

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

VOL. 2.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

NO. 24.

LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1846.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

AT NO. 76 CENTRAL ST., LOWELL, MASS.

S. FLETCHER,
J. HATCH,
W. F. G. PEIRCE,
PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

TERMS: \$3-\$1.00 per annum, in Advance.
All Communications should be directed
to the Voice of Industry.

Poetry.

From the (London) People's Journal.

Gudecaise Let's Agree.

(A Song for Workpeople, by one of themselves.)

—*Air: Miller of Dix.*

Some eighteen hundred years ago,

Man's noblest Teacher said,

A house divided gainst itself

Man prostrate soon be laid.

Now, from this text to pur holl a'

Gudecaise let's agree.

Join hands, sing dirge to old winds—

And Gudecaise let's agree.

The thrallion dire of priest and king

We a' over long has borne;

The need of a' our care and toil,

Insult and bitter curse;

But lead my text been borne in mind,

Sic wrangs we wadna see;

Fell discord breeds a' our wae—

Then Gudecaise let's agree.

We've seen, and idlers reap the fruit;

We weave, and others wear;

We're scrup'ly fain in cap and cog;

That knaves like us good cheer;

But were we to ilk other true,

Sic wrangs we wadna see;

The discord fell breeds a' our wae—

Then Gudecaise let's agree.

Save in a latel beggar voice,

Our rights we dauna shun;

They we blithelins hird frickeful scanks;

They we will stand to tame;

Box wae to us owners of trees;

Sic tood our king wi' see;

Our master, the tyrant's power;

Then Gudecaise let's agree.

The priest, wrapt in his misty circl,

The ethanless mind haiz lair;

Lording and king haiz Freedom's path

And mar, the weat of man;

But gie's your hands the day drawz nead;

These night-blids eame muhne;

The man yet shall haiz his sin—

We're leaing fast to agree.

Miscellaneous.

From the Lynn Pioneer.

AWAY DOWN EAST.

Having my 'fond recollections' greatly aroused by the inimitable 'Jed,' and wishing to renew my acquaintance with some of its inhabitants, &c., I took my departure for the land of steely habits and pumpkin pies; in the cars not long ago. Arriving at Portland, we found that pleasant city very much improved since our last visit, many new buildings having been added, and a 'good smart prospect of many more; as they are to have located there, a large establishment for the manufacture of Locomotives, to supply the great Atlantic and Montreal rail road and others. This will no doubt be of great benefit to the city and neighboring towns. The above named railroad is well on the way, with considerable speed, something like a thousand Irishmen being employed on the Portland end, and they say that the dirt will fly, that had no reason to expect ever being disrupted, will not be slow, for a thousand live blight men will make a hole in the ground, or fill one up; they seem to have a vocation for it. Speaking of railroads naturally reminds us of stages, &c. It is really quite a treat to stand at Haskell's door, and see the different stages drive up and depart, load and unload. Men, women and children, farmers, traders and ministers, lawyers, doctors and milliners, all clamoring for the best seats, and crying out to the driver, to see if their baggage is 'all right,' the whole together muking, quitz, a lively time of it, till and by one, the knights of the ribbon and whip gather up their dignity and reins, and start off with all the 'pomp and circumstance' of a Napoleon transit. But it is when they arrive at their country destination, that you see them, to behold them in their glory; see with what a graceful sweep they come the circle, up to the stage-inn door, where the admiring and long-expectant group, stand with gaping mouths and wondering eyes, to see one man drive with such masterly ease, four live horses at, all! And if you watch the driver close in such times, you will see a quiet gleam of delight upon his weather-beaten countenance, caused by the consciousness of being the cynosure, of all eyes, the possessor of such skill, and generally, of such a team, to say nothing of the hearts of many a luxuriant belle at all the taverns on his route, who wouldn't miss the crack of his whip, as he daily drives up, any more than they would the opportunity to display their pretty faces.

and diary on Sunday. — Oh 'Max' in 'Warthouse!' you are lucky dogs and more to be envied than the proudest monarch that wears a crown. Then again, a trip in one of these coaches, with eight other 'islands,' is delightfully interesting. All sorts of character will be here developed in the course of a day's ride. Here you will find the sturdy old farmer, who has been to visit his daughter, who has jumped out of the fourth story of a Lowell factory into matrimony—and his head is full of the wonders he has seen in 'Boston and Lowell.' He can't imagine how in earth they contrived to get the top of Bunker Hill's inclosure, way up there? Poor man—this was a post to him, but when I told him I saw one in France, nearly as big, and in one piece, which took eight hundred men to move it, I thought he would have a fit, certain—On one seat, you might behold a young damsel, one who perhaps had been to Lowell or Manchester, a year or two, and was now on her way to the home of her youth, decked out in all the grand array of city fashion, which she flatters herself, will astonish the rustic beau and belles of her native neighborhood; and even now, she goes all day in the cold, riding up among the mountains with one glove off, to show the pretty new rings that adorn her fingers, worth on an average four and sixpence apiece; and feeling a very pretty contentment for every thing 'country-fied.' Alas! poor deluded one, she will live to see the day, that she will wish she had never left the shade of her father, all 'country-fied' as it is. The frost had well nigh deplored the trees of their beautiful autumnal tint. Enough remained to show what nature could, notwithstanding the 'suppression' which has so afflicted her this fall, the consequences of which are being felt in every well, nay, in the country. One feature in this vast scenery, a prominent one, is, the great abundance of water, lakes, ponds and rivers, abounding on all sides. On the road to Watertown, whether I went to inspect the waters thereof, are the beautiful ponds of Lakes, called Sebago and Long Pond, the former twelve, the latter ten miles long, and so connected as to be navigable the whole length, a canal being cut from the Sebago to Portland, eighteen miles, making forty miles of inland water navigation, which is of great worth, as the roads are so hilly. There is to be in the spring, a line of steamboats running inland down the ponds, for the accommodation of the White Mountain travel, and for the Watertown Water Cure patients, which will keep them pretty busy. Along the side of the Sebago is the town of Baldwin, a town more famous for good industrious girls, than for good farms, as Lynn can testify, being indebted to it for many of its first rate binders. At the head of navigation is the town of Bridgton, quite a smart town. Here I saw our old townsmen, Edward Alley who, I was informed, was the man of the town, being 'selectman,' overseer, assessor, trader, &c., &c., almost a corporation in himself. He bore his blushing honore need, and seemed to be glad to see a Lynn man.—Further on between these and Watertown, is the town of Harrison, quite a business place. Here they have a wire manufactory, which is doing a great business; at least, a business long drawn out. As for Watertown itself, it will take a whole chapter to give the reader my kind of an idea of its beauties, which chapter, if nothing happens, shall be forthcoming next week. Yours, as ever,

Norris.

From the Providence Daily Standard.

Progress.

We are amongst those who believe in progress. It strikes us that politicians, as well as the rest of the world, have stood still long enough, and reflect quite long enough on the power for good of a "miserly inactivity." The time for action is come—the time for brushing away the dust and cobwebs of the past—for sweeping inside the crevices and the corners of superannuated philosophies—and for putting steam or electricity to the ear of Liberty.

We believe the same eternal truths which were believed by our fathers. We stand upon the same platform of human rights, which they stood upon. We defend the same principles which they defended. But the slow measures of their time are not suited to our own. There is not even now in the body politic, there is more room now in the machinery of government, there is more power or more in associated wealth; there is a greater inequality now in the condition of the people. There is needed, therefore, progression on the part of the masses, in order to give proper direction to political events.

The Charter of Charles 2d, did not bear heavily upon the people of Rhode Island, in the early part of its existence. Most of the inhabitants of the State were landholders, and most of them, consequently—we mean the

adult male portion—were voters. The action of the government was very generally participated in by the people. The charters did well enough, for its time. But the State grew in numbers; legislation grew in importance; the burdens which government imposed upon men's necks, grew in magnitude, and a change was demanded. A change was made.

But it did not meet the wants of the people. It did not unchain the masses. It did not make suffrage as universal as it was under the old charter, during the first twenty years of its reign. And another change is called for, and will be effected. The suffrage purchased money must be thrown aside. If need be, a poll tax must take its place—but the "registry tax," so styled, must be abolished.

We have spoken of the necessity of a change of measures to keep pace with the change in the condition and circumstances of the people. Let us now, only for a moment, look beyond the State, and notice what may be done for progress in the national councils.

Congress has charge of the public lands—

And the public lands belong to the people—

Not to interfere with any established notion of the right to the land, or the ownership of it, we may properly say that every man has the same right to the public lands—owns the same amount of them—as every other man.

These lands, in considerable portions, are every year put into the market, and sold to settlers and speculators, and their proceeds go to support the Federal government. The speculators always manage to get possession of the best portions, and then retail farms to the industrious, at an advance of from one hundred to one thousand per cent.

This is wrong. Every man, who examines the subject, must perceive that there is gross injustice in it, and that the injustice is to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—to the common, laboring man. In our estimation it is injustice, that he should be obliged to pay any price for unimproved land, which God gave to all the people, as much as he gave them air and water; but when, after toiling years for money enough to purchase a farm at the government price, he finds all the best of the land in the hands of speculators, and only to be purchased for an amount which cannot command, the injustice becomes so palpable that all must see and acknowledge it. We say such rank injustice—such extortion and persecution—should come speedily to an end. And how?

First, let the speculator be driven to retirement. Let him be prohibited from possessing himself of soil which he will not cultivate, and which he only obtains to retail at exorbitant prices to more worthy men.

And then, let the land be offered, without money and without price, in small parcels—say of 160 acres each—to actual settlers. The whole people are interested in having this waste soil cultivated; and so long as it shall be open to all, there will be no injustice in giving it to such as may offer to make it their home. The whole people—all besides the soulless speculators in human happiness—are interested in having our cities cleared of their surplus population—a measure which would increase and give stability to the wages of labor, and diminish the amount of crime and poverty—and all would agree to this course when it was properly presented to them, and its advantages dispassionately set forth.

In a few years we hope to see this proposition—already before the people—favorably acted upon. It will add another link to the chain of progress.

From the (London) People's Journal.

What is Doing for the People of Leeds?

By far the best part of what is done for the people in Leeds is being done by themselves. The help of patronage is good, but self-help is infinitely better. Men never appreciate what's done for them, so much as what they do for themselves. They never profit so much by the exertions of others, as they do by their own exertions.

And it is because the working people of Leeds are earnestly laboring for their own advancement in social condition, and in the dignity of thinking beings, that their efforts are to be cheered and held up as an example to the men of other districts.

The prominent and striking characteristics of the manufacturing population of England is their uniting industry, energy and activity. And at no previous period in our history has this been more apparent than now. There is so much resolute purpose, and honest determination to advance, displayed among all the industrial orders which throng our busy hives of industry. Yet, within, there is much misery, want and wretchedness to be complained of, which occurring as they do, in the midst of much wealth and the accumulated fruits of industry, is to be deplored as among the most grievous anomalies of our present social condition.

The contributions of the members of the Manchester Unity to the funds of their respective lodges amount on an average, to £100 per week. Here, then, we have a total of weekly contributions amounting to about £1,000, or a yearly revenue of 7,000£. The benefits which the members derive from their weekly contributions, are as follows:—ten shillings a week are allowed each member while disabled from work by sickness; medical attend-

ance is also provided by the lodge, each having its own doctor. On the death of a member, £10, of funeral money is allowed; together with £1 to the widow, if the deceased brother has been married.

Besides the Manchester Unity, there are also, in Leeds, various other numerously-supported lodges; the "Grand United Order of Odd-fellows," averaging 2,000 members; the Foresters, about 2,000; the Ancient Druids, 500; the Ancient Fraternity of Gardeners, 1,500. Then follows a list of minor "Orders," with most comical names, but most excellent objects, each boasting of numerous supporters—the Order of the Ark, of the Peaceful Dove, of the Golden Fleece, the Mariners, the Knights of Malta, the Loyal Ancient Shepherds and Shepherdesses!

Then come the Teetotal Mutual Benefit Societies, the members of which abjure all dealings with strong drink, and refuse to transact their business in houses where anything stronger than coffee is sold. The Recombines and the Templars of Nazareth are the most numerously supported of these lodges.

The objects of all of them are nearly the same—to support each other in sickness, and sustain each other in times of family calamity and distress. Some combine with their objects moral and intellectual improvement. Some lodges have recently begun to form libraries; and others have had courses of instructive lectures delivered before them. A brotherly feeling is cultivated; and of late years, frequent cheap trips by railway, during the summer months, to Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Newcastle, Scarborough, and other places, have been going in by thousands of the members.

It is supposed to be quite within the mark to state that not less than 15,000, are annually subscribed by the working classes of Leeds alone in Mutual Assurance against accidents, ill health, and the calamities which attend them. Doubtless, there are imperfections in many of the Societies, in question, though generally managed with much practical and business-like sagacity. Possibly there is waste in many respects; and possibly, also, the full advantage may not be taken of the complete organization which most of these societies display; but that the general result is most improving to the condition of the mass of the working classes, of which they are exclusively composed, cannot for one moment be called in question.

The co-operative principle has recently been extending itself in other directions. Numerous societies have recently sprung into existence among the working classes, with the view of enabling them, by means of regularly accumulated savings, to become small proprietors of land, and owners at least of the houses they inhabit. Some of these societies are in connexion with the "Christian Land Co-operative Society," and "The National Land and Building Association," but by far the greater number are independent societies, got up and carried on by active and energetic men in their several localities, who gradually attract around them the support of their self-helping fellow workmen. Each society has its rules drawn up in conformity with the Friends' Society's Act, and is managed generally without expense, in a quiet, earnest, and business-like manner.

Two instances of societies of this description, in active operation, may briefly cited. The first is—"The Leeds Union Operative Land and Building Society," which holds its weekly meeting in a school in Marshall Street Holbeck. Its objects are, first, to enable shareholders to purchase their own dwellings, or other freehold and leasehold property, by weekly payments; and, secondly, to provide a better investment for small weekly savings than is offered by the Savings' Bank. The shares in this society are £100, each for which a subscription of 2s. 6d. weekly is paid; and upon the purchase of a share one shilling additional is paid as interest or redemption money. A man who pays 2s. 6d. a week rents, may, by joining this society, have a sum of money advanced to him to effect the purchase of his house; and the weekly repayments he is required to make to the society amount to a mere trifle in addition to the rent which he formerly required to pay; with this advantage—that at the end of about twelve years the house is his own property, free from all encumbrance. Several sales of shares, with the above object, have already taken place. The society, which was only recently instituted, already numbers about 250 members, and upwards of 300 shares have been sold.

The second illustration of the advancement of the co-operative principle, is one of still greater importance. It is, perhaps, the highest practical embodiment of the principle that has yet been attempted in this country, and the friends of social amelioration cannot fail to watch its progress with deep anxiety and interest. It aims at co-operation of the work-

ing men in the production and distribution of wealth. And why should not men co-operate for this purpose? Why should not working men become the masters of capital and the masters of machinery, instead of remaining as now, their half-reunited and over-worked slaves? Why not reap the entire benefits of their own industry? This is the question we have often asked, and to which these energetic working men are now about to give a practical answer. The large sums which the workingmen have of late years expended in strikes, and which they have lodged in the savings' bank, and contributed to the funds of their Benevolent Societies, and Free Gifts, show how much might be done were they to club their capital together, and set steam-engines and machinery a-going—the profits of which might be employed for their own benefit, instead of that of individual capitalists. This plan has been tried at Lowell, in America, and succeeded. Why should it not be tried, and equally succeed, in England too?

The name of the new Co-operation body is the Redemption Society. Its objects, as announced in the published prospectuses and tracts, are two-fold. First, the purchase of land in the neighborhood of Leeds, on which to erect factories and workshops, in order to give employment to the people, for their own advantage, and the advantage of all classes, whether rich or poor; the end contemplated being, the reparation of labour with capital, and the consequent advancement of human happiness with the progress of the industrial arts. The second object is, the creation of small farms, in which the economical workingman may build a cottage for his own residence, within a reasonable distance of Leeds. The due education of the members, and their children is also prospectively provided for, by the erection of schools in which no exclusive creed shall be taught. A decent interment, at the expense of the society, is also to be provided for each member on his decease.

The rules of the Society have been carefully drawn up, revised, and certified by M. J. Todd, Frantz, the barrister appointed, by government for the purpose. The Society is now fully formed and in active operation. Meetings of the members are held weekly, and occasionally open meetings, have taken place, which have been attended by a large number of working men, who have manifested a warm interest in the success of the scheme. Although the society is in its infancy—being little more than two months old—it already boasts of upwards of 300 subscribing members and friends—and the number is steadily increasing.

Here, then, we have abundant evidence of prudent foresight, sound practical philanthropy, and honest energy of purpose, among the working men of Leeds. The same great principles and motives are doubtless also at work in other towns in the manufacturing districts; and in many remote quarters of which little is known, even by those who live in their immediate neighborhood.—Say what we will about the dead apathy of the olden times, there is a heroism of living men—ay, of poor workingmen, in this nineteenth century—which far surpasses all that past ages can boast. Ours is the age of practical purpose, of high philanthropic aims, of healthy co-operation for the good of all. With all our social sufferings—and they are manifold—the general misery is rapidly onwards. There is a genuine sympathy for the masses of the people, and an earnest desire for improving their condition, prevalent among all classes. But above and beyond all, there is the earnest and resolute determination on the part of those people themselves, to improve their moral and social condition by all fair and honest means.

Somewhat ought here to be judged respecting the self-educated efforts of the people of Leeds; but this may form the subject of a future article.

S. SMILES.

A minute—no, know that has been represented abroad that the Lowell Mills are owned by the agents and that they receive almost the entire profits—but this is not the case and the mills are still owned and managed by stockholders in the Lowell Mills, organized by female mechanics.—Ed. Voice.

A NEW IDEA.—Mrs. CHIN, the authoress, styles the negro slave recently arrested in New York, "the living gospel of Freedom, bound in black."

I DON'T GO HIGHER.—The late Judge Pease, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was a noted wag. A young lawyer was once making his first effort before him, and had thrown himself on the wings of his imagination, into the seventh heaven, and was preparing for a higher ascent, when the Judge struck his ruler on his desk, two or three times, and exclaimed to the astonished orator, "Hold on, hold on my dear sir!—don't go any higher, for you are already out of the jurisdiction of this Court."

A LARGE CITY IN THE WORLD.—There's a city in the interior of China, Son Telloh, which has a population of five millions within its walls, and ten millions within a radius of four leagues around.

Dobbs the portrait painter, on being asked what was virtue, replied: "anything that you would approve, at midnight, with a thunder storm raging over your head."

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR.

The RIGHTS OF MAN, himself, to a permanent home and to the choice of industrial pursuits, to be free from the curse of poverty, to be educated for his larger and better opportunities for elevation, and to receive every encouragement.

LOWELL, NOVEMBER 27, 1846.

The Industrial Reform Pledge.

We should like to suggest, for the consideration of our friends, the Negro Right to Land, of course, that will not do for any man for the President of Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to prevent all the railroads in the United States and all the cities of the United States, and to cause them to be built in Great Britain for the free and exclusive use of colored soldiers; for my own part, I am in favor of the Public Lands, to a limited extent, the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual hereafter in this State, to the exception of the Home States, from any one debt or mortgage, and to a limited number of slaves labor on public works or mortal institutions obstructed by us!

Issue III and the Hours of Labor.

Allusion has been made several times in the Voice, for the last few weeks, to an influence at work in New Hampshire, under the name of Democracy, against a reduction of the hours of labor in manufactures.

This influence has been denominated "Corporate Slavery Democracy," because it not only apologizes for factory oppression, but Southern slavery; and the source from which it emanates, appears to be Ex Governor Hill's Part.

Now we do not wish to be understood as implicating the whole Democratic party of New Hampshire in the remarks we have to make upon this subject, for we believe the sentiments of Gov. Hill upon the hours of labor are not the sentiments of the Democratic party—indeed we do not know of another nominal Democratic paper in the State, opposed to regulating the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments, by law.

The opposition of Mr. Hill to the ten hour measure seems to have been called out by a sensible and truly democratic article in the "Granite Freeman," touching that subject, and in reply to which, after giving a long and affecting history of his own trials and hardships, during his apprenticeship, and in subsequent days, (which if amounting to anything inside from a personal eulogy) proves his own reasoning unsound, closes the subject with the following sage-like reasoning:

"The subject of labor has lately been stirred up at several places—meetings of miles and hundreds have been called. At Nashua where there is not water sufficient to work in a full session, the laborers have been excused for the present from working the long evenings, with so much distressing fatigue, as to render them unable to move, and the employer can at any time command of all the labor that want the hands have been called up and dismissed. From this time until March, without lighting up at evening, it will be readily possible that the employers should labor in day-light ten or even eight hours."

But if ten hours continuous labor is as much as ordinary constitutions can endure, we want no stringent legislative action on this subject, especially in view of the extreme indifference of this State, we see no reason to bring it to a fit of any excitement on this subject. There cannot be a better apology for monopolies to garnish their exactions to their account to control and drive laborers to work the Whig ticket by threats of dismissal or reduction of wages at every important election, than any attempt by the Legislature to regulate the hours of labor by law.

The legislature can, however, confine the hours of labor in factories to ten hours a day, it can confine the hours of work in every man upon his ten hours; and if we can say that an employer shall have work done out of ten hours of the twenty-four, it may be said that he shall not have work done at all."

Let us think the habit of taking young children into factories, and keeping them there to the exclusion of the privileges of free schools, which the tax upon capital of our State every where supports, to be cruel and inhuman. But we should long hesitate before undertaking any legislative action as to this subject, for such abuse; white slavery of the North should be regulated and suppressed, but the colored race, the colored race, and the negroes, the negroes of many nations, towns and villages teach the children of some of their best church-going people that discipline, upon their neighbors' fields and orchards, at sunset, are no sin. Practical and professed abolitionists will do much better to stanch their philanthropy near home, to cherish the virtues which will best impress the rights of man, and which will best impress the minds of the colored race, in the South, than steering public sentiment, as they do, at these points, in all these matters.

The best legislation in all these matters is, we believe, to let the best legislation in all these matters be left to the colored race, and to let the colored race, in their own country, work out their own salvation.

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The best legislation in

COMMUNICATIONS.

Impromptu.—To the Voice of Industry,

Like the sunlight of morning,
That gilds the frail flower,
And bespangles with beauty—
The violetpink bower—
Like the meadowes of evening,
That leaves the blue sea,
And hushes to silence—
The sailor's rough glee—
Like the music of song,
As it floats o'er the plain,
And wakes life's beauties—
The crushed heart agitates—
Like the whispers of love,
As they fall on the heart,
And bid all discord—
And partings depart—
Have thy tones, gentle 'Voice,'
By the weary head—
At the chords that were mute
By thy touch have been stirred,
Then pleased for the wrings,
In thy young bidding day—
In the intruder's future
On turn not away!

In thy struggle and weakness,
Thy strength and thy power,
Be thou to the crushed
As the dew to the flower,
Learn pride and uprightness—
Before the world—
If the watchword be "courage,"
Thy cause shall not fail.

Mr. Editor:—What is oppression?—What is justice? and what can and must be done to obtain it? These are grave questions. They should be earnestly considered by the *independent* of this city, at the present time. For to say that a most odious despotism exists, and is exercised here, is to speak truth.

If manufacturing cannot be carried on profitably, without screwing down labor into the dust, or hasten it forward to its pitiable condition in Europe; which I believe the present system is destined to do, then let it perish! Yes, rather let the cotton of the planter rot on his field, and that the wool from the sheep should drop from his back, and moulder upon the fields thus ending at the outset a train of miseries and transferring them to another. This loss, it is true, in such a case, would affect all more or less, but none more than the insatiable capitalist, who luxuriates upon the fruits of human toil, in the fabrication of his wares.

I object to the factory system as organized here, for several reasons; the most prominent of which is, the servitude it produces, not of the body exclusively, but of the noble attributes of mind. How I ask, can the females who toil in the mills from the "earliest light of the morning" till half past seven at night, with their minds chained to the loom, to be expected to think, or to be less than irredeemably stupefied. But these precious hours of night are too valuable to devote to the pure and holy purpose of mental improvement, which hundreds of men and girls of this place would gladly avail themselves of if they could. The voice of human capital cries, "Slaves! you are mine! work, work, work!" And if, prompted by an honorable spirit of independence, the operative refuses to obey, he is expelled with a look of haughty scorn, which says, not in words, but in meaning, "go, slave, and be forgotten!"

The following is a fair specimen of this disposition, as it is displayed by the corporation dynasty. It reads as follows:

Yours respectfully,
GEO. H. CHANDLER, for Agent,

Nov. 18, 1840.

"With this piece of Audacity, I drop the subject."

inner feelings and susceptibilities of an individual, if they are not elevated by interest, or warped by prejudice. And the individual that is not willing to raise his voice in behalf of the laboring portion of the community when he realizes their condition and the unequal burden they bear in proportion to the aristocratic aristocracy who virtually compel them to labor from 12 to 14 hours in a day, must be deficient in moral courage, which is the main spring of all that is ennobling in the character of man. Workingmen; think not lightly of the presents; but reflect upon the result to future generations; compare the exertions that are used by the purse-proud capitalist with your own; look to the steady policy they pursue in legislating for themselves. You also will find them at the Legislative halls of Congress asking for laws still more for their benefit. Is your class there represented? No; O, shame on this worse than slavish indifference of too many of the laboring class.

J U S T I C E.

Clairemont, N. H., Nov. 1840.

Old Chelmsford in the Field.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to say a few words, through your humble sheet, concerning our little village. I wish to speak of those two political demagogues who were seen parading the streets just before election, condemning all but their own party, insulting and abusing their best friends. We would just say that we fear not their threats, for we are determined to go to the ballot box free and independent of party. Our course is onward, we shall turn neither to the right nor left. We have carried the Workingman's ticket complete in spite of all the combined power of foolish aristocracy. The ten hour system is fairly before the people of Old Chelmsford. Our cause is onward.

Yours for the downfall of Tyranny,

A V O T E R,

Nov. 15, 1840.

Friends of Humanity, at Medmen and Merrimac! it is to you that I address this short article, on a subject of the greatest importance to every working man; and that subject is the "Voice of Industry," the organ of the workingmen, published in Lowell—a paper that is devoted to the cause of suffering humanity—a paper that is pleading for the oppressed millions of our country—a paper that is doing all in its power to unloose the chains from the victim's already lacerated limbs. That, friends, shall not we, the workingmen of Merrimac—who we desire the cause of human progress—we who desire the elevation of the masses—give it one hearty support. Yes! Friends, I know by your benevolence and generosity in other good works, that you will do, everything that is possible for you to do, in the Labor Reform movement. Then let us (by paying one dollar per year,) help to sustain a paper that is devoted entirely to our welfare, as we are, men and women; and we shall not only be blessed, but the rising generation will remember us with gratitude, after we have passed away from this life.

I would hope, my friends, that all those who wish to subscribe for the Voice of Industry, of those who wish to pay for back recompences, can do so by calling on the writer of the above, at No. 9, on Turnpike, Merrimack, Mass. From a friend to the cause of Human Elevation.

J. GRANT,
Merrimac, Nov. 24, 1840.

The Mechanic's Mirror.—The last number of this valuable Magazine published at Albany, N. Y., and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the Mechanical interests, contains the following meritorious article, upon the hours of labor.

Hours of Industry.

We have always been the zealous advocates of honest industry. We have endeavored upon every suitable occasion to preach up the holy doctrine, "the worker is worthy of his hire." It is our firm conviction that no part of Scripture is more often and more absurdly violated than this, and, believing as we do that the violation of this is present fall under the fearful sentence, "extortioners God will judge." It is our duty, to warn all those who trespass against the majesty of Heaven's cause with all falsehood and boldness. And we are strongly and fervently invited to this task by the fact, that those who are sent to preach the gospel to the poor, are often most *absolutely ignorant* of their duties of culture in their performance.

With no class of our citizens have we so deeply sympathized, as with the operatives in our factories, that we have done no injury, but gain, from a knowledge of the long hours in which they are fed the wearystorm mill. But lest we should be thought to give a single one-sided idea on this subject, apart from sturdy facts, we publish the following Rules and Regulations of a Manufacturing Company at Boston.

[For want of room we omit the full list of Rules and Regulations, which are very similar to those of Lowell.]

These Factory Laws are copied from the New York *Harper and Megowan*. The effect that it system has this produces upon future generations is plain to every thinking and reflecting mind. And in the contemplation of the same it is calculated to arouse the

from the plain Laws regulating any institution we are to judge of its beauties or defects, its good or evil results. From the Rules and Regulations of the York Company, our readers will judge of the ministerial tyranny instituted in some of our Factory Corporations. The men who promulgated those Laws, are dangerous to the liberties of our commonwealth. Corporations have their boardings—houses—the keepers of them are their creatures, and they must watch over "the habits" and conduct of the boarders, and report if they are out after 10 o'clock, P. M. The Factory operatives must work by rule, eat by rule, and sleep by rule. What weary hours, from sun rise to sun set, then eat and go to sleep, then sleep, rise work, eat, work, sleep. Is there the owner of a Factory who has the heart of a man, that does not see and feel that such long working hours must be deeply physically injurious to those engaged in the system. We think that fewer hours labor per day, would produce as much to the manufacturers at the end of the year as the long hour system. Experienced facts have been produced before the British Parliament to prove this, and also in our State. The

Factories of Mr. B. Walcott, we venture to say, produce as much, if not more than those whose hours are eight per week longer, and we have heard that those gentlemen would willingly engage in the ten hour system, if the Reform be universally instituted. The result, we think, would be perfectly satisfactory to themselves, without regard to the conduct of others—and what a noble testimony of their philanthropy would the institution of such a reform be. "The operatives must attend regularly some place of worship." Indeed, is not this hypocrisy? To us it appears so, and with sorrow in our hearts, we make this statement. Those who are reckless of the physical condition of their neighbors, cannot have conscientious scruples regarding the value and benefit of their immortal souls. The operatives in our Factories are intelligent; exceedingly so. We have the testimony of a bookseller in Troy, that the operatives in Ida Mills are the largest class of readers that he has, according to their numbers. We have often wondered at their amount of knowledge; considering the hours which they have to devote to labor. This testimony is flattering to them; and the literary works of the girls at the Lowell Factories, speak volumes for them also, not because of their condition, but because they rise above it.

We well know, that there are many who have need to be closely watched, "ye servants who cannot be trusted;" and where there are a great number in the employ of one Company, a small amount of time lost by each, makes up a vast amount in the course of a year; but there is also a grand oversight—time is not always labor, and the question to be solved, is, "when the be as much Factory labor produced at the end of a year, or half year, by working 10 hours per day, as there can be produced by working 12, 13, or 14?" Where is the spirited and benevolent owner of a Factory who will test the question?

On the subject of strikes, we have but a word to say. They have always been injurious to the employer and employee—they are unwise and impudent. We wish to teach employers and employees, that their interests are inseparably the same, that a good understanding and a good feeling between the two, will tend to the happiness and prosperity of both; and when a difference may arise—as differences sometimes will—let there be no hasty feeling, but a reasonable and calm view of the subject taken, and we venture to say that more harmony will prevail. If this course was universally pursued, there would not exist that animosity, which now does in some of the Factory districts, especially in the east, between the working people and the employers; and this animosity arises from social position also naturally creates political opposition, although the interest of both parties strongly warrant them to live in unity. As regards "Factory regulations," it is easily to be seen that the law is all "one side." An employer may take a dislike to a person in his employ, just from a simple expression, and he will soon find an opportunity to constrain his laws, as having been broken, then discharge the workman, and where is the remedy? Or what is worse, the execution of the *Rules* may be so exequally extorted, that it would be impossible for the operative to longer under the torture, and then what is the remedy? Here it is:

"Lowell, Oct. 5, 1840.
DEAR SIR:—C—has left the Lowell Mills irregularly.

Yours, &c. for Supt.,

HORATIO W. BOYDNE."

The Lowell paper say that these notes are sent to all the mills in Lowell, Nashua and Manchester.

Breach of Promise.—The New Bedford Mercury reports a case which was decided on Tuesday last by a verdict of the supreme judicial court, in which Daniel Hinnes recovered \$20 damages in a suit against Eliza Ann Smith for a breach of promise to marry. The defendant is a young lady 19 years of age.

A preacher who had once been a printer, then concluded a sermon. Youth may be likened to a comma; manhood to a semi-colon; old age to a colon; to which death puts a period.

The way to prevent getting crossed in love is to love moderately till you have made sure of your object, and then let on all you know.

Moderate drinking is somewhere between a glass and a barrel.

My motto is, for this country—universal education founded upon morals drawn from the Bible.—Robert Lawrence to the Trustees of Amherst College.

And behold one came and said unto him, Good Master, what good shal I do that I may have eternal life? Jesus said unto him, if thou wouldst be perfect, go and sell what thou hast and give to the poor, and then shalt have treasure in heaven; and come and follow me. But when the young man heard saying he went away sorrowful; for he had great possessions. Then said Jesus unto him, his disciples, verily I say unto you, that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven. And again I say unto you, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. —Matthew, ch. xix.—*Chronotype.*

Tribute to Garrison.—The Anti-Slavery Ladies of Edinburgh have presented Mr. Garrison with a silver tea service, in honor of his unwearied exertions in the cause of Slave."

A wise man will speak well of his neighbor, love his wife, and pay for his newspaper.

Indian meal has obtained in Ireland the name of "Peel's Mustard."

Tailors Coming.—A London paper announces that seven thousand tailors out of employment in London had a meeting, and resolved to embark for Canada and the United States. A committee was appointed to collect subscription to pay the passage; \$900 entered their names for Canada and Nova Scotia, and \$900 for the United States. They will all be here in March or April next.

A factory has been established at Bradford, England, to be conducted on an improved system. The operatives are required to work only ten hours; and with the factory are connected an excellent school and other means of instruction, with improved wholesome accommodations for boarding, lodging, &c.

Tree.—"The laws govern the poor and the rich govern the laws."—Proc. Sessional.

Ex-President Adams has had a paralytic stroke in one of the streets of Boston. Not serious.

Thomas W. Dorr has been nominated in Cranston, to represent the western congressional district of Rhode Island.

The following items will convey a slight idea of the many advantages attending to purchasers at this establishment:

39s. Col. Alabam. 2s. for 1/2 lb. worth 62s. 50s. Dr. B. Alabam. Port. Sil. Wm. 4s. worth 75s. 2s. Case very excellent styles, 4s. worth 12s. 2s. Case very excellent pieces, 5s. worth 8s. Gales Flasks, (White and Red) 1s. worth 25s. Delaines, 2s. worth 22s. Cases Linen Canvases, best quality, 8s. worth 10s. Cases Linen Canvases, equal durability and equally strong.

On opening our new Establishment, we claimed the entire attention of the public, and are anxious to attract the undivided notice of the public.

New silk, silks, cloths, dresses, dress goods, homes, robes, 6s. 9s. 9s. the whole of which will be offered at unprecedent bargains.

The following items will convey a slight idea of the many advantages attending to purchasers at this establishment:

39s. Col. Alabam. 2s. for 1/2 lb. worth 62s. 50s. Dr. B. Alabam. Port. Sil. Wm. 4s. worth 75s. 2s. Case very excellent styles, 4s. worth 12s. 2s. Case very excellent pieces, 5s. worth 8s. Gales Flasks, (White and Red) 1s. worth 25s. Delaines, 2s. worth 22s. Cases Linen Canvases, best quality, 8s. worth 10s. Cases Linen Canvases, equal durability and equally strong.

On opening our new Establishment, we claimed the entire attention of the public, and are anxious to attract the undivided notice of the public.

We have already been compelled by the press of public business to enlarge our borders and embolden our steps, and are now enabled by the unfeigned approval of popular favor, all our energies are directed to the maintenance of the high character which

"THE GREAT CORNER STORE."

is attained by us, as completely as the Mart for the Millions.

One of the firms constantly attends the Boston Auctions, and our system of business is so perfectly organized as to enable us to submit to our fair patrons *All the articles of the market, and the advances of "The Trade."*

The Great Corner Store, corner of Cornhill and Kirk Streets;

PEABODY, HARRIS & DUDLEY, Proprietors.

Lowell.

REMOVAL.

DR. S. F. GLADWIN would inform his partners, and all other persons who may be in the service of a Doctor, that he has removed his residence to 366 Merrimac street; one door west of the Cornhill corner, and will be here to wait upon you all hours of the day and evening.

The learned Dr. Gladwin's residence in Lowell, and the large majority of his patients, render it necessary for him to leave the city daily, and return to his practice in Boston.

He will therefore, merely remark that he is prepared to perform his services upon the Tools in the office, and has a private chamber in Boston, which he will be obliged to let to that of Dr. Gladding, who will single to it, or any required number, either on permanent or temporary basis.

S. F. GLADWIN, M. S. Silver.

THE HOWELL INDUSTRIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION hold irregular meetings every MONDAY evening at No. 26, Central st., where all persons who are interested in the cause are welcome to attend.

For further information, apply to Mr. George L. Hinnes, 5 Boylston Hall, Boston.

GEORGE L. HINNES, Secy.

THE WOOLWICH MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 1, meets at No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for business, and Monday evening for discussion, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. M. R. RAILBACK, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 2, holds its meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings on Park and High streets.

RICHARD A. PLEMING, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 3, holds its meetings on Monday evenings at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH CAREY, Secy.

THE WOOLWICH PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 4, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 5, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 6, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 7, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 8, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 9, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 10, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 11, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 12, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 13, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 14, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 15, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 16, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 17, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 18, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 19, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 20, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 21, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 22, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

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The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 23, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 24, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

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W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 48, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. T. FRASER, Secy.

The Woolwich Protective Union, Division No. 49, meets at 7 o'clock, P. M.

from the Land Agents.
Wholesale Slavery
—Sacrifice of the
People's Lands
—Lacklanders—War, for
Slavery.

Bad has been the conduct of the government in regard to the war upon Mexico for the extension of Land Monopoly and Slavery (or in no other light can it now be looked upon) bad was the policy of tinkering the Tariff, and disarranging business upon which thousands of operatives, male and female, were actually dependent for a scanty subsistence, without at the same time or previously providing for them the means of independent labor, a refuge and a home upon the soil; stupid and short-sighted, if not wicked, as have been the measures of the administration, and justly rebuked as they have been by the people at the recent elections, the men in power at Washington appear resolutely bent on their own political destruction, and are now about to attempt to consummate an act less excusable even than the Mexican war, and likely to prove if consummated, scarcely less destructive in its operations. In allude, of course, to the contemplated sales, to the speculators between this and the end of April next, of nearly Twelve Millions of Acres of the People's Lands, and some of which sales are actually to commence on Monday next! Here is the Puff of this pretty little speculation of Mr. Polk's, by the Union (the government organ) of the 7th instant:

SALE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS—INTERESTING.

We call the publication to the last fore with publication of the various small sales hereinafter advertized to take place at several trials commencing in November and December, 1845, and terminating in March and April, 1847, but confined chiefly to the months of November and December, 1846. It will be perceived that the quantity advertised for sale is nearly Twelve Millions of Acres, which at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, would bring into the treasury nearly fifteen millions of dollars. The quantity of 578,000 acres is most valuable mineral land to be sold at no less than \$1.50 per acre. It is believed, however, that the two millions of acres reserved for sale, no opportunity will again occur of obtaining such large bodies of fresh and fertile lands, at the low sales and we invite public attention to the subject.

These sales are advertised, by long lists of Townships, at an immense cost, in the party newspapers of the various districts, thus trifling or silencing many of those papers respecting the inquiry to be perpetrated; and at the end of each notice actual settlers are informed that they must pay for their tracts before the day of sale, otherwise their claims will be forfeited; and the sales will continue two weeks, unless the lands are sooner disposed of, and that no private entries will be admitted within that time.

These advertisements are signed by JAMES K. POLK, and to estimate the juncture of the transaction, it is necessary to consider two or three facts. In the first place, the sales for three years past have been but about two millions of acres a year, which have amply supplied the demand both to speculators and actual settlers; far too ample to the speculators; yet here is Mr. Polk offering, at one fell swoop, to the speculators, an amount equal to nearly six years sales even under the present swindling thiefish system! Now let us turn to Mr. Polk's message to Congress, and see what he himself says of the damnable system which he is thus doing his best to uphold. I pass over his statement of over two hundred millions of acres already in the market, and his most absurd and heartless graduation propositions to sell the inferior or lands from which the speculators have had their pick, to settlers (as if the lands could be sold for use like remnants of caduc in a dry good store!) and come to his statement as follows:

"It has been found of experience, that in consequence of combinations of purchasers and sellers, a very small quantity of the public lands, when sold at public auction, commands a higher price than the minimum rate established by law. The settlers on the public land are, however, but rarely able to secure their homes and improvements at the public sales at that rates, because these combinations, by means of the capital they command, and their superiority to purchase, render it impossible for the settlers to compete with the speculators."

By putting down all competition, these combinations of Capitalist and Speculators, are usually enabled to purchase the public lands, including the improvements of the settlers, at the minimum price of the Government, and either turn them out of their homes, or extort from them, according to their ability to pay, double or quadruple the amount paid for them by the Government?

And again after eulogizing the enterprise and perseverance of the hardy pioneers of the West, to whose efforts "we are in a great degree indebted for the rapid extension and aggrandizement of the country," he thus concludes:

"Experience has proved that no portion of our population are more patriotic than the hardy and brave men of the frontier, or more ready to obey the call of their country, to defend their rights and honor, whenever they are assailed by the speculator. They have been protected from the grasping speculators, and secured, at the minimum price of the public lands, in the humble homes which they have improved by their labor. (With this in view, all vexations or unnecessary restrictions must be removed, so far as may be consistent with the public welfare.) It is the true policy of the Government to afford facilities to its citizens to acquire the owners of small portions of our vast public domain at low and moderate rates."

Is this Mr. Polk, your Protagonist to "the hardy pioneers" to "call them to the aid of the country, as much as such us we can by a certain day, collect specie enough to meet the demands of the Government, or unless they will mortgage their farms to extortors for Double or Quadruple the amount demanded of them, their "humble homes" will all the improvement they have made, must be forfeited?"

Can anything like this be exceeded? Is the war for the extension of Land Monopoly and Slavery, both wages and chattel, to be carried on at this cost? Are men sitting at their ease with fat salaries to send off poor landholders to be maligned and slain for eight dollars a month, while their lands, and the lands and homes of their wives and children, are sold to the "grasping speculators" in their absence? Look here, Mr. Polk! While I write, the following written statement on reliable authority has been put into my hands:

THE STATE OF THE DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS IN NEW ORLEANS.

An eye witness who arrived here this week, says that the hospitals are already full, and that large numbers are lying along the levee without medical aid, without shelter, in tents then decent, sick, starving, and some of them almost ravaging mantanes from the edge of the water and climate of the Rio Grande."

COURTESY OF A Bashful CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. John Brown, the well known author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, was a man of singular bashfulness. In token of the truth of this statement, I need only state that his courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a half passed away, and the Rev. gentleman had got no farther forward than he had been in the first six days. This state of things became intolerable; a step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed. "Janet," said he, as they sat in solemn silence, "we've been acquainting for six years an' mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet; d'ye think I might take me, my bonnie girl?" "Just as you like, John, only be becoming and proper w'it' you?" Sure Janet, we'll ask a blessing."

The blessing was asked—the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine perfectly overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed: "Oh, woman! But it is you we'll return thanks!"

Will the speculators dare to buy these lands? And if they do, will the standing army be incited to protect their purchases from the Anti-Renters who will spring up upon them? These questions are worthy of consideration when it is not late. Some of them may be bought; but it is no doubt intended they should be by slave holders; but is not this a pretty way for a democratic administration to "extend the area of freedom?" Well may the Union call public (speculators) attention to the fact that no such opportunity will be likely again to occur of obtaining "such large bodies of fresh and fertile lands, at the land sales;" for if the public attention were not already aroused to the stupendous iniquity of this government and plotting, most assuredly this "manager's last kick" would wake it up. See here, what is said by a writer in the Charleston Courier, as quoted by the Court and Enquirer of this city on Tuesday last:

"Every battle fought in Mexico, and every dollar spent there, but pictures the acquisition of territory which must wash the field of Southern enterprises and power in the future. The final result will be to extend and extend so as to give the captives under the operations of the government all time to come. If the South be true to themselves, the day of our depression and suffering is gone, and gone forever." This was even to a strong dose for the Courier; at least the valiant Colonel thought the writer very inadvisable in thus speaking so plumply and plainly. And well might For when we are thus blindly informed, that our dollars and our hardless men are to be taken to Mexico to acquire territory for南方 an empire, and that we are to be ruled by slave drivers, in all time to come, it would seem that impudence and villainy could go no further. Shall our lands be sold for dollars to go to Mexico for such a purpose? Willing slaves man heretofore enlisted in such a war?

Let the speculators beware how they purchase their titles will not be acknowledged. Let actual settlers retain the lands will be declared free as the Union intimated. The landless people will no longer be deprived of their birthright. Beware! Usurers Beware!!!

The following extract from the Union I find in the Express of Tuesday, which shows, if the government organ is authority, that after selling all they can of the People's Land to the speculators, the deficiency is to be supplied by indirect tax through the Custom House by which the poor will be made to pay as much as the rich, instead of a direct tax on property? Even the poorest tenant, whose land is to be sold to the speculators, if he consents to be taken from the free list, is to pay just as much towards the expenses of this war as John Jacob Astor with his 1000 houses, James K. Polk with his salary of \$25,000 a year, is to this Democracy?

The only change which the present times suggest to our consideration, arises from the condition of our country. We are in the midst of war. We must terminate that war at an early day, and on honorable terms as possible. We shall want additional means

ful that perhaps—more than the imports under the net of 150,000, along with the large proceeds which we expect to receive from the sales of public lands. Shall we not then increase the custom, by taking some of the articles from the free list, and placing them among the dutiable articles; these additional taxes to cover with the war?

A CLOUSE ON A NEW PLAN.—Galignani mentions that a watch maker of Paris has constructed a clock of a curious and most ingenious nature. It is made with eleven dials, the principal dial shows the hour alone; a transparent one, immediately below the former, shows the progression of the sun; two others also transparent, and through which the mechanism of this immense machine can be seen, mark the one, the days of the month, the other the seconds. Eight square enameled dials are arranged round the two sides of the pendulum, and show the hour in each of the following cities: London, Paris, Alexandria, St. Helena, Otaheite, Canton, New York, and St. Petersburg. Each of these dials is marked with 24 hours, instead of 12, so as to show the hours of the day and those of the night. Lastly, the pendulum carries a metrical scale indicating the degree of expansion and contraction of metal. The clock costs 14,000 francs, or about £600.

COURTESY OF A Bashful CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. John Brown, the well known author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, was a man of singular bashfulness. In token of the truth of this statement, I need only state that his courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a half passed away, and the Rev. gentleman had got no farther forward than he had been in the first six days. This state of things became intolerable; a step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed. "Janet," said he, as they sat in solemn silence, "we've been acquainting for six years an' mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet; d'ye think I might take me, my bonnie girl?" "Just as you like, John, only be becoming and proper w'it' you?" Sure Janet, we'll ask a blessing."

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Six months made the pious couple, man and wife, add his descendant, who humorously told the tale; and a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together.

Humanity will direct us to be particularly cautious of treating with the least appearance of neglect those who have lately met with misfortunes and are sunk in life. Such persons are apt to think themselves slighted, when no such thing is intended. Their minds being already sore, feel the least very severely. And who would be so cruel as to add affliction to the afflicted?

DISTRESS AMONG THE RURAL POPULATION.

—Reports received by several of the Parisian Journals bring intelligence of the most distressing situation to which the rural population in several departments of France is reduced by the high price of food. In Auvergne, Barri, the Orleanais, Ly, Brie, and other parts of the country, the sufferings of the poorer classes are represented to be extreme.

In the Upper Loire it is said that the measure of grain which used to be sold for 2s. British has now risen to 4s. 6d. The potates are totally destroyed by the blight, and the distress of the people is in no respect less severe than that which is reported to prevail in Ireland. —(Young America.)

This was even to a strong dose for the Courier; at least the valiant Colonel thought the writer very inadvisable in thus speaking so plumply and plainly. And well might For when we are thus blindly informed, that our dollars and our hardless men are to be taken to Mexico to acquire territory for南方 an empire, and that we are to be ruled by slave drivers, in all time to come, it would seem that impudence and villainy could go no further. Shall our lands be sold for dollars to go to Mexico for such a purpose? Willing slaves man heretofore enlisted in such a war?

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
VOICE OF INDUSTRY,
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,
ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR
REFORM LEAGUE,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT NO. 76, CENTRAL
STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Devoted to the abolition of Mental, Moral, and Physical
Servitude, in all their aggravated forms and the interests
of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The Voice will endeavor to keep the Lowell, Fitchburg,
and Lawrence Labor Reform Association, and its
contributors from the Operatives of this city and other
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or friend of those who "toil and spin" and produce all the
wealth and material comforts of becoming rich.

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DR. MOWE,
SURGEON
DENTIST

No. 32 Central, corner of Hard street;

DR. MOWE,
DENTIST

WISHES to inform his friends and patrons,

that he is located in Boston, and is engaged in the practice of medicine, and admires his wife.

He has just returned from New York and Connecticut, where he has been visiting the best Doctors in the country, for the purpose of securing to him self all the improvements in the art and science of medicine, so as to be better qualified to practice in his field.

Those who desire to get in touch with him, will do well to call on him, as he is a man of great tact and knowledge, and is well known throughout the country.

He recently will call to him, for his work will be prepared to exhibit as well as any in his vicinity.

He will be open daily, and will be given time to treat his patients.

He has prepared a room, which never fails to attract the most distinguished visitors, and is well known throughout the country.

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