other causes combined; we are confused and divided; no confidence, and without expectation of action or purpose. The various necessary offices of the country should be filled with workingmen, men who understand the wants of the people, and will use their time and influence to encourage producing industries who will legitimate humanity and virtue, and aid on a speedy union between capital and labor, when the great principles of human rights, to which we have allude should be made practical. Any measures that shall aid in bringing about this happy result, we shall advocate and urge; anything that shall tend to honest legislation and to unify with purity, simplicity and frankness the politics of the day, we shall bid with joy. We confidently believe the day is not far distant, when the workingmen will mature and unite upon such patriotic and efficient plans for operation as shall effect actual and permanent change in our present appressive and degrading system of law; we do not fail to call it a political action necessity, but this is not the case, because the dangerous state it has been prostituted and despised by itselfs in party contention and hostile animosity, and the mere mention seems imply nobility and sectarian controversy, factional animosity and Jacobinical usurpation of all the wise, working and mercantile franchises, which have disgraced, the elective franchises, and associated with it. Let us have some term like pure, patriotic, intelligent, brotherly action, Christian action, terms upon which all the friends of truth and goodness can unite, which shall make practical the beautiful truths of "equal rights" and optimal interests, and help to overthrow the noble structure of human equality and freedom, at ruling, while others are oppressed and wronged? This is not the aim or purpose of the workingmen's reform; the doctrine as we understand it is "equal justice," "right to all" that are entitled to certain good and "inalienable rights," which are indispensably requisite to their happiness—to the protection of their patios and to their individual and collective peace, prosperity, mental, physical and spiritual progress. From this view of the subject, it is clearly evident, that if one man possesses and enjoys these "equal rights" of which he is entitled by nature, he is not seeking any of his fellow or the mass; he is only taking that portion of the great family estate which is bequeathed to him by virtue of his existence, as a *capable* commerce business upon, and for which he endears more than an equivalent, to swell the sum total of property & treasure.

W. P. YOUNG.
COMMUNICATIONS.

Dear Friends—A few lines from Boston to any of your friends, would be thankfully received, with interest. I feel that I have been long in not letting you hear, for no before. It is better late than never, for did the anti-slavery folks tell last Friday eve, Edmund Hall, where they met to express their admiration of the conduct of Mr. John B. Paine & Co., and James Capt. Hunt, who was in the meeting, for finally giving away a Mexican man, who was keeping out of their way from day to day, New Orleans.

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship owners, was for the abolition of his

name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The meeting went off well. A stronger anti-slavery feeling being manifested generally, than I ever before witnessed.

You have seen, I presume, the regular nominations at the Whig and Democratic conventions, which have been held in the same place, within a few days. Their selection does not give me entire satisfaction—nor do I think my nomination will suit the National Reforms. I most likely will have a full convention at Worcester. I do not anticipate we shall abide hardly a respectable appearance at the polls, but that should not intimidate us. We must commence operations November.

and make capital, or voters, by our industry and perseverance. It will never be said of that party, there is no back ground of action to their resolutions, for their one-hundred and sixty acres will give them a sufficient area.

Protective Unions are increasing in Divisions rapidly. We have seen already, in their applications, seeking the good of all. To do this, the rights of all must be known and acknowledged; the community must be enlightened, and public opinion set at work—wrong exposed and right rewarded. That the working classes of this country should have a firm, united and comprehensive organization, is beyond a doubt. They suffer more from a want of union, than all other causes combined; we are confused and divided; no confidence, and without expectation of action or purpose.

The various necessary offices of the country should be filled with workingmen, men who understand the wants of the people,

and will use their time and influence to encourage producing industries who will legitimate humanity and virtue, and aid on a speedy union between capital and labor, when the great principles of human rights, to which we have allude should be made practical.

Any measures that shall aid in bringing about this happy result, we shall advocate and urge; anything that shall tend to honest legislation and to unify with purity, simplicity and frankness the politics of the day, we shall bid with joy. We confidently believe the day is not far distant, when the workingmen will mature and unite upon such patriotic and efficient plans for operation as shall effect actual and permanent change in our present appressive and degrading system of law; we do not fail to call it a political action necessity, but this is not the case, because the dangerous state it has been prostituted and despised by itselfs in party contention and hostile animosity, and the mere mention seems imply nobility and sectarian controversy, factional animosity and Jacobinical usurpation of all the wise, working and mercantile franchises, which have disgraced, the elective franchises, and associated with it. Let us have some term like pure, patriotic, intelligent, brotherly action, Christian action, terms upon which all the friends of truth and goodness can unite, which shall make practical the beautiful truths of "equal rights" and optimal interests, and help to overthrow the noble structure of human equality and freedom, at ruling, while others are oppressed and wronged?

Yours, N. E.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1846.

SOME ONE or more scoundrels, reduced a peach tree on the premises of Dr. Joseph N. Bates on Sunday night, and not content with tearing off the half ripe fruit, broke down a branch or two or three inches in diameter and carried it away. It was a rare kind of tree which Dr. B. had carefully cultivated for two or three years and had just commenced bearing.

There is no punishment by statute or Lynch law half severe enough for such scoundrels. They ought to have their eyes picked out by hot pincers, their flesh filleted with needles, their hands drop off without their fingers, even with nail-gnawers, their ears gnawed off with dull knives, their feet rotted over burning coals, their bones stuck through with rusty skewers, their hair pulled out by slow weights, their noses ground off with rasp, their jaws taken off with dull saws, their throats fished out with melted pitch, their teeth drawn out one by one, their legs torn off by travelling on scorpions, their bowels shot out with Mexican copper grates, their backs opened by carts drawn backwards and headed by iron-forts, and then be devoured by the maggoty telegraph over four thousand miles of stony waste. In addition, they should be held to pay for smashes and all damages.—(Barre Gazette.)

Has not the editor of the Gazette changed his views on penal justice, since we were brought together at the Academy on the hill? Spend well the "Bible" that carries you safe over.

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting, and taking the chair he remarked, he was with feelings that he had for many years ago, when he presided by the suggestion of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that for the welfare of American seafarers from the U. S. & Europe, by the British ship

owners, was for the abolition of his name from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then

continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was noise—resounding could be heard, but that was the end of them, all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot pot, but our dough boys that were sent there came back soft as they were. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mrs. Stowe of Boston, then took the stand, but was succeeded, with indifference, by the audience, to bring, possibly, that "Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people."

The venerable Dr. Adams presided at the meeting

