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W. F. YOUNG, EDITOR.

TERMS.—

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POETRY.

For the Voice of Industry.

THE POETRY OF LIFE.

The poetry of life! how it comes to the soul,
In the whispering breeze; in the dove's plaintive moan,
In the voice of streams that rush to the sea,
And point, as they journey on, to man's high destiny.
In each lovely flower that bloometh at my feet;
In the bright peacock-like feathers that sleep on the deep;
In the crystal dew-drop in the mighty sea,
Whose proud waves first taught me the song of the free.

I was above in earth's star-spangled dome;
Which I love to believe in the spirit's bled home;
It comes in the cloud and it comes in the storm,
And in the golden sun-beam, so cheerful and warm.

And O, where are bright beings of angel mould,
Where this fairy-like spirit's grace abounds?
I call them kindred, for they cherish like me,
The bright scene I have loved by my infancy.

I felt when a child its physical power;
And its bright golden letters grow stronger each hour;
Tis this magical power that binds me to earth,
And makes it look bright, as the land of my birth.

I may not deduce it, no, language is lame,
But I know that its power is ever the same;
I pervade all nature, its home is the heart,
And from mine it shall never, no, never depart.

And how cheering is this bright thought to me,
That the earth's toiling millions at all times are free;
In each sturdy-star, and bright robes of flower,
A kind spirit to cheer each weary-toned hour.

What though, we toil weary from day to day,
(Till worn out with labor, we wish its hours away,
And fall fainting by the way-side,) still may we find,
In the poetry of nature, food for the mind.

E. W.
For the Voice of Industry.

A RIDDLE.

William with partner long had wood,
Lauretta for his bride;
But long in vain the suitor sued,
His suit was still denied.

But who's proof against Cupid's power!
She says no longer may.

With joy he seeks the bridal flower
To grace their wedding day;

The beautiful rose, they both decide,

The favored flower shall be,

O'er that bright moment to preside,

Which links their destiny.

Oh, Destiny! how couldst thou prove

So fate to this young pair!

The rose—full emblem of their love—

Was treated as "too fair,

For scarce the lover and the loved;

By Hyacinth's hand were laid,

That drest rose hath fatal proved

To hedge up and to hide.

Yet still no venom they enclose—

Those petal folds so fair;

Nor blomed there e'er a gender rose

Than that which slumbered there.

And e'er he held some flower he'd worn

Upon his breast ere now;

And flowers by the same rose-bush borne,

Had kissed Lauretta's brow.

Then wise ones, come! if ye can solve

This mystery, pray explain,

Why it should atheist BRIDAL prove

So fatal to the twain.

THE GOURD AND THE PALM TREE.—A gourd wound itself around, a lofty palm, and in a few weeks climbed to its very top. "How old must thou be?" asked the new comer.—"About a hundred years," was the answer.—"A hundred years! and no taller. Only look, I have grown as tall as you in fewer days than you can count years." I know that well, replied the palm. "Every summer of my life a gourd climbed up around me a yard at a time, and as often lived as short as tall in

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEDDING BONNET.
AVISION.

BY ANDREW WINTER.

I was the other day in the company of half a dozen young ladies—gentle cousins—all of them as merry as little larks, busily as lamp-lights, and as important as the preparation for that great event in female life—a wedding—could make them. The bride's bonnet had just come home, and I had the satisfaction of seeing a dozen lily-white hands all in one tumultuous group, arranging and shaping it to the fies of the fair maid herself. It was pronounced on all hands quite the thing—a love of a bonnet, in fact; and after having deposited it in the center of the table, and hunted under the sofa and all quarters of the room to make sure the cat was not there, they left me with an especial charge not to touch it for the world. I promised accordingly, as I sat dozing before the fire, and they left me alone to pursue their welcome task. Presently a knock, knock came to the door; it speedily opened, and a strange gentleman in respectable black entered with a magic lantern under his arm. Somehow or other I was not a bit astonished at his entrance, but took it quite as a matter of course. "So you have a bride's bonnet here!" said he, looking at me with his keen grey eyes; "all smiles and happiness, I suppose?"

"Yes," said I, as though he had been the oldest friend in the world, "little Anne—"

"Ah! said he stopping me, "people must marry I suppose; but I have a word to say to you about this gingerbread." [And stepping up to the bonnet, he turned up his cuffs, like an expert chemical lecturer, took it into his hands, blew upon it, and as quickly as a child's cardhouse rattles to the ground, the bonnet lay in pieces before him. Satin, blushing rose, feather, frame work, and the very crimson with which it was sewn, lay grouped under his hands. He then deliberately wiped the illuminated edge of his magic lantern.—

"Let us begin," said he, "from the beginning;" taking in his grizzly fingers the blushing rose, and stripping its stem until the iron wire of which it was composed was laid bare. Before even this thread of metal could be produced, men must dive into the bowels of the earth, to procure the ore and the fuel with which to smelt it. "I will show you the true history of the making of this bonnet," he said.

As he turned the focus of the lantern upon the wall, I saw a picture of a deep pit into which men continually kept entering from, like so many emmits, black and fifty to the last degree; and further in the mine, toiling up steep ascents, worn on their hands and knees, with chains round their bodies, dragged up the heavy corves of coal."

"But this," said I, "surely is not fit employment for women?"

"Yes," said he with a shrug, as if mimicking a general expression, "what's to be done? Somebody must do it."

With that he charged the slides, and I saw a child, not more than five years old, sitting in a narrow little passage in the remotest darkness of the mine. I saw him pull something he held in his hand, a little door open and the woman harnessed to the corve passed onward; the door shut too, and the child was again in the darkness, huddled up in the corner to protect himself from the cold and damp. Noticing my surprise, my strange visitor shrugged his shoulders again in his expressive manner. "Well, there's a pleasant business, certainly," said he, "but the thing must be done you know! But stop, we have only got as far as the coal in our feature."

With that he again charged the slides, and the next picture he showed me a rousing furnace, out of which leaped and sparkled into the moulds the molten metal; like a gnome escaping into the earth from which it had been abducted. Workmen stood by, lit up in the glare, the sweat running from them in

great streams. "I am sorry to say the workers in this place are not well off," said he, "but I related, however, as I doffed a starting example, the hardships and misery the working classes submit to in the course of their daily avocation. As an instance in the case of the slaves in Brazil, the slaves labored under fear of the cowhide or the overseer. The hoes who make the honey," said he with his cold smile, "how

great drops; with the courage of heroes they seemed to defy the blistering heat.

"How?" said I, "can these poor fellows stand such a life?"

"They don't," said he, with his sly sneer, "it soon uses them up; but there are plenty more in the labour market." What so cheap flesh and blood? but we have forged the tough iron and spun the fine wire. Now for the artist's touch."

As he spoke, a fresh slide rattled through the lantern; and in a mean room, I saw a poor girl, winding delicate guaze round the iron wire, and with wan fingers, mocking nature in one of her most beautiful moods. As she added petal after petal of the rose she was making, she stole hour after hour from the night. "You see," said he, "she tucks the flower from the color from her own poor cheek. Alas that the human rose should decay that this artificial thing might flourish!" He said this sadly, but immediately added in his usual tone, "but there—what's to be done? The pay is slow starvation I admit; but these women crowd the labor market so, that they are glad enough to slave even at this work—if not, a ready fate awaits them."

"But we have only got as far as the flower in our lecture," he said, and held out the blushing rose he had taken from the bonnet; he then put it aside with the triumphant air of one who had just made a successful demonstration.

"Here," said he, holding up a piece of the glazed calico lining, "I will show you something interesting about this," and immediately threw it upon the wall, a picture which differed from all that had gone before it. Tall palms, and all the luxuriant vegetation of the East shot up. Then a village was seen upon the banks of the Ganges. In the open air workmen sat at their looms weaving cloth, and singing as they wove.

"Have you noted the scene enough?" said he. I nodded, the picture dissolved, and instead of the former scene of beauty and industry, I saw a village in ruins, through which the wild dog arose roamed, and the jungle grew up to its very foot.

"You see," said he, anticipating my eager query as to the cause of this change, "when the power-loom first began to revolve, and the tall chimneys of Manchester to rise, the poor rude looms on the banks of the Ganges, and their frugal, industrious workers, perished at a blow—but you know competition is the order of the day—the weak in these times must go to the wall."

Perceiving that I did not exactly understand the Christian spirit of this doctrine, he added, with a more earnest tone:—"Perhaps the time will come when the transition, from a slow to a more speedy method of production, through the agency of machinery, will be made with some mitigation of all this sudden and unlooked-for misery—but while I am moralising my lamp is burning, and I have a score of slides to show you."

With that the lantern threw upon the wall another picture. It was an African desert, and an Arab on horseback was hunting down the swift ostrich, who with outspread wings sailed along the burning sand. At length, worn out by the greater power of endurance of his pursuer, he was taken and slain, and his captor rewarded himself for his trouble by plucking from the yet bleeding bird his waving plumage. In the distance, a caravan comes winding along, towards some distant mart, to which the Arab hitched himself—the wells fail across the waste; but the negroes are born home though human life is lost.

"You would not think, to see with what negligent elegance this feather falls," said the stranger, holding up its white sweep, "that man had given even life in the struggle to bring it to this perfection. But there, what's to be done?—we always thought more of matter than of man. We have not quite finished yet," said he, taking up the framework of the bonnet, "we must go to the New World

for our next picture." He spoke, he adjusted a new slide, and showed a Brazilian plantation, in which the slaves labored under fear of the cowhide or the overseer. The hoes who make the honey," said he with his cold smile, "how

great man is to them! I suppose you think we have no such slaves. I have two or three choice slides here," said he, holding up the transparent glasses—a figure or so of an exhausted milliner, and a Spitalfields weaver in his little garret, weaving inch by inch of glossy satin whilst his own poor family have only cloth to cover them; but I have shown you enough of the misery that has gone toward making this little trifle. The pretty little miss, when she puts it on, and carries it so lightly on her head, will little think how it has been delved, and forged, and woven, and built up into such becoming fashion—but it's worth a thought about."

"With that he blew lightly upon the scattered materials, and they rushed together again as speedily as they had before fallen to pieces.

"And now," said he, in the rising tone of one coming to his peroration, "I can not altogether such a bad sort of a spirit as you might have taken her to be. So I will give you a sentiment of much importance to the working bees in the busy human hive, and that is—

A HAPPY PRODUCTION AND A BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH!"

And clapping his magic lantern under his arm, he wished me a good evening and disappeared.

"Why, Tom?" said a sweet voice close to my ear, at the same time a soft little fist thumped me on the back; "why, Tom?" said Anne, "you have been talking such strange things in your sleep this last half hour. I told you how 'would be, eating so many nuts,' And truly I had gone fast asleep with my feet on the fender, and saw this vision.

And now, gentle reader, do not be angry with me if, imitating the tactics of newspaper puffs, which begin with some aburing title and gradually lead on to the "Martyr of Moses," or the inevitable "Macassar," I have struck in your heart upon a universal sympathy, and thus beguiled you into the less interesting channels of social economy. But for once the puff, like the form of the tankard, is all on the top; and it will be seen, perhaps, that there is more substance in the matter below than the title warrants. Considering how important a portion of the community are the productive classes, it is no slight matter that we endeavor to rid their daily occupation as much as possible of the needless repulsive and danger that in too many cases at present attaches to them. As for the proposition of "a better distribution of wealth," it has occupied the attention of all the most enlightened economists, but they have looked upon it as a thing rather to be desired than capable of accomplishment. In the various joint stock associations, however, and mutual benefit societies, which have spread lately so widely among the middle and working classes, by which profits are diffused through the masses instead of centering in large capitalists, one of the methods in which the problem to be worked is perhaps lie upon. The subject, however, is so wide a one, that most probably I shall return to it again.—People's Journal.

A RARE BIRD.—A few days since a game keeper at Littlecote, near Hungerford, England, shot a large golden eagle, a bird almost unknown in the southern counties. The eagle had glutted itself on a dead deer, and was unable to fly away on the approach of the keeper, who fired six times before he killed it.—(Berkshire Chronicle.)

On Monday the 8th, a part of the crew of the brig Ann of Shields, addressed a meeting in this town, on the benefit of Total Abstinence to Working-Men. The arguments adduced by these hardy sons of the deep went to show that teetotal sailors were superior in health—contrary to the reports that they were more subject to sorcery than those who took grog. The appearance of these men was clean, healthy and robust. We hope that our Merchant and Naval Service will before long boast of more teetotal sailors.—(London Temperance Chronicle.)

During the thunder shower Thursday afternoon, a house in Newburyport owned by Mrs. Emery and occupied by Hon. John Goldfarb, was struck by lightning and considerably injured. No person was hurt.

Never let your teeth look like a flock of sheep before they go down to the washing.

AGRARIANISM.

Some enemies of religion have contended that the priests, as a general thing, take the part of the rich against the poor, are opposed to equal rights, in favor of legislating for particular classes and interests, for the benefit of capital, generally found on the side of the aristocracy, of wealth and power. But the following extract from the well known moral philosopher, Paley, contains about as radical democracy even, as was taught by Him who was guilty of the crime of poverty—who the aristocracy did then openly and do now secretly despise—the doctrine which is the very foundation of democracy—the doctrine which our opponents so bitterly hate—which they so much effort to cover up and have forgotten, and which they always shut their ears against when quoted and urged to be exercised by the rich toward the poor.—"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them, likewise."

"If, in a flock of a hundred pigeons in a cornfield you should see ninety and nine of them gathering all they get into a heap, reserving nothing for themselves but the chaff and refuse; keeping this heap for one, and that the meanest pigeon of the whole flock; sitting round and looking on all winter, whilst this one was devoring, throwing about, and wasting it; and a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest, touched a grain of the hoard all the rest flying instantly upon it, and tearing it to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practiced and established among men. Among men you see the ninety and nine toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one, (and this one too oftentimes the feakest and worst of the whole,) getting nothing for themselves all the while, but a little of the coarsest of the provisions which their only industry produces, looking quietly on while they see the fruits of their labor spent or spoiled; and if one of the number take a particle of the hoard, the others joining against him and hanging him for the theft."

The many labor for the few. The many produce the riches, but not for themselves.—The few, taking nearly all the avails of labor, that many receive so scanty a compensation; that any one of them finds it so difficult to become rich as it is for the rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven. This most unfair system creates on the one hand, the superabundance of the rich, and, on the other, the wants of the poor." (Northampton Democrat.)

Wealth can be lawfully and innocently gotten only by labor.

In the choice of sides, virtue and wisdom are to be preferred to party.

Education is not the mere acquisition of knowledge, but includes moral and religious training.

The religion of Christ is not excitement alone, but ardent love, arising from prayer and watchfulness.

Could these maxims be the governing principles of all, not only professing Christians, but all the good and moral in community; what a bright day would soon dawn upon the world!

WASH YOUR TEETH.—Solomon has eulogized clean teeth in the following beautiful strain:

"Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep that are even shorn, which came up from the washing."

Never let your teeth look like a flock of sheep before they go down to the washing.

A CUPFUL OF SEDITION.—We have been shown a small cup, says the *Savannah Republican*, said to have been purchased in this city, on which were the words, "Purish Slavey! Prosper Freedrom!" We could scarcely suppose that it could have been intentionally brought to this market by any one, though it was found in the hands of a negro. It might be well for our citizens to be on the lookout; as the enemies of our institutions are growing both bold and numerous!

COTTON FACTORY IN VIRGINIA.—The Southerners are getting into the cotton manufacturing business slowly. Forty thousand dollars were recently subscribed at Alexandria, for the purpose of establishing a cotton mill there.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR.

The Right of Man to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the choice of industrial pursuits, to best for himself the hours of toil, to an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

We whose names are annexed, desirous of restoring to man his Natural Right to Labor, do solemnly declare that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency, or Congress who will not pledge himself to vindicate all the influences of his station, in electing to us all the influence of his station, in electing to prevent all further traffic in the right of man to the States and of the Union, and to cause them to be laid off and lost for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Government who will not pledge himself to the freedom of the slaves, to a limitation of the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual from the State, to the exemption of the Home-stead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation of ten or hours of daily labor on public works or in establishments chartered by law.

REPEAL OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

As the Publication Office of this paper has been removed to No. 76 Central street—its former place of publication. Persons wishing to transact business with the paper or editor, are invited to call.

A. G. S. AND NATIONAL REFORM.

Our correspondent from Hopetown evidently inclines to that school of philosophers who impute the evils of society to the inherent depravity, selfishness and ignorance of man, and who would banish sin, oppression, intemperance, war, poverty and misery from the world by appeals to the better feelings of mankind—by imploring them to be honest, virtuous and intelligent without advocating any material change in their external circumstances; or at least, that improving the external condition of the mass of the people, is of secondary importance and cannot be accomplished until their hearts are made right, and they become intelligent and virtuous.

Now we do not doubt that our friend A. G. S. is devotedly attached to the interests of the working people, indeed we know this to be the case, and for this reason we the more regret that he has fallen into so great a philosophical error, for the present crisis of reform cannot well spare so true a heart. To a person surrounded with the comforts of life whose mind is free from the harassing anxiety of how decent food and raiment shall be procured for himself and family, how the next quarter's rent shall be paid, and the next load of wood procured—the philosophy of our correspondent is well suited. Those who have the means of improvement, intellectually, morally or physically, are bound by every consideration of duty to themselves and society to use them so as to produce the greatest amount of good, and if blinded by a false idea of personal or public aggrandizement, they should neglect so to do, they should be dealt with according to the theory of our friend A. G. S. But to the man who is doomed to toil thirteen hours a day to procure enough to supply himself and family with a scanty subsistence, whose mind is continually haunted with the ghost of unavoidable and pinching want, and whose body is constantly tortured and racked by physical drudgery—such advice can be of little avail.

To send the starving Irish good counsel and moral precepts, by the ship loads, will not benefit their present condition. The fifty thousand paupers of New York city or the thousands swarming other towns and cities in the United States can never become intelligent and elevated merely by appeals to their better natures, while these natures are brutalized and degraded by outward circumstances.

Physical competency must ever precede the moral and intellectual elevation of both individuals and nations, and without this is first secured, all efforts at reform will be neutralized by the great under-current of oppression and debasing circumstances which the present unequal laws and customs of society—especially those relating to the Soil, are generating around us. Hence all reforms that do not first improve man's physical condition, where such improvement is necessary, must finally prove abortive. First fill the hungry man's stomach and then read him a lesson on morals, his or should become a proverb of vital significance, and is one that reformers are apt to forget when they "weave their fine spun theories" about the elevation of the masses. Well now, the National Reforms contend that the Soil was created for the common heritage of the race, and the equal right to which all must be secured before the great tide of evil which is deluging the world can be rolled back. To this proposition our correspondent assents in part, and contends also that "private" as well public lands, are not justly owned and disposed of. In this he will find a response from the National Reformers, and by fully understanding their measures he will perceive that they propose a remedy that shall finally equalize private lands without interfering with the life-claims of any owner.

But how this shall be accomplished, seems to be the issue between us and A. G. S. And here our friend has again bewildered himself by the mystical theory to which he has become a disciple. Because political action has been

perverted and abused, because demagogues have made it an engine of political aggrandizement, and because the aims and standards of the present political parties are low, narrow and selfish—not conclusive evidence that no good has or can be accomplished through political means. The great reason why policies have done so little to benefit the people is as our correspondent says, politicians have "aimed at nothing and hit it," or rather have aimed at something and hit it—"toes and fishes." Their aims have been low selfish and sordid, and hence the results.

The Whigs, Democrats, Workingmen and other parties all, are guilty of caring more for party than humanity. They have neglected the cardinal principles of human rights to carry on a crusade against each other and build up their own party, solely for political triumph and supremacy. But here is a party who aim at a noble object—the restoration of man's right to the Soil—who use political action for its legitimate purposes—the improvement and elevation of the people—a party struggling for *measures* instead of men—measures which our correspondent acknowledges to be reasonable and necessary. Now if these measures are carried, (and we believe they will be) and the whole people secured a foot hold upon the Soil and an "invaluable home" where they can enjoy the fruits of their labor in peace—will not a great and lasting good be accomplished? and this by political action.

It is not a "favor" we ask of Congress, to make free the Public Lands, but a right of which the people have been robbed for ages past by military despotism or Legislative assumption. Our friend should not charge political action with containing inherent evils, while these evils arise from the low political standards instituted by scheming partisans and demagogues who abuse and degrade any cause with which they may be connected.

For the "practical" enterprise in which our friend A. G. S. is engaged we entertain a profound respect; also for those connected with him in establishing a system that shall guarantee justice to all. But while our best wishes are with them we cannot overlook the fact, that but very few can or will avail themselves of the benefits, while the great mass are being swept along with rail-road speed into the great whirlpool of industrial anarchy, competition and ruin, by this monster system of land monopoly, where they become totally unfit to associate in the manner our correspondent recommends, or upon any rational and Christian principle having been robbed of intelligence and virtue by impoverishing and degrading circumstances.

Make the good Mother Earth free, as proposed by the National Reformers, and she will provide for, and cherish her children from her abundant stores until none shall want, and infuse new, higher and holier aspirations throughout the entire mass, fitting them to occupy the elevated position our correspondent so ardently desires.

ENGINE SUPPER.

A sheet known in this city for some years past as "Vox Populi, and of origin as mysterious as its subsequent life has been vacillating and downy, in obedience to its high calling has taken us to do for the favorable notice we gave of the recent temperance engine supper at Cheney's. The honor of a controversy with such a paper will not be held in very high estimation by those who know its real character; but lest some honest minded person may chance to see the article and gather wrong impressions by being ignorant of the source, we propose to notice briefly the remarks of this valorous defender of pub-house logic. We are greatly charged with "base insinuations" for intimating that some of the members of the company had a strong inclination for what Marston used to term it &c. Now whether these insinuations were "base" or not, let the following expressions made at one of the company's meetings, by persons who belong to the so called majority, decide:—"The question is between warm and cold water—I like cold water, but I like gin better." Another exclaims, "Here I am up here with Capt. Marston. Thus it will be seen upon what ground the question was contested, and of how much weight the cry of "base insinuations" is entiterto.

It was also urged against those who went to Cheney's that they had been the real temperance men they honest, would have given Capt. Marston their patronage on this occasion, in token of their approbation of the sacrifice he had made. Great "sacrifice" indeed! for a man to cease selling liquid destruction with several indistincts, hanging over him! But it was doubted whether he really had given up the sale, or not, and the conduct of his particular friends, on the occasion attended to strongly confirmed those doubts at the minds of a portion of the company.—But allowing that he had really quit the trade, they could not perceive what special claim a man had upon their patronage, and so concluded to sell until the Law compelled him to stop, even another who had left the business as a matter of principle.

It is then farther stated, that after a "fair hearing the position to go to Marston's was carried by a large majority." The truth of this is the vote to go to Marston's was carried by a bare majority, and some doubted

whether there was a majority at all. So much for the "large majority."

Notwithstanding the abhorrence in which *modest* ("Vox Populi") holds "base insinuations," the minority of the company are unscrupulously charged with partaking of Capt. Marston's "free lunch" on a certain occasion, and "washing it down with something stronger than coffee," when one of the minority informs us that he can with confidence deny that any who went to Cheney's, drank any ardent spirits on the occasion referred to; which was the night of the fire on Merrimack St. But he also confesses, that he regrets the same cannot be said of the majority, for it is well known that two or more composing that number took so much of *something stronger than coffee*, that it not only washed their "lunch down" but also their legs from under them!

Thus the "majority" of Engine Co. No. 8, will see how much they have gained by calling this rowdy watch-dog from his kennel for a defender. We are sorry for it, because we believe some of them are really better temperance men than he makes them to appear, and it was rather for the want of a healthy discrimination than otherwise that their influence was given in its opposition.

A TASTE OF THE FUTURE.

It gives us pleasure in being able to state to our readers that the Corporations of this city have unanimously agreed, that after the first of May their operatives shall have three fourths of an hour for dinner the year round, and three fourths of an hour for breakfast the eight months of the year come out of the mills for their meal-making half an hour during four months and a fourth during the other eight months more than they have had; provided they call them to work in the morning and release them at night the same as heretofore.

The progress of the short time movement in England with the recent passage of the "Ten Hours Bill," and the great change of public sentiment going on in this country in favor of a reduction of the hours of labor, is the cause of this movement, beyond a doubt. The people are investigating the deleterious effects of over-work and their verdict is already being anticipated, as this instance clearly shows.

We feel to rejoice that even this much has been accomplished, and though but little ab-

stractly considered, yet it means more; and if

the people will be true to themselves the day is not far distant when the "Ten Hour System" shall be established in New as well as old England. We find that the operatives are highly pleased with the idea of having more time for meals, making it the principal subject of conversation, and we trust that they will make such use of any leisure moments they may receive through this arrangement as shall satisfy the world that they are not, as represented by some, the ungovernable, unmanageable beings, who have to be shut up from 12 to 14 hours per day, within the walls of a factory, to keep them out of view and mischief.

We understand that one Agent in this city was particularly instrumental in effecting this change, having urged the measure for some time. We shall honor him for the stand he has taken, and we hope he will be led to consider seriously, the necessity of further reduction, that the operatives may have more time for healthful recreation and improvement.

WARTIME.

Some two weeks since, in commenting upon the capture of Vera Cruz and the horrible slaughter of women and children, we took occasion to express our opinion (as we ever did) of the justice of the War;—remarking that "it is a disgrace to the republican and christian professions of the nation, squirm who will"; This it appears stirred up the patriotic ire of a valiant lover of national liberty, at Manchester N. H., who comes down upon our poor "half witted" self with the following heavy charge:

Manchester April 22, 1847.

Sir:—I wish you to despatch the paper Director to the subscriber, square whom will we if you are half witted you will know what this means (though I vary much doubt it)

R. C. LEEDS

We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with the individual who has the honor of authorship to the above, (having appeared upon our list, only, as a *quarter* subscriber; which time has about expired); but in the mirror he has sent us, his character is fully portrayed, and if Capt. Polk does his duty such bravery and devotion to "country right or wrong," will not go unrewarded. We recommend that our hero enlist under some school marin' a short time before he attempts another such *sarcastic* rebuke.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—The Courier came out with an article upon the subject giving the operatives longer meal times, under the above caption—yes, very "important movement" now something has been done! Why has not the Courier happened to think of its importance before? Why amid the thousand and one inferior questions has this been neglected or passed by with studied indifference to have its importance revealed with such clearness at this particular time? It is passing strange how suddenly some people

will become converted and the scales fall from their eyes. But so phone has the Courier become, to slander the friends of reform upon this subject, that this short article, even, cannot be waded through, without abusing every individuals who have been instrumental in bringing about the movement! it so enthusiastically admires. This Courier man has a wonderful faculty of making long stories from the tail end to the front ranks of every important movement," as soon as it is discovered which way the wind blows. We expect to see him leader of the "Ten Hour movement" next.

THE FACTORY GIRLS—HEAVEN BLESS THEM!

The following brief communication will show how cordially and effectively the factory girls of Lowell have responded to the appeals made to their feelings of sympathy and benevolence, by the distresses of the suffering poor in a foreign land. We wish that we were at liberty to make public the names of those who have been the chief instruments in this labor of love, but true charity seeks not the applause of the world, and the injunction of silence is put upon our lips.

Merrimack Corp., Lowell April, 14.

FRIEND DREW.—A few evenings since we received a call from two blessed "sisters of charity," who were responding to the appeal of the Christian Citizen, by visiting every Factory boarding-house in Lowell, and presenting the claims of the suffering Irish. The enclosed list proves that their efforts were not in vain, though the result would have been far more surprising and delightful, had the response been as fervent as the appeal through the lips of these most eloquent females. One small boarding-house upon this corporation, was the focus and fountain of all the interest; and when I went in to add my mite of labor to theirs, and saw the five large boxes so nicely packed, I was astonished to see how much a few weak hands could accomplish.

Dresses, 301 Shawls, 24
White garments, 252 Cloaks, 2
Men's 116 Heterogeneous, 107
Pairs of hose, 148
Boots and shoes 38 1,032
Quilts, 44

I believe the above statement is correct, and though I trust our wife will comfort some of Erin's daughters, yet how small is it to what it might and ought to have been.—[Christian Citizen]

CONCERT.—The Choir congealed to Rev. Mr. Burnap's society, Appleton st., and led by Mr. Rix, will give a concert at their Church on Saturday (tomorrow) evening. Mr. Rix will be assisted by Mr. Gilpatrick of this city, and two young ladies from Nashua—all good singers.

The Legislature of this State closed its session on Monday last. If any one can tell us what has been done to benefit the people during its setting we shall be most happy to report it?

The Merrimack is unusually high and the water very riley, occasioned, we understand, by the washing away of a portion of the Northern Rail-Road at Fisherville, between Concord and Franklin, which was built upon the former channel of the river. A number of miles in this city are standing nearly or quite still on account of "back water."

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—S. P. HANSCOM, Esq., of Boston, will lecture at the City Hall on this, Friday evening upon the subject of Temperance. The WRIGHT FAMILY will also be present and sing several of their popular songs adapted to the occasion. As the lecture will be *free to all*, we trust the house will be well filled.

THE WRIGHT FAMILY.—A band of singers by this name, from the "Granite State," a band noted as the nursery of musical genius, will give a concert at the City Hall on Saturday evening. This family of singers are but little known in this section, but we understand they possess high merits and have won much applause wherever they have performed—Go and hear them. Tickets 12-1/2 cents.

We see by the last "Investigator" that an article appeared in the previous number of that paper, from a correspondent in this city, censuring us for not admitting into our columns certain articles in reply to a communication upon the Bible, which we published some time since. As we received but half a sheet, or rather a sheet printed only upon one side, of the number of the Investigator which contained the article referred to, we have been unable to see it but if it comes to hand we may notice the subject hereafter.

CITY TREASURER.—Irhamer A. Beard, Esq. has been chosen City Treasurer, to fill the place of John A. Buttrick, resigned. We understand there were some forty applicants for that office.

THE new town of Lawrence has publicly disowned its namesakes; by electing an entire board of Democratic Selectmen. The Courier remarks that the politics of this place will "improve" soon. That is, become Whig as soon as the corporation engines get in a way of manufacturing voters.

Frederick Douglass arrived from England in the Cambria, last week.

Dr. J. W. Graves, of this city, has been appointed by the Governor one of the trustees of the State Reform School, under the Act of April 9, 1847. A better selection could not have been made.

THREE.—Two young men were arrested on Tuesday last and brought before Judge Crosby on charge of stealing \$137 from the Harness Shop of the Boot Corporation, where it had been deposited in a desk by the superintendent. The young men were brothers; both were found guilty, bound over, and for want of bail committed.

A CIRCUS COMING.—We are sorry to learn that a Circus is about to visit this City. We have a very poor opinion of their influence upon any community, especially one like Lowell.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Irishman by the name of Croghan was killed on the Railroad near the jail, on Saturday evening last.

DISTRESSED CONSCIENCE.—The rowdy organ of this city looks very much *conscience* shocked because the City Government allowed Covert & Dodge to give a social and temperance concert at the City Hall on Sunday night, at which Mr. Hanscom made a short address, and every thing passed off so orderly that there was no need of watchmen or constables. This puritanical horror may be accounted for from the fact that Vox was not "ticketed." Covert & Dodge may as well hang up their fiddles.

THE PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—J. S. DWIGHT of "Brook Farm" gave the closing lecture of course, on Wednesday evening, upon the "Philosophy of Association." The lecture was most excellent, but we fear not appreciated.

"PREVENTION AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION." is the title of a book by the celebrated Dr. S. S. Pitch who has performed wonders in curing consumption. His treatise upon this alarming disease should be in possession of every family in the United States. It points out in a plain manner the causes, prevention and cure of consumption, comprised in six public Lectures of 324 pages. It may be obtained by Booksellers in Boston and in this city. Persons who will strictly abide by its directions for the preservation of health, might live "an hundred years." The illustrations are of great value and should be carefully examined. Avail yourself of this highly valuable work; reading it attentively and you will be disposed to recommend it to others who may be saved from an early grave.

The Boston Post says that while Mr. Levi Shadie was riding on horseback in Chelsea last Tuesday evening, his horse was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mr. Shadie was not harmed.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.
BRO. YOUNG.—Allow me to add my testimony to many already given, respecting the above House. Having tarried in "Spieldom" a few days, I preferred at Lalaway do, to stop at a "Temperance House" and I am happy to recommend to the travelling public the "WASHINGTON," as one of the most comfortable as well as fashionable resorts in the country. The tables are loaded with a great variety, and enough of it, as the most delicate could crave. The beds furnish first rate sleep, to the most fatigued. The gentlemanly landlord, Mr. Tuck, is well worthy of public patronage. Give him a call.—S. P. H.

DISCUSSION.—The following question will be further discussed at Mechanic's Reading Room, No. 76 Central St., next Monday evening—"Are the principles of the Working Men's Protective Union beneficial to the community?" A general attendance is requested.

INCENDIARY PAPER.—The Grand Jury of Accomac county, Virginia, on the 29th ult., presented the New York Christian Advocate and Journal (the organ of the Methodist-Episcopal Church) as an incendiary paper, in the following words:

"We the Grand Jury, upon our oaths, do present, that the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, a newspaper published in the city of New York, is a paper which is circulated through the post offices of this county, and 'advices, and is calculated and intended to persuade persons of color, within this Commonwealth, to make insurrection, or rebellion,' and denies the right of masters to property in their slaves, and incites the duty of resistance to such right, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

"This presentation is made upon the examination of the paper itself.

LEWIS L. SNEAD, Foreman.
FIRE.—Yesterday, a barn on Lawrence street, owned by Alexander Wright, and occupied by Samuel Morey, was entirely destroyed by fire. Not insured. A house nearby, occupied by Olcott Pierce, was considerably injured.

"This forenoon, a fire broke out in a house on the corner of Wall street, Belvidere, owned by Hamilton Davidson, of Charlestown, and occupied by Wm. Williams. It was extinguished without much damage.—*Courier* of Wednesday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NATIONAL REFORMERS.

FRIEND Young:—I see that Mr. J. C. Thompson thinks I am ignorant of the purpose of the National Reformers, and that you endorse his criticisms as very conclusive. Well, both he and you, no doubt, intend to be candid and honest in the expression of your opinions; therefore, I am not offended that the correctness of my views should be called in question. I am willing to learn of those who have the same interest in truth that I have; but I have no love for controversy and detest quibbling and pride of opinion among brother reformers, for these things retard the advancement of truth. I meant to be so plain as not to be misunderstood in the article referred to; but a typographical error in the first paragraph perverted the sense of it entirely, and Mr. T. makes other perversions though unintentional.

For means of information upon the subject in question, and upon the general movements of Labor Reform, the Young American and most other reform periodicals come to my hand regularly, and I think I have not read them in vain. I have passed through several stages of progress, and am somewhat wiser now than when I began. I first acted with the Whig party, and did so because my Father and neighbors did, which is as good a reason as many others could give. But as I advanced out of boyhood, and began to think for myself, I found that "all is not gold that shines," nor all true that's printed. I left the popular parties, joined the "Workingmen's party," and thought if they could be "in power," there would be "good times." But I have taken still another step, and think I now act upon a truer philosophy, and in accordance with the most enlightened minds of the age. In my opinion Mr. T., and yourself will ultimately take the same position, if your minds are pledged to progress as they ought to be. I am now engaged in a practical movement of laborers, who have an equal landed interest, and who are united to do something more than to vote, elect officers, or theorize upon reform. Their principles are such as will radically change the condition of mankind, which no political party aims at.

My object in what I said of the National Reformers was to show that their project was a partial one, and that their political efforts would not accomplish what they desire. I know the "Pledge" as for the limitation of public land, both of the States and of the general Government. But when I spoke of "the Soul here around our childhood homes," I had no reference to public lands, but to private lands, which of right belongs to laborers. My objection was against contending for any public lands in the way they are doing. Neither did I intend to recommend any "settlement to be made at the West." I only meant to advise that if one was made, they should do it and act independently, and ask no favor of Congress.

The same objections lie against this party as against other political parties, which make it impossible for them to effect much good; and therefore I regret that the hopes of many good hearts should be wasted upon it. As Mr. T. says, they call that right which "the majority consider right." Thus they can have no high standard of principle. Party becomes paramount and to secure the co-operation of party,—the ignorant and wise, the high and the low—principle must be compromised. To go with a party, principle must be diluted down to accommodate men, and not men brought up to a great principle. And I am confident that the political strife of the country have tended to degrade the people, and to lower them in the scale of moral excellence. Now the poor, the ignorant, and the degraded are not to be made better off by voting them money, or lands, or houses. No! This has always been the error of politicians; consequently they have failed of producing any permanent good. There is complaint of bad times, and one party says, "If we could elect a President and members of Congress, there would be good times!" So the Democrats have said—but they have said in vain. The Whigs, too. Then the Workingmen form a party to try their hand. But how many papers have they started, that have failed—how much have they voted, and petitioned, and maneuvered to no purpose? They like other parties, "aim at nothing and hit it."

But the only successful reform will be that which elevates men individually; that educates their heads and hearts, and makes them wiser and better. And we must not wait for numbers. Proclaim great truth in patience, earnestness and love, though scorned and alone; its effect may be slow, but 'twill be sure and lasting. Thus did Luther. Thus are Roger, and Father Matthew, and George Combe now doing. Thus are many others doing. Thus did Christ. And this method fails not with the most hopeless classes of humanity. But those who lose sight of this important idea do fail, and have ever failed—Many Associations have failed in consequence of depending upon outward arrangements than upon the inward perfection of the persons composing them. Many a wise law is dead letters, because they are ahead of

public sentiment. Some years since the Legislature of Connecticut passed an act to tax dogs; but too many of the people owned this species of animal, and many of those who voted for the act referred to, soon found "dead dogs" in their wells. At the next session they were glad to repeal the obnoxious law. So we see "there's a power behind the throne stronger than the throne itself."

Now I wish the Workingmen could see this great truth,—that they themselves need enlightenment. What Mr. Combe says of the laboring classes applies to us; we need to be educated. And this is to be done, not by waiting for a majority of the people to vote for it, but by the union of the few, who are the best prepared for it, who shall get themselves into the right position—upon some solid basis, and then they will be as leaven, constantly acting upon those around them—not only preaching, but setting them an example. The mass of laboring people are not honest and true hearted any more than other folks. Many of them will take hold of a good cause, if they can thereby fill their own stomachs and pockets, but would not sacrifice a farthing for others. But there are many whose souls,

"True to the law of right, as warmly prove."

To train another's as maintain their own," and if you could call out such ones, get them to sign a pledge for some practical movement, and have their names printed in the "Voice," it would bring things to a focus. What say you to this?

I am pleased with many things in the "Voice," for I see many articles that are calculated to enlighten the reader in moral and physical duties. But I see little in the Young America which relates to the individual, moral and intellectual elevation of the people. Its great strife is for an outward arrangement of houses and lands, which the masses are not prepared to enjoy if they had them.

Hopedale, Mass.

Mr. Everett:—It is with pleasure that I present a few thoughts on the Labor Reform movement. I rejoice to know that the spirit of philanthropy is abroad in our land, in this respect, although we have to labor amidst discouragements, difficulty and opposition. Let us remember that we are engaged in a good cause and not be disheartened, but let our motto be onward and upward, until victory is ours; and it is not for our sakes alone, that we would labor—no, but for the rising generation; what, I ask, will they, or can they be good for who are brought up amidst the whirl of spindles, fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, with no time for improving the mind? Look with me through the dark vista of future years, and devise if you can what fathers, mothers, citizens or statesmen will they make when they come on to the stage of action with broken down constitutions and unimproved intellects; yes, it is for their good as well as for our own, that we would labor, and for them our hearts are filled with sympathy. Perhaps some Agent may say, "Oh we give them a chance to go school there month in a year," very well, but still they must have time to improve upon what they learn in that three months, or else it will prove almost useless to them! Of what avail would it be for the farmer to plant his corn or sow his wheat if he bestowed no more labor on them? They might just as well do their hands and do nothing; and it is just so with the mind, it must be in a constant state of improvement, if we would make any progress in learning. We must have a reduction in the hours of labor, so that the young as well as the old ones, can have time for improvement; for how can it be expected they will make any progress in learning while they are tied both mind and body to their work, until they almost become a part of the machinery itself? We ask the aid and assistance of all our friends to help us forward in the good cause of Labor Reform.

Manchester, April 13, 1847.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

A Strike.—The journeyman house carpenters in Nashville, Tenn., have made a strike for what is called the ten hour system. They have published in the Nashville Union a statement of their intentions, in which they say that they have resolved to change the practice which has hitherto prevailed of working from sun to sun; that they have families and household affairs which claim a portion of their attention, and that for the future they will work ten hours a day on an average the year round; that is, from seven to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and in the afternoon from one to six. They say:

"We are flesh and blood; we need hours of rest. It is estimated by political economists that five hours labor per day by each individual would be sufficient for the support of the human race. Surely then we do our share when we labor ten. We have social feelings which must be gratified. We have minds and they must be improved. We are lovers of our country and must have time and opportunity to study its interests. Shall we live and die knowing but the rudiments of science?"

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THE FLOUR MARKETS.—In New York, yesterday, final sales of mixed brands, General were made at \$7.75, and \$7.81 14 and of Extra at \$8, and \$12 1-2. Southern sold at \$7.50, a sale of Commerce to arrive in June was made at \$6.12 1-2.

In Albany there was some demand for flour at \$7.75 and \$7.87 1-2.

JUSTICE TO LABOR.—The "Ten Hours Labor Bill" has been debated in the English House of Commons, and passed by a large majority. In this hall young men under 18 years of age, and all female adults, are prohibited from all requisition to work exceeding ten hours per day.

This shows plainly enough that the English aristocracy are much more democratic than the Massachusetts Legislature.—Northampton Dem.

A STRIKE.—The journeymen wood-turners of Philadelphia have had a strike for wages, and the mechanics of all trades in that city have struck.

The journeymen carpenters of Baltimore on Monday last, made a general strike for higher wages, and paraded the streets in great numbers, with a band of music. They have been receiving \$1.25 per day, and now demand \$1.50. About two thirds of the employers last night agreed to give the advance demanded, but the others still persist in refusing. Of course they will be compelled to give in, or give up their business. No mechanic ought to think of working for less than \$1.50 a day.—*The Irishman.*

A meeting of Mechanics and Laborers was held at Mechanics' Hall one evening last week, the object appeared to be the adoption of the Ten Hour System of Labor. It was pretty well attended, and some good speeches were made. The meeting stands adjourned to this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the same place.—*Democrat, Saco, Me., April 13.*

The shipwrights and calkers of Boston have struck for higher wages. They have, heretofore, says the Journal, received \$2.50 per day, and now demand \$3. One or two of the employers have acceded to the terms of the workmen. There is a great demand for workmen in these branches of business.

GENERAL NEWS.

PEACE.—Senor Atucha denies that he proposed the 26th degree, as a boundary between us and Mexico, and that he was disrespectful received. However that may be, the President has sent a new dove with an olive branch, and it is no other than the celebrated N. P. Trist, who used to drive a flourishing business in the sort of piracy called the African Slave trade, at Havana, as American Consul. The rumor is that he is to offer twenty millions and the expenses of the war, and the Mexican debt for the territory down to 25°, the latitude of the mouth of the Rio Grande. If that is not accepted, Scott is to take the capital, &c.—*Chronotype.*

SERGEANT.—At 39 Central St., has for an excellent discourse by Rev. E. H. Chapin, preached on Pass day, upon the obligations of nations and individuals to obey the highest dictates of Christianity.

A Mr. Atkins, an interloper man 50 years of age, was burnt to death in Westfield, last week.

ARRIVAL OF MECHANICS.—Among the recent arrivals at New York from Europe, are 600 carpenters. Within the last year over 1200 tailors are known to have landed from England alone, to say nothing of those who reached that port from Germany. The number of hostlers and drivers of stages and carriages in Great Britain and on the continent throughout our own employ by reason of the railroads is enormous. A judicious man has made a calculation, from which we infer the number cannot be less than 6000. A large portion of this corps of whips will find their way to the United States. The immense number of stone masons and stone cutters in Germany, and all along the Rhine, is very great. For years they have been employed at 25 to 30 cents (good wages in Europe) on the public works—building up Elbernhright, Mons, and other fortifications. All this is now stopped, and of the thousands of stone workers who are out of employ, a large number are preparing to embark for the United States.—[Mail.]

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION—MAN KILLED. The cylinder mill at Hobbs' Powder Works, in this town, was blown up about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. About 1200 pounds of powder exploded. One of the workmen, George W. Nurse, was at work in the mill and was killed. He went in but a few minutes before, to tighten the hoop of the cylinder, as it leaked; his body was blown into fragments; the chest and part of the arms were found about sixteen rods distant. He was a native of Clarendon, Vt., was 26 years of age, and had no family. The loss of the mill and machinery is about \$700.—*Barr Gazette.*

FIRE IN DOVER.—The Bellamy Print Works in Dover, N. H., owned by Benjamin Poor, Esq., of Boston, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. Loss some seven or eight thousand dollars.

THE FLOUR MARKETS.—In New York, yesterday, final sales of mixed brands, General were made at \$7.75, and \$7.81 14 and of Extra at \$8, and \$12 1-2. Southern sold at \$7.50, a sale of Commerce to arrive in June was made at \$6.12 1-2.

In Albany there was some demand for flour at \$7.75 and \$7.87 1-2.

POST OFFICE REFORM.—A Petition is being circulated in Boston for calling a great Post Office Reform meeting. Cannot something be done in Lowell to second this movement?

ISSUES FOR 1847.—*LAND LIMITATION, INALIENABLE HOMESTEAD AND FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

To establish Equality, Liberty and Brotherhood among men of every race; to provide that the Rights of Men, inherent and inalienable, shall be more perfectly understood, and held dear; to Reconcile the various elements where they are in conflict; which has hitherto every where attached Labor; to unite in one the Friends of Humanity; to promote Intelligence, Virtue and Happiness; to improve, representing the various useful classes, to adopt measures to implement the principles of these United States the following Constitution, as the basis of a New Moral Government.

An original style of this instrument shall be the constitution of a Moral Government.

Art. I. This Congress shall be constituted upon the following principles:

1st. That all men shall be equal, according to the principles of God, who made them; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are the Right to Life, and Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness; that all the elements of the Earth and the other elements as shall be further provided by the means of subsistence and comfort; to Education and Patriotic Protection from Society.

2d. That all men are created equal, having all the rights and privileges of man; that no man, or class of men, shall be entitled to one additional representation or even to fifty of its members; provided always, that no man, or class of men, shall be entitled to any representation whatever in this Congress, unless all the members shall have subscribed to all the principles under the head of this article.

3d. That Congress shall be convened on the first Wednesday of June, in every year; their first session shall be in the city of Boston; their 2d in the city of New York; their 3d in the city of Philadelphia; and their 4th in the city of Cincinnati, after which it shall be left to each Congress to determine when they next meet. Every session shall continue for seven days or more.

4th. IV. The Laws of this Congress, being intended to embody the collective intelligence of the people, shall be adopted by a majority of two thirds of the members present, and no bill, or other measure, shall be passed without the concurrence of a majority of the members present.

5th. W. M. Wait, Illinois, President.

Chas. Douglass, of Conn., Vice President.

E. N. Kellogg, of N. J., Vice President.

John Ferrell, of Penn.

George H. Evans, Secretary.

Charles Sparks, Secretary.

Moses Johnson, Secretary.

In pursuance of the provisions of Art. III. of the Constitution, the second session of the INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS will be held in the City of New York, on the second Wednesday of June, 1847, at 10 o'clock AM, all favorable to the objects and invited guests, and properly represented, according to the provisions of the Constitution. Art. II. Abolitionists whose members have adopted the National Reform Pledge will be entitled to a representation.

DAVID BRYANT, of Miss., President.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretary.

MARIED.

In Boston 18th inst, Ay Rev Mr Kirk, Mr Chas. H. Cummings, of Charlottetown, to Miss Mary A. Cole, of Boston.

In this city, 16th inst, Mr Albert B. Hussey, of Palermo, Mo., to Miss Louisa Parkhurst, of Palermo, Mo.

PROGRESS.

April 18th, Calcutta H. Childs, 16 yrs, consumption, 1945; Elizab. Huntington, 3 yrs, scrofula fever; 204; Lydia A. Patten, 22 yrs, consumption; 224; Martin D. Hinckley, 10 yrs, consumption.

LOOK OUT and go to N. FACKARD'S, 99 Merrimack street, to buy your Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags! He has the best assortment and will sell cheap than any one else in the city.

NOTICES.

Of Meetings of Protective Unions, Industrial Reform Associations, &c. to R. & Co., &c. &c.

LAUREL.

There will be a meeting of the Lowell Union of Associationists at No. 76, Central Street, next Sunday evening, May 2nd, at 8 o'clock.

Business relating to the Lectures and to the choice of a Delegate to the meeting of the "American Union" in New York city, will come before the meeting. John Orvis of Brook Farm, and others may also be expected. All who are interested in the subject of Social Reform are invited to attend.

53. THE WORKERS' PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 1, meets at 90 Boylston Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening, except in August and Monday evening for discussion, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

JOHN A. JONES, Secy.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lowell) holds its meetings at No. 76, Central street, every Saturday evening.

A. BEDDOW, Secy.

LAWRENCE.

AMBROSE LAWRENCE, Dentist.

DENTIST.

OFFICE, (Established Oct. 1, 1839) No. 27 Merrimack street, door east of the Museum—Lowell.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE,

Surgeon.

Dentist,

Office, No. 24 Central street, opposite the Post Office.

TEETH inserted at this office, on fine Gold Plate, from one to an entire set.

Also, filling, cleansing and extracting done with care and precision.

Lowell, April 23, 1847.

41-3m

KNOWLES, DENTIST.

AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH.

(Office in Bell's Block, corner of Merrimack and State Streets.)

HOLDEN himself and his assistants attend to the various duties of his Profession in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Patrons are assured that no *SHAM* or *HAND* work is done. His services are rendered at a moderate price. His patients are satisfied.

Having long experience in the purchase of Goods, he will be enabled to get hold of the newest and best styles.

Having great confidence that his Patients will be satisfied with his treatment, he is anxious to have them pay him but a nominal fee.

Every article will be legibly marked in plain figures, the price at which it will be sold, and no deviation will be made, except in imperfection of the article.

He makes every effort to below the prices of his neighbors.

As we are about commencing a new system of trade we will annex a few prices:

MUSLIN, DRAINES, new styles, from 1s to 2s.

BETTER, 2s to 3s.

HALF THREAD and cold silk Gloves at piece prices.

PRINTED DRAINS from 2s to 3s.

PRINTED DRAINS, 2s to 3

