

# THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

VOLUME II.]

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## THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

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### TERMS.—

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vertise on reasonable terms.

### POETRY.

For the Voice of Industry.

### LET ME WORK WHILE I LIVE.

My life it passes onward, and seems but a dream  
As fleeting and wayward as the wild mountain stream,  
"A shadow despatch," my life glides along,

And like the shadow at evening soon will be gone.

Yet careless I am living 'midst pleasure and strife,

Unheeding, unthinking of the soul's higher life.

But at times there comes a voice that whispers to me

Of the Presence Eternal, the love in heart's core;

And it bids me gird on the whole armor and fight.

To help speed on the cause of the true, and the right,

And bids me do what my hands find to do, with might,

Least I leave it undone for the grave's momentary night.

Or then let me work and make my life fresh and green

As the emerald oasis in the desert see.

Let me lift up the weary who faint by the way

And help, lighten the labor of life's sultry day!

Let me think, speak, act kindly, deal justly by all,

And encourage my brother's varying shall fall.

Though I may not do great deeds recorded by fame

Yet I must, O! not I! WILL NOT live in vain;

But hopefully work on, in my own humble sphere,

And do with pleasure the work assigned to me here;

And when it is done lies calmly down to die.

As the star fades and disappears from the morning sky,

Buckett, May 2.

J. L. B.

### THE TIME-SERVER.

There's not a master or more abject slave!

Than the poor wretch, scarce half a man, whose will

And reason are at variance with him.

Gives the excuse—the invention of a knave—

For doing evil: "Though I know 'tis wrong,

You'll help me do it." Out upon the knave!

There's not a living man, who, like thyself,

To curb his evil, would not grow more strong

Daily and daily over thee. THE FIRST

FIRM BUDGET GIVEN WITH A WILL, MARKS THEM A

RISK.

He is victorious, and all the world

And viles of his foes come covering

Around his throne, beseeching him to give

Their need some service small, by which they still

may live.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### WOMAN AND DOMESTICS.

BY CATHERINE BARNBY.

That there is a vast amount of evil and suffering throughout the ramifications of society is the general admission. It should also be evident that a great mass of the misery endured is caused by the imperfect forms which constitute our present social condition. Appeals are made to the legislature, petitions are forwarded to the government, with the expectation that relief will be obtained; while, at the same time, it may clearly be seen that neither the legislature nor the government can fully effect the remedy, and that we are neglecting our own duty and disobey the dictates of our common sense, in asking others to do that which we can best do ourselves.

To re-organise society, to render it more blessed and happier, its domestic condition has to be improved. Now domestics form a sphere which belongs essential to woman. It is her absolute province; in it she reigns queen, and man cannot, if he would, deprive her of sovereignty; because it has been allotted to her by that Wisdom whose decrees human power or will is not able to withstand.

Think of it as we may, the laws and order of society are, in their origin, divine—hechoe the world that follows, our transgressions. If we sow the storm, we reap the whirlwind. So fares it in all parts of God's earth. And thus, it is not so much extraordinary change, as further development, that is needed.

Customs and habits, private and public manners, dress, and the whole circle of home

duties, are included in domestics. It is surely as important then as politics, and as difficult to regulate. Yet it is not the Houses of Parliament that can legislate for it; for the reason that women do not deliberate, and cannot pass their judgment in them.

The workings of society in its state of civilization have revealed, partially, the true order of nature in the division of duties for the sexes. To the woman, the interior or household economies; to the man the exterior or political. Both are valuable, and have elements in common together. Man should not be entirely ignorant of home management, nor should woman be left unacquainted with laws and governmental policy. Their own and their children's welfare are connected with both; and therefore, to the mother and the father they stand each as a great subject.—

Civilization, hitherto, it is not to be lost sight of, has influenced woman only materially in the discharge of her domestic duties. It has taught her to bairns, to buy the cap and gown cheap, careless of the ruin she may bring down upon the seller. The suffering of fellow-creatures have not been thought of, when shillings and sixpences were to be saved.—Dress and furniture, company and so-called amusement; the rivalry, jealousy and wretchedness they have engendered, render them in their very enumeration terrifying, and make us hurry to get away from their review.

Oh, for a power to hasten this period! Oh, that one might abide the dawning of that bright day when domestic love and family enjoyment crown the great social destiny of humanity! Then might depat in peace, and the beams of the good time come be over us, and death be hallowed by the sanctification of life. Follow our God's law, work in his holy order, do all things in season, leaving nought undone that should be done, and full surely this divine, this perfecting labor of man exist, will be consummated.

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Thomas Carlyle once said the main cause

of difference in the condition of the people of this country and those of the old countries of Europe, was that "we have a great deal of land, but very few people." It is plain that this cannot always be the case. Land is cheap and easy of acquisition, at least in portions of this country, and its possession does not, apparently, give such decided advantages, as to call for any restrictive measures in regard to its unlimited accumulation in the hands of individuals. But our national domain is rapidly becoming occupied, and the limited time is not far off, when, with all the "extensions" and "annexations," every rod of soil will be under claim of some of earth's multiplied sovereigns, and at the same time there will be a large class—a great majority of the whole, who will be landless—at the mercy of the more avaricious and fortunate ones, who, having extinguished God's title to the earth he made, and humanity's right to exist upon it, shall dictate to the remainder the terms of life and locomotion.

To avert this justly dreaded state of things, some ardently philanthropic minds in our

country are endeavoring to bring before the

people, and particularly those most interested, the necessity of such changes in legislation in respect to the possession and descent

of land, as shall secure to all some portion,

however small, inalienable.

Of the propriety of this kind of action we

have but one word to say, and that is, it is

useful and right. All who have thought on

this subject, will agree with us in this, excepting those who hold that the earth belongs to a

portion, and not to the whole; and such must, and probably do, admit the right of the

strongest, in all its ramifications.

The HOMESTEAD, the prospectus of which we publish, and to which we call attention, is devoted to this subject; and we hope will

subscribe for it who are desirous of securing

to themselves, to their fellow men, and to the

whole of posterity, the rights and privileges

of free and independent citizens of our great

and growing country.

It is because woman does not truly appreciate

her mission in domestic life. Under the

present conditions of existence, she has been

come weighted down by care. As a wife she

is different from what she was as a mistress.

She is ever employed in drudgery for her chil-

dren and her household. She neglects her

dress; she forgets her manners. Her husband

sees the change, and does not perhaps find

sufficient excuse for it from the conditions she

labor under. He flies to the tavern and billiard-table. And she increases in sourness

"The place of stringing wampum," or "the place of making money," is the name formerly given to New York by the Indians.

People that change their religion from reading books of controversy, are not so much converted as outwitted.

True deficiency, like true generosity, is more wounded by an offence from itself, if the expression may be allowed, than to itself.

From the Essex Banner.

### SHOE BUSINESS.

We would call the attention of the reader to the following good suggestions in regard to the shoe business. Now is the time for the manufacturers to regulate the practice of selling their goods on time. The stock in the market is small; new markets are opening for their manufactures—there will be a demand for shoes—and every indication that the prices will improve. Those who have bought stocks low, will make more money by holding on to them than by selling off eight months and buying stock at the advance prices. We learn from good practical sources, that two-thirds of the losses on the sale of shoes in this place have been on eight months' sales. Again, by selling on eight months your credit and risk is doubled as well as your indebtedness—of course your dependent sources—the banks dry up from you in half the time that it does to those who sell on six months. If those who sell on eight months do not make these calculations, they will find that business men and bank directors do. With these calculations, it will be seen that a man must fail again who sells on eight months as those who sell on six. To the men of small means, would we particularly call the attention of these remarks. Get the change in your fist for the first, before you make the second sales. It is a true verification of the old adage, "that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Mr. Editor.—A correspondent in the Gazette, last year, called the attention of the Manufacturers in this town to the practice of selling their goods eight months, while in other places they sell only six.

In order to again awaken the same feeling, or, if possible, to bring about the consummation of that object, I would renew it again, in the hope that the Manufacturers of Shoes, and the amount of business done in Shoes got up here to be sold, is not far short of one million of dollars, allowing that there are two hundred thousand of this sold on six months, one per cent, on the balance that is sold on eight months, (or if sold for cash, there is generally five per cent discount, made on account of selling on eight months,) would make eight thousand dollars; then by having the paper two months shorter they would make two thousand dollars, making all ten thousand dollars which should be saved every year, more ought to pay all their rents. I say nothing in relation to the evils of having two bills together, (or of selling the second before the first is due,) which would have saved the town a considerable the last year. I think, Mr. Editor, that it is a subject which demands the attention of every one, and cannot be too strongly urged upon them, if they would do their business under as favorable circumstances as their neighbors.

ANOTHER ROUGH AND READY.—Some time ago Mr. Scott, a workman in one of the factories at Oriskany, became smitten with a rage for military glory, and applied to the captain of a volunteer company to be received as a recruit. For some reason his application was not then successful, and he resumed his work. Recently an opening for him in the company presented itself, and one of the lieutenants wrote to him as follows:—

UTICA, April 6, 1847.

Sir.—The company under the command of Capt. Waldradt is now organizing; and if you wish to join us, you will receive the bounty, and your pay will commence as soon as you join. The rendezvous is at Mechanics' Hall in this city.

C. A. JOHNSON, Lieut. 10th Infantry.

WIVES OF WORKING MEN.—Speaking of the middle ranks, of life, a good writer observes: "There we behold a woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silk and jewels, not a puppet to be dandled by folly; an idol of profane adoration, reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow; admitted, but not respected; despised but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; impatiating her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt; the source and mirror of vanity: we saw her as a wife, partaking the cares and guiding the labors of husband, and by her domestic diligence spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them; placing all her joy, all her happiness, in the married apartment of the man she loves." As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructor of the children she has tended from their infancy; to meditation and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanic's daughters make the best wives in the world.

It was announced in the spring of 1789 that the people of Delaware had obtained a model of a machine for weaving cotton cloth by a water wheel, after the manner of the English, and that they were also procuring the carding and spinning machines recently introduced into Philadelphia.

MUTUAL SURFORS.—The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assailant drives the death sleep from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist, without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse without guilt.—Sir Walter Scott.

The greatest discovery of the present day is that of the Editor who says that in order to get on well in this world, it is well for a man to have gold in his pocket, even in his hand, silver in his tongue, and brass in his face.

## AMERICAN UNION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS.

The Society held a public meeting at the Lyceum Wednesday. The first speaker who came forward was Mr. Van Amringe, who spoke as follows:

What is the object of Association? I might tell you that it is to guarantee to every man the means of obtaining a living and to emancipate women. But if I should say the great object of Association was to render industry pleasurable I should say something including all other answers. If men go forth in discord against the whole universe, he must expect the whole universe to be in discord with him; and, wo, suffering and utter evil must be the only result. But in the bosom of God, the infinite One inhabiting all space, all eternity, does there not dwell an ineffable harmony? And is not the great universe the act of God? Did not his hand create it? And do we not judge of the character of the work from the character of the worker? And if there is harmony in God must there not be harmony in the works of God? And consider another fact. If man is made in the image of God, and Nature be at harmony with God, then all Nature must be at harmony with Man, and Man, coming into harmony with Nature's law, must come into harmony with the great Supreme. But while Industry is repugnant, men will endeavor to shrink from it, and will attempt to live as gentlemen upon the spoils of others' labor, whether under a system of slavery or of hired labor, the result will be the same.

Mr. Van Amringe called himself an Abolitionist. He disengaged all connection with the principles of Slavery. But wages Slavery was a kind of slavery hardly less oppressive than the others, and he charged those who were putting forth their energies in behalf of the victims of chattel Slavery without raising a hand in behalf of the wages slave with a great inconsistency. They did not act from a view of the whole nature of man.

Chattel Slavery, directly and by outward means compelled, the slave to work. The wages slaves are held such by competition with each other and with machinery. They are compelled by fear of starvation, by the necessity of living. Instead of dying at the time, they prefer to lead a perishing life for a longer or shorter period. What advantage would there be in having them as chattels? Having exhausted their power, it would be far better for the owners to let them go and perish where they pleased, without any responsibility for their care, than to be burdened with such responsibility, as is the power of the chattel slave. The wages slave needs no overseer. Only give him his work by the piece, and say: "If that is not done by such a time you shall be discharged and yourself your wife and your children shall suffer." And then is bound to fall on and put his very life-blood into his task. Though no master stands over him, he is the victim of the hardest taskmaster.

All industry is repugnant which is disagreeable to the five senses. Where all the circumstances of labor are disgusting to the senses the man must be unhappy. But there are other considerations. It is absolutely necessary to breathe healthy air and to have sufficient food, and where there are wanting or are insufficient labor must be still further repugnant. The social affections are no less violated in the present relations of labor. So, too, there are other passions, namely, Emulation, Enthusiasm and the desire of Change, which are all perverted by the present modes of labor. When the senses, the affections and the other impulses are rightly developed, they will render labor more delightful than any pastime. If the order of Nature is perverted and productive industry surrounded with repugnant circumstances which could ever render pastime disagreeable, is it to be inferred that this is the order of God and Nature? It is said that a state of society in which these affections shall find only delight in productive industry is impossible. But is it possible for the human mind to conceive a state of society too good for the infinite and benevolent God to confer upon his creatures?

Mr. Van Amringe went on to express his belief to the industrial organization of Frazier, and narrated his experiment at the Ohio Phalanx. He said that for the three months he was there, he experienced more happiness than he had ever done elsewhere. He made an appeal in behalf of the Associations now existing, as being especially entitled to the fostering care of Associationists.

Mr. Greeley said that what he would say,

would refer mainly to the progress making in the public mind with regard to the questions which refer directly to Association.

In his judgment the Land Reform was a great

feature in the Associate Reformation.

Land Reform doctrines were not, in his view, original but secondary. They were consequences of the Associate Reformation. He believed that

not many years would pass before the Land Reform was established, and he should regard it as a positive triumph of the ideas of Social Reform.

Moreover, take the question of Labor. On every side, whether men affirmed or denied the right of the laborer to a comfortable subsistence, or took the opposite ground, that the laborer should only have what he could get, still both parties admitted that he ought, at any rate, to be comfortable. The

Conservative, opposing all social reform, admitted this, and maintained that it was already

an established fact. There was nothing like this in former times of the world's history. And in our country, and wherever social doctrines had been agitated the questions which formerly occupied the world were now admitted to be secondary. So much was a triumph. Taking for granted not only what the attacking side assert, but what the defending side admit, there had been gain. In the politics of the day, the journalism of the day, the legislation of the day, there was everywhere an admission of the right of the laborer to live. Those who for the last year had been accustomed to read the editorials of the London Times, well claiming to be the leading journal of the world,—must have been struck by the prominence they gave to questions connected with labor, a thing which thirty years ago was not endurable. So, too, take the case of the recent famine. This was an unprecedented event. There had been thirty or forty such, and they had hardly made a ripple on the surface of history. But this one calls all men to discuss it. There is a universal inquiry as to its causes. Governments are accused, and men dying by it are no longer declared by Coroners' Juries as perishing by the visitation of God.

One case more. Look at the literature of the times. Everywhere in it are to be found the great truths of the Associate movement, either boldly expressed or unconsciously implied. Men might denounce Fourierism if they pleased, but the thoughts of the Associate system still forced themselves into their pages. Again, seeing the many forms of guarantees rising up in society he should have hope of the establishment of Association. He trusted that the noble and the wise, the learned and the powerful, would soon be brought to give their full assent to these truths. He had hoped that they would ere long cease to give in their adhesion to documents, but altogether recognize the right of the laborer to the opportunity to labor, and to the just product of his labor.

Mr. Greeley then concluded with an earnest profession of his faith in the Better Future. Mr. Arrington of Texas was next introduced to the audience and made a most powerful and interesting speech, giving an account of the mode in which he became acquainted with the theory of Association, and showing that no reform was really practicable and thorough that did not commence with a reform in labor based on the laws of nature. Mr. A. also argued as to the truth that the Law of Attraction should prevail in the relations of Society as well as in the kingdoms of Nature.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. John Atiles of Boston, after which it adjourned. This body closed its annual session on Wednesday after having matured some important measures relating to the dissemination of the principles of Association.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Horace Greely.

Treasurer—Edmund Tweedy.

Foreign Cor. Secretary—Parke Godwin.

Domestic Cor. Secretary—Wm. H. Chapman.

Recording Secretary—Edward Giles.

Directors—George Ripley, C. A. Dana, F. G. Shaw, John S. Dwight, John Orvis, H. H. Van Amringe, John Allen.

By an amendment to the Constitution the Presidents of Affiliated Societies are constituted Vice Presidents of the Parent Society, and no persons are specially elected to that office.— *Tribune.*

**THE WRIGHT FAMILY.**—By this name is beginning to be most favorably known a band of singing sisters, whose home is also among the free Granite Hills that gave the Hutchinsons to the delighted world. There are four of them who sing in unsurpassable harmony, and with great purity and richness of tone. We are happy to hear that our Washingtonians are making arrangements to secure their services for the benefit of a cause in which their hearts are engaged. We expect a rich treat. We are not insensible to the charms of the scientific and disciplined music of the Italian troupe, but they can none of them come up to the voices of some of our Yankee girls.—*Chronotype.*

**A National Native American Convention** has just been held in Pittsburgh. We learn that it postponed the nomination of a Native candidate for President to the 10th of September next, when the Convention is to assemble in Philadelphia. Judge McLean is talked of as the candidate for President.

**Mike Walsh** has resigned his seat in the New York House of Assembly. Sorry to have it.—*Northampton Dem.*

**The Rhode Island Legislature** has adjourned after a lengthy session of four days. The Lynn News says that Frederick Douglass, at a public meeting in Lynn, announced his intention to issue a paper, the printing materials for which are coming from Scotland. The paper will, of course, be an Anti-slavery advocate.

**Gov. Webb of Ohio**, has pardoned 45 convicts within five months.

**The fare from New York to Boston**, through New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, is but \$4.

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the main building will lead to the court and stables in the rear. The cost of improvement is estimated at about \$10,000.

We hope after this fine building is completed, that it will be induced to open it a thorough-going Washington establishment from cellar to attic, and when once opened receive a liberal support from the temperance community, instead of being starved out of many temperance landlords are. It is passing strange in a community where a large majority of the people are said to be opposed to rum-selling, that temperance hotels are so scarce and poorly supported. It appears to us that the keeper of American House possesses a good heart, to continue in the ruinous business of Rum selling.

A WASHINGTONIAN MASS CONVENTION will be held at Washingtonian Hall, Boston on Wednesday of anniversary week. We understand that the Wright Family have volunteered to sing on the occasion. An interesting time may be expected.

The APPLETION BANK. This establishment made its first issue on Friday of last week. The bills will make a very fine appearance, among the rag currency of the country, being embellished with variety of cuts representing Agriculture, Manufactures and Art. The Banking room, in French's Building has been fitted up in a thorough manner and contains a safe superior to any in the city.

APOLOGICAL.—A part of our last weeks edition contained many typographical and orthographical errors which we trust our readers will excuse, when we inform them that a multiplicity of business prevents us from doing justice to our proof sheet. We will try to do better hereafter.

#### For the Voice of Industry.

Mr. Editor.—Much has been told me of the very friendly interest manifested by a man in this town, (especially for some time before his election as a Representative to our Legislature) in reducing the hours of labor, in other words, the Ten hour system. This man has a number of mechanics in his employ, who go for limiting the hours of labor to ten by force of Legislation and voted for him with the understanding that he would go for the Ten Hour System.<sup>13</sup> He obtained votes of working men whom it appears he deceived, and now rejoins any "promise or insinuation made to his constituents," and gives us a reason for not sustaining the Voice of Industry. "Because it advocates the Ten Hour System," and would not allow the paper to be circulated among its working men who gives him a seat in the Legislature!!

The following testimony will show for itself, coming from one in his employ, and one of his constituents, "Previous to this late arrangement of giving a little more time for our meals; we were allowed to go out to rest; but now we are deprived of his privilege, so much for voting for a man who pretended to be in favor of reducing the hours of Labor."

I say to my fellow working-men let us not rely on the promises of office seekers.

Nashua, May 7th, 1847. A LABORER.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!  
CITY OF CORK TAKEN.  
General Starvation, and the Fleur de lis Army completely routed.

The U. S. Ship of War Jamestown, Capt. Forbes, which left Boston on the 28th March, loaded with provisions, arrived at Cork on the 12th April, after a splendid passage of only fifteen days. As soon as the gallant ship was seen coming up the eove, the "Hells of Shannon," and of the Cathedral were rung, and the greatest excitement prevailed among the citizens. At 8 o'clock, Dr. Parkes, Surgeon of the ship, landed with despatches for the Lord Lieutenant, which were forwarded to that distinguished personage immediately.

Dear Admiral, Sir H. Pigott quickly dispatched a messenger to the ship, to ascertain when hostilities would commence. The messenger had scarcely entered the cabin when he was struck in the mouth by a huge battered paneke, which came right dislocating his jaws. As soon as he recovered himself and had wiped the grease from his lips, he was informed that the ship would fire upon the town as soon as the ship's tackles could be brought to bear upon the wharves and ware houses. When Sir H. Pigott was informed of the intention of Capt. Forbes, he issued immediate orders to General Starvation to bring his troops together and form in columns upon the quays fronting the enemy. The gallant and brave Capt. Forbes, seeing that no time was to be lost quickly beat his men to arms, and soon had his ship safely moored at one of the principal wharves, when the signal was given and the fore and main hatches were unclosed, and double tackles rigged in the twinkling of an eye. The commanding now commenced in good earnest, and dreadful indeed was the *(s)laughter*.—Barrel after barrel, some of them 200 pounds, was now discharged upon the Irish troops in quick succession, which set them to capering and prancing in such a manner, as was truly shocking to behold. At the first discharge seventy men were struck directly in the centre of their broadswords, and forty-two others had their appetites carried clean away, so accurate and infallible was the aim

of Capt. Forbes' crew. As the battle progressed, the air seemed thick with the smoke from the Jamestown's guns, "looking," says an eye-witness, "for all the world as though there was a shower of fine wheat flour."

A bomb-shell of corn-meal lodged in an old house on the quay, in which were huddled a large number of men, women, and children, and bursted into a thousand fragments, scattering dough-nuts; Johnny-cakes, and stomachs in every direction, not a soul in the house escaping, but every one receiving a complete bellyfull. Still the battle waged, and still the Irish troops received the steady fire from the batteries of the Jamestown, with a heroic and devotion which none but soldiers could stand under and live. Cork was never in such an uproar before. Her citizens were seen running about armed with pots, kettles and pans, and anon running into the thickest of the fight; from which they would emerge after a prolonged and heroic struggle, covered with glory and corn-meal. Father Mathew, who was seen rallying the troops and cheering them on, was despatched by Capt. Forbes, who immediately despatched a plate of buckwheat to the old gentleman, which struck him just between the nose and chin, leaving a hole in his face, big enough to put a breakfast in.—Sir H. Pigott himself, was hit by a Yankee Johnny-cake which completely destroyed his appetite, besides carrying away three of his vest buttons. In vain did General Starvation endeavor to hold his ground. Every discharge from the gallant ship caused him to quail, until at last overcome and overpowered by the incessant showers of corn, barley, beans, bread, and salt pork; he turned to run, when a bowitzer of smoked hams came rolling from the ship, and hitting him behind, knocked him clear into the last end of the next century.—This of course decided the battle, and Gen. Famine, Col. Gaunt, Major Hunger, Capt. Gripes, Corporal Thirst, and all their starving followers took to their heels and fled from the city, leaving our troops complete masters of the field.

Thus has corn and wheat achieved another great victory, and crowned the brows of our brave soldiers with never fading laurels.—May the good time soon come when all Ireland will be overrun by such troops as Capt. Forbes carried out.—N. E. Washingtonian.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. Fourteen Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday evening about midnight.

The latest accounts from Ireland represent the mortal career of the Lord Lieutenant as rapidly drawing to a close. The Dublin Evening Post holds out no hope of his recovery.

The Potato blight has reappeared in the neighborhood of Belfast.

O'Connell is sinking daily; the accounts which came to hand through the medium of the French papers, show that his earthly career is drawing to a close.

The weather has, of late, undergone a favorable change; vegetation is making rapid progress. The accounts of the Wheat and Oat crops are highly encouraging, and even in regard to Potatoes very favorable accounts are received.

Three men in France, whom the French Court sentenced to death for their participation in some of the Corn riots at Besancon, were executed on the public square of that town on the 12th ult. before an immense concourse of people.

Great distress continues to exist. Bread is excessively dear, and it is feared that during the months of May and June provisions of all kinds will be dearer than they have hitherto been.

Vegetation is very backward, owing to the cold during the last fortnight.

The bill relative to the establishment of regular steamers between Havre and New York has received the King's assent, and is now the law of the land.

A most diabolical plot to murder the Pope has been discovered. It was first found out by the French Ambassador; he revealed the names of the conspirators to the Pope. Their intention was to assassinate him while giving audience to one of them, who was appointed to kill him.

A Capuchin Priest presented himself for an audience of the Pope. His Holiness requested his name. This he gave; but before admitting him, the Pope looked over the list of conspirators, and finding the name of the Capuchin there, he immediately summoned Cardinals, who, on searching him, found he had a brace of pistols and a poisoned dagger about his person. The Capuchin was condemned to prison. Many arrests took place.

The plot is no doubt a concerted one. The European Times says since we alluded to the position of the Bank of England, matters have become worse in the whole commercial world. From Cornwall to Caithness and from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway, all are up in arms in respect to our absurd monetary policy.

Great is the triumph of the currency doctors, and great is their exultation at the embarrassment which is bringing many to ruin, and has already caused poor hearts to bow in humble prostration.

The Government Education scheme has passed to a third reading in the House of Commons, after three nights' debate, almost without opposition.

The correspondent of Willmer and Smith from Paris says:

"The Constitutionnel of this morning has an article on the reported intention of the United States Government to seize the Customs-Houses of Mexico, and to allow goods to be imported on the payment of duties to be fixed by it. Your contemporary thinks that, if carried into execution, this design may be injurious to the interests of French merchants trading with Mexico, and it asks what will be done if, on the conclusion of the war, Mexico should refuse to acknowledge the right of the United States to receive its custom duties, and should seize French vessels and goods to indemnify itself for any loss it may have sustained?"

The Constitutionnel calls upon the Government to take the matter into consideration,

and to make such diplomatic representations to the United States Government as the case may seem to require."

The Britannia is stated to have on board £450,000 in specie, but we have a telegraphic dispatch from Boston giving the amount at £149,000; equal to about \$700,000.—*Tribune*.

There are immense quantities of flour at the western ports—250,000 barrels at Detroit alone;

There were upwards of 300 cases of suicides in the United States last year.

The number of Germans who will this year emigrate to America is put down at 120,000.

There were 76,000 barrels of flour at Munroe, Mich., at the last accounts; awaiting shipment for the east.

The Legislature of Maine met at Augusta on the 12th,

A GOOD BEGINNING.—The new town of Lawrence has appropriated \$4000 for schools and the erection of school houses, this year.

James G. Birney has authorized his name to be attached to the call of the Liberty Party, published last week, thus sanctioning the Land Measures which he opposed when a Candidate for the Presidency.

The carpenters of Trouville have struck for higher wages.

Rochester, with its immense and increasing business, has only three Banks, with a capital of \$1,029,000.

The drillers and lathers at Ellicot's Mills have struck for the ten hour system, and got it.

The central relief committee of the Society of Friends in Dublin received 7000/- per month from their brethren in America.

A disgraceful prize-fight took place on Tuesday, at Harper's Ferry, between Gaunt and Yankee Sullivan. Seven rounds of twelve minutes each were fought, when Gaunt, being severely "punished" gave in.

The learned Ménage, who was styled the Varro of France, has this acute observation on the writings of love and religion:—"Books on devotions and those of love are alike bought. The only difference I find is, that there are more who read books of love than buy them; and there are more who buy books of devotion than read them."

Southern CROPS.—Good accounts from the southern states regard to future crops. Spring opens with every appearance of yielding an abundant fruitage for man and beast.

The French women (the well-formed of them) do not wear corsets now. This is called "the insolent confidence of beauty."

Haller says that a single house fly will produce in one season 30,000,000 flies!

TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—The Painters of Boston held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Thursday evening of last week and resolved that ten hours should constitute a day work with them to take effect on Monday. The meeting adjourned one week. We shall be able to give further account in our next.

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 every class of men, providing for the industrial and agricultural classes, which will be more properly understood and organized; to Redress the Industrial Classes from the condition of Inferiority, which has hitherto existed everywhere attended to London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia, & Boston, to promote Intelligence, Virtue and Integrity in the Convention, representing the various useful classes, to adopt and recommend to the people of these United States the following Constitution, as the Basis of a New Industrial Government.

Art. I. The object of this Association shall be the constitution of the Industrial Congress.

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

1. Delegates shall be elected annually by bodies or associations of men or women who subscribe to these principles, to wit: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To the use of such of the powers of the Earth and Liberty as shall be sufficient to prove their claim to these rights.

2. They shall be elected by associations composed of men or women who subscribe to these principles, to wit: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To the use of such of the powers of the Earth and Liberty as shall be sufficient to prove their claim to these rights.

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From the Albany Patriot.  
**A CALL FOR A NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTION.**

We, the undersigned, to hereby invite a National Convention, to be held at Macedon Lock, Wayne county, N. Y., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 9th, 10th and 11th, 1847, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, upon the basis of the following Declaration, and also for the purpose of taking measures to disseminate our principles, and carry our nominations into effect.

**DECLARATION.**

1. The true foundation of civil government is the equal, natural, and inalienable rights of all men, and the moral obligation resting upon the entire community to secure the exercise of these rights, including life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to each individual, in his person and his property, in their management.

2. The rightful authority, therefore, of civil government, under God, is vested not in a select few, but in the mass of the people, who are held responsible to the Supreme Judge and Provincial Governor of all men, for the just administration of the same.

The resident and permanent subjects of a government, being of mature age, and unconvicted of crime, being thus responsible, are equally entitled to share in all the activities and offices of the government, and in the protection of its equal laws, irrespective of property, birth, nativity, avocation, color or condition.

3. The sole and indispensable business of civil government is to secure and preserve the natural and equal rights of all men unimpeded; to prevent and to redress violations of original rights; and the benefits of government are not purchased by the giving up of any of our natural rights for the protection of the rest.

4. No civil government can either authorize or permit one individual or class of men to infringe the natural and equal rights of another individual or class of men, nor may the government itself, under any pretext, infringe any natural right.

5. All monopolies, class legislations, and exclusive privileges, are unequal, unjust, morally wrong, and subversive of the ends of civil government.

6. The primary and essential rights of humanity are, the right to occupy a portion of the earth's surface, with its free atmosphere, the right of self-ownership, the right to possess and wield at discretion, the powers conferred by the Creator, for the original ends of their bestowment, in the well-being of the possessor, in any manner not inconsistent with the exercise of the same rights in others.

7. The right of each individual to occupy a portion of the earth's surface implies the right and the duty of the community, through the action of government, to restrict within proper bounds, the accumulation of landed property by individuals, to the exclusion of others, "till they are alone in the midst of the earth."

8. The right of self-ownership, inherent in all men, can never be alienated by the government or by individuals, and consequently, the custom of chattel enslavement can never be made legal.

9. The right of self-ownership includes of necessity, the right of each individual to the direction, and to the products of his skill and industry, and the disposal of those products by barter or sale, in any portion of the earth where a purchaser can be found. These original and natural rights civil governments may neither infringe nor impair; and all commercial restrictions therefore (except the wise and needful prohibition of immoral and criminal traffic which no man has a natural right to engage in) are unjust and oppressive.

10. A tariff for the protection of one particular branch of industry, so far as it reaches its end, is an unjust tax upon one portion of the community, for the benefit of another; it is likewise an absurd and mischievous interference with the natural laws of supply and demand. It encourages, by artifice and precarious stimulus, the disproportionate production of one particular article, beyond the natural demands, which cannot increase. Its details, resting on no natural basis, and subject to constant disturbance from rival interests, can never be permanently adjusted; thus adding the fluctuations of temporary policy to all other uncertainties of trade, inciting to the speculations of gambling adventure, and throwing obstacles in the way of judicious calculations, laudable enterprise, legitimate commerce, and the prudent investment of capital.

11. A tariff for revenue is unjust between the citizens, apportioning the expenses of government, not according to pecuniary means, but according to physical wants and necessities; relieving the rich of their contributions, and throwing an unequal burthen on the poor.

It is also unjust as between the free and slave States, throwing upon the former a disproportionate share of the national expenses, to the comparative exemption of the latter.

The collection of the revenue by direct taxation would not only correct these inequalities, but greatly reduce the national expenditure.

tures, now launched for the support of slavery.

It would virtually disband the army and navy, those implements of the slave power and of wicked and bloody wars. It would reduce the needless pecuniary patronage of the federal government, with which the slave power corrupts the nation, and upon which it fattens and rids. It would oblige the slave States to emancipate their slaves, thus converting their taxable human chattels into free laborers and tax-payers.

12. "*The tariff is it is,*" both for protection and revenue, we conceive to be the grand fortress, (so far as the action of the Federal government is concerned) of the SLAVE POWER. By its "protective" feature it befriends the northern manufacturing capitalist to support its Mexican wars, the expenses of which are defrayed by the "revenue" feature of the same tariff; and we know of no better way to wage a political warfare with the monster than by storming him in his chosen citadel.

The abolition of the Custom House (which for its oppressions, its manifold corruptions, and its impositions ought to have been abolished long ago on its own account) we are confident would abolish slavery, and that without any violation of the Constitution, even by the construction of *any* class of exponents. *Why should it not be done?*

13. At all events, the Federal Government is authorized and bound to carry out the grand and declared objects of the Federal Constitution, to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In other words, it is authorized and bound to abut injustice and repress despotism and slavery.

Slavery in the United States is illegal, unconstitutional and anti-republican. The Federal Judiciary is bound thus, to decide, in the case of any slave claiming his freedom. It is the business of the Federal Government, (and consequently of the voter,) to provide such a Judiciary. And Congress is bound to guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, which is incompatible with the toleration of slavery.

14. The main business of civil government is to be performed by the Judiciary; and a reformation of that department, both in the State and Nation, is imperiously demanded; The oath of judge and juror to decide each case according to law and evidence is (and should be legislatively defined to be) an oath to "do justice and execute judgment" upon the maxims of common law, that "the one-oneness of law is the soul of law," that "no human laws have any validity if contrary to reason;" and that all enactments "contrary to reason are void." And judicial proceedings and the expenses attending them should be such as to make the laws available for the poor as well as for the rich.

15. Liabilities for debt ought not to deprive families of suitable habitations, with the furniture necessary for their comfort—honest debtors secured by an exemption law.

16. The public lands should be distributed in small parcels to landless men, for the mere cost of distribution.

17. The government has no right to monopolize the business of transporting letters, newspapers, or my other freight, either by sea or land.

18. While the government may not prescribe the religious faith and worship of the citizens, and the Constitution should contain no religious tests, either of citizenship or of office, yet it is wicked, absurd, and unsafe for the citizens in their exercise of the right of suffrage, to commit their liberties for safe-keeping into the hands of unprincipled, licentious, dishonest and unjust men, who fear not God nor regard man,—nor into the hands of those who are themselves enslaved by spiritual or palefascist despotism, or who lend their support to the religious bodies that are the apologists or supporters of despotism, especially in the extreme degree of chattel enslavement.

19. Secret societies for the exclusive benefit of their members, especially in a free country, and bound together by extra-judicial oaths, have the appearance of combinations and confederacies of a part of the people against the whole are liable to great abuse, and especially to the monopoly of pecuniary advantages and political power—are of suspicious morality and (degenerating tendency, and ought, therefore, to be disengaged from the ballot-box, by a people commendably jealous of their liberties.

**OPINION OF THE ORIENTALS AS TO WINE**

When Noah planted the first vine, and retired, Satan approached and said, "I will nourish your charming plant!"

He quickly brought three animals, a Lamb, a Lion and a Hog, and killed one the master the other near the vine.

The virtue of the blood of these animals penetrated it, and is still manifested in its growth.

When a man drinks one goblet of wine he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly—that is the nature of the Lamb.

When he drinks two he is a lion, and says, "Who is like me?" he then talks of stupendous things.

When he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mire.

Need it be said that he then resembles the Hog?

**MOVING DAY IN NEW YORK.**—The anniversary of confusion, trouble, dust, dirt, and noise, took place on Saturday, says the "Herald," and was celebrated as it is usually is, by the tax-ridden, compelled-to-move citizens of Gotham. From the rising to the setting of the sun, every street, lane, alley, high-way and by-way of New York was the scene of as much confusion, disorder and trouble, prevailed at Babylon when the inhabitants of the earth very suddenly were deprived of the power of conversing with each other, because of their impurity in erecting a tower, by means of which they foolishly presumed to reach the abode of the angels on high. The "Herald" says that the number of families compelled to move was about five thousand, and that the expenses and losses to tenants may be estimated at \$50,000.

**Hurrah for landlordism! Grind away!**

**IMMENSE USE OF TOBACCO.**

There are five tobacco manufacturers belonging to the government of Spain. The largest of them is at Seville; which along employs 3000 women and 2000 men—almost all of whom are employed in making cigars.—The quantity of cigars consumed by this nation of cigar smokers is prodigious. Spaniards are decidedly the greatest smokers in Europe, All Spaniards smoke; and all smoke cigars.—The pipe is comparatively unknown. The cigar gleams between the lips of the haughty noble and the poor muleteer. Like death it levels all distinctions; all are alike subjected to its sway. It overpowers the odor of garlic in the poor man's bat, and mingle with the rich perfumes of the halls of the wealthy. Europe is indebted to America for tobacco and the piquito, but tobacco has far outstripped her competitor; and while the humble and nutritious root which brings plenty to the poor man's home is only gradually, and by dint of much pains and patronage, forcing its way into the world, the nauseous and unwholesome weed is chewed, and smoked, and snuffed in almost every part of the known world, and that too in defiance of much opposition. The king of England wrote a book against it; the pope issued his bill against it; the magistrates of Transylvania punished its culture with confiscation; the king of Persia forbade it under pain of death; and the granduke of Moscow; under penalty of the loss of the nose! The progress of tobacco is in fact, a singular phenomenon in the history of the human race; and proves how mankind prefer the most disgusting and nauseous drug, provided it exerts a narcotic or stimulating influence over the nerves, to the most nutritious and wholesome food; though a palatable as valuable. The history of tobacco, opium and ardens spiritus, is not very flattering to the dignity of human nature; and we are surprised that a more general and powerful effort by moral suasion has not been made in this age of progress, for at least modify its abuse.

**ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ALONE.**

Without either claws or springs, and to ascertain all pressure.

"Any responsible person, who may require it, will be allowed sufficient time to test the quality of the work, and the accuracy of the fit before payment will be required.

"The legend of Dr. Gladwin, in reference to the large amount of his business in past plots, relates nothing to his honor.

"He would stipulate, thereby, that he is the best and most experienced operator upon the teeth in the United States, and that his services which are warranted to the public are of the best quality and work to be equal to that of any other Dentist." He will insert any article, or any prosthesis, either on the upper or lower teeth.

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