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—TERMS.—

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POETRY.

For the Voice of Industry.

The incidents alluded to in the following lines are strictly true; having been witnessed by a gentleman of veracity from the North.

THE SLAVE'S REVENGE.

Lend, lend imagination wings,
While yonder sun in beauty wanes;—
Soar far away to southern clime,
Where souls in cruel bondage pine.

In yonder cabin kneels a form
That slavery's galling yoke hath worn;
In broken accents hear him cry,
"Most I in bondage always sigh?"

The morning dawned in beauty bright,
And chased away the darksome night;
But yet it brought no kind relief
To him whose soul was filled with grief.

The busy crowd the market throng,
And he whose prayer to heaven hath gone;
With heavy tread reached the stand
Where men are sold in christian land.

His dark eyes flash in deep despair—
You little group—his all—stands there;—
Alas! deep anguish fills his heart;
With wife and children he must part.

The thought is maddening—worse than death—
Of loved ones, dear as life, bereft;—
He crossed the stand with resolute air,
And whispered in the planter's ear.

"You own my wife, my children dear,"
And then he wip'd a briny tear;
"Me work for you by n ght, or day,
Oh! but me off, good master, pray."

But soon advanced with haughty stride,
He who the Almighty's law defied;
The slave cast one dark, withering look,
All fear of man his soul forsook.

He raised his strong, athletic arm,
Then rose his voice in wild alarm—
"You cast my lot far far away;
Me never work for you a day."

Cease! cease these idle words, black slave!
Nor longer like a maniac rave;
The highest bid hath made you mine;
Henceforth you dwell in distant clime.

The bondman raised his eyes to heaven,
Then gazed on those whom God had given;
With frantic yell he leaped the stand,
Seized fast an axe—cut off his hand.

Then raised his bleeding arm to him
Who vainly thought the prize to win—
"Remember sir, again me say,
Me never work for you a day."

SARAH W.

From the Pleasure Boat.

Ho! tillers of the rugged soil!
Ho! toilers for your bread!
Why should you, LANDLESS, toil and starve
While landlord drones are fed?
Why should this fair and fruitful earth—
The right of every man—
Be wrenched from you, who toil to feed
A bloated soldier clan?
Awake! ye men of ceaseless toil—
The land belongs to you!
'Tis God's free gift to each and all—
Then rise and claim your due.
God never made you for machines,
Nor mere boodles, nor bodies,
[illegible] *for serving on your knees?*
Then up! ye plundered, landless slaves!
Arise! be freemen all,
And claim your birth-right to the air,
The Sunlight and the Soil.
And then will bounty crown your toils,
The landless hosts be free,
And earth's glad millions join the songs
Of Freedom's Jubilee.

There is something inexpressibly delightful in having the mind filled with a great and noble purpose.

Those stars that are highest seem smallest, those mines that are richest are deepest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the (London) People's Journal.

A TALE OF THE LAST MILITIA.

BY ARNHELDT WEAVER.

An old house stood among old trees.

The tops of these trees have caught the first golden beams of the rising sun. A radiant gush of coruscating light has darted through their thickly interwoven branches. The lighter foliage blending with the deeper, and thus illumined, has a resplendent and most picturesque effect. The landscape, as beheld through an opening in the forest, is clothed in a beautiful garment of rose-tinted light. The breath of the morning air, is very fragrant; it is laden with the aroma of herbs and flowers that has been exhaled during the night.—Thousands of birds have commenced the day with songs of extravagant but delicious joy.—Their voices blended together form at once a pleasing harmony and a discord also pleasing.

The sea, which is near at hand, is distinctly visible, and is scarcely rippled by the breeze that creeps lazily over it. Presently the full glory of the sun is flooded directly upon its surface, and its waters glow like one vast diamond floor. A white speck in the distance denotes the presence of a fisherman's little bark; numerous atoms, white, dazzling, ever dancing to and fro, are sea-gulls rapidly fleeting the air upon delighted wings.

The sun rises this morning, as upon all other mornings, upon a very different scene,—upon the houses and streets of crowded cities,—upon palaces and mansions,—upon noisome alleys, and ugly, miserable courts, into whose recesses the golden glory of his beams can scarcely penetrate, or struggles in by many a crooked, tortuous path. In such courts and dens—the lairs of wretched human beings, those who are first awake, rise gently, and unclose the windows, that the freshness of the morning may visit the flushed and heated brows of the sleepers. And those who have spent the night in cellars, and under archways, crawl forth and shrink upon their way.

Let us thank God for it! The sunlight streams also this morning through the grated windows of the prison and the mad-house, and enlivens the hospital ward, and the workhouse dormitory.

There was early stirring among the inhabitants of the old house on the morning to which we have made reference. Invariably no sluggards, they had risen on the present occasion earlier than usual; and when the sun got at the upper windows, he found them set wide open and the sleeping chambers vacated.—Quickly he took possession of each apartment, streaming joyfully in, and straightway there arose a buzz of delighted flies, and myriad motes came sailing through the air to court his notice. It was a rare old house—to delay, for a moment, our introduction to the human beings within,—one of the old mansions that we sometimes drop unexpectedly upon in sequestered parts of the country,—pulses of the sixteenth century left beating in the enlarged frame of the nineteenth. Numerous were its gable ends; immense were its stacks of fantastically formed chimneys. From the roof the ivy that clambered up the walls depended in natural and graceful festoons.—The trees by which it was surrounded were hundreds in number, and of all kinds known to the lovers of the forest, or readers of Evelyn's Sylva; oaks, some in their vigorous prime, others gnarled and doddered: tall straight elms; fruitful beeches; stately, sombre firs; the different varieties of the ash; in short, the whole sylvan family. A glorious [illegible] *an house to rest in.*

A white-headed old man sat in the breakfast parlor, in an arm-chair, softly cushioned, holding a cup of tea in one hand, and an untasted portion of a roll in the other. A beautiful girl of seventeen standing behind the chair bent over him, and her ringlets descending to his right shoulder, rested there.

"'Tis of no use, Meg, I can't take it; I won't try," said the old man, in a choking voice, while long restrained tears rolled down his cheeks.

Up sprang from a stool where she had been sitting, a seven-years-old girl, and while her elder sister relieved the grandfather of the cup and untasted roll, clambered upon his knee, and wound her arms endearingly round his neck.

"Oh, grandpapa," she cried, in sobbing accents, "please don't cry so,—see, there's mamma crying now, and Margaret and Mary are crying,—and I shall cry, and you know you can't bear to see litle Edith cry."

The old man kissed the child—affectionately kissed her.

"Though brother Fred *is* going ever so far away," continued the little girl, "won't he write us letters,—and come home again, and find us all here,—and me grown such a big girl?"

"Ah! that I shall," rejoined a youth of eighteen, who sat at the breakfast-table, devouring slices of cold roast-beef, with an appetite unimpaired by any participation in the general grief.

"Come, grandpapa," said a matronly woman, wiping tears from her cheeks; "you must see that it is not fit we should lament at Fred's departure. It is what we have long anticipated and hoped for; and though he is my own son, I am determined to be very brave, and not weep ever so little more on the day that we send him forth to carve his fortunes in the world."

It was even so. The youth was about to become a soldier,—a commissioned soldier, of course;—but of his own free will, and with the consent, and God-speed-ye, of his relations. We will say nothing of the false ideas of glory with which he was imbued,—how that he esteemed the trade of killing more honorable than the exercise of any peaceful profession. Let that pass. He was about to become a soldier; his long-cherished hopes were on the point of being realised. With a sword in his hand he would soon be at liberty to hew his way through ranks of his fellow-men. His friends' grief at his departure would soon be changed into joy for his success, pride in his advancement. His absence would deprive them of no comfort; no luxury.

Having finished his breakfast, he rose to take a farewell of the garden and the fine old trees. It was some pain for him to part with them, for they have been his friends from childhood, and he would let no one accompany him—he had so many adieus to take of familiar haunts—so many good-byes to whisper among the leaves—so many foolish things to do and say to inanimate objects. This love of nature argued a better destiny for him, if he had chosen to seize it, than a license to slaughter his fellow-creatures. But it was war-time; Napoleon and the allied armies were digging soldiers' graves all over Europe. The youth of England were fired with extravagance on the misunderstood subject of military glory.

Oh! how the birds sung that morning; pouring down from the branches of the ancient trees such a flood of melody! It came like rain upon the young soldier. Its burden was peace. Happiness and peace—good will and amity among all God's creatures.

He was employed in carving his initials upon a tree in a spot much frequented by his sisters, about half-a-mile from the house, when a twenty years' old peasant came suddenly upon him—a fine stalwart fellow—the type of glowing health, with finely shaped limbs, and a frank, honest, but for the time being, a sad countenance—if his heart was as noble as his physiognomy declared it to be, a true gentleman of God's own creating.

"Why, how now, Wilson, you look gloomy this morning. What is the matter?" said our youth, Fred Mourilyan, accosting him.

The young peasant did not reply for a minute or two, but remained with his eyes fixed [illegible] *side where he stood.*

"You are going for a soldier, are you not?" he said presently.

"Yes I am, Wilson; I leave to-day to join my regiment."

"Humph! and you are 'not sorry that you are going?"

"Sorry, my good fellow! On the contrary I am delighted. But what ails you?"

"I've got enough to ad me. You are a soldier from choice—I must be one from necessity."

"You, from necessity! What do you mean?"

"I mean," answered the young peasant, bitterly, "that I am drawn for the Militia."

"Whew, that's a bad job. But you're in no danger, and your duties will not be onerous; they will not be hard, I mean."

"It isn't the danger I think of. I'm no coward. None who know me can say that of me; but I've a bed-ridden mother and a young sister to support, and how will they get fed, I should like to know, when I am taken from my work to go a soldiering? It's shameful to make a man be a soldier whether he will or not, and keep him from earning an honest penny for those who have nobody to depend on but him. If all poor men were like me they wouldn't stand it."

"Come, come, Wilson, 'tis the law of our country, and I won't hear you speak in that disrespectful manner of the law. We must honor and obey the king, you know, and all that are put in authority under him."

"What's the king to me?" cried Wilson, angrily. "What good does he do a poor fellow like me? Aye just make him a poor man, and draw him for the Militia, and see how he'd like it."

"Wilson, I take this as an insult. Go about your business."

The peasant looked at the young soldier, knitted his brows, and seemed about to utter a fierce reply. Some feeling came over him, however; perhaps a recollection of old times, when they were boys together, and he aided the young squire, as he was wont to call him at his sports.

"I was going to ask you to assist me, but I wouldn't accept help from you now," he said, and turned proudly away.

Mourilyan was inclined to call him back; but he delayed to do so until the peasant was beyond hearing. He finished carving his initials, and returned homewards, a little desponding, for the hour of his departure was near. Perhaps his interview with young Wilson had some effect upon his spirits, for he foresaw how greatly the peasant's bed-ridden mother and little sister must suffer if he could no longer support them. But he was really angry with Wilson. His grandfather, a high-church Tory of the old school, had taught him to reverence the king and the laws. In the old man's eyes neither the king nor the law-makers could do any harm, and the law that was the most stringent and galling was the best. "We must rule the people with a rod of iron," was his favorite aphorism. The youth had imbibed his grandsire's sentiments, and saw in every poor man a rebellious spirit that needed curb and fetter.

"I shall just have time to call at Wilson's cottage," said the youth, communing with himself. "He can escape serving by paying a fine of ten pounds, and I will give him the money." And he set his face towards the peasant's dwelling. But he had not got far upon the road when he was overtaken by a farmer who had seen him at a distance, and after a chase which had put him out of breath, now came up with him.

"What, farmer Trundle, is that you?" said Mourilyan.

"Good morning, Mr. Mourilyan; good morning to ye; I hear you are going away to help lick the French; I'm glad o' it, mighty glad o' it, I am. I hope ye'll give the frogeatin' varmin a right down good pepperin!"

"We'll do our best, Farmer Trundle."

"Well, what d'ye think now that I came blowin' along at this rate for? Just to ax you to come over to the farm, and try my new mare Rasper's paces, afore ye go."

"If you won't detain me long, Farmer, I have no objection to turn back with you."

He did turn back. Unfortunately for him [illegible] *arrived at the farm, the mare had produced,* and the young soldier mounted her.

"A superb creature, by Jove, Trundle.—What's her price?"

"A hundred guineas; devil a penny less," answered the farmer.

"If I were going to stay in the country, I could wheedle my grandfather out of a hundred guineas for an animal like this mare."

"Put her upon her mettle, Mr Mourilyan," cried Trundle. "You can keep your seat with the best of us. Make a dash at that fence. Whew-hip, she goes. Hoicks, tally-ho!"

She did go, without doubt. A shout of warning from the farmer, was raised too late—a crash—and the young soldier lay stunned and bleeding on the other side of the fence.

Two months, and no sign of returning sense in all that period. Two long terrible months to the mother who watched by her son's bed—to the grey-headed old grandfather—to the youth's sisters—to the very domestics in the house—and to none more long and terrible than to Farmer Trundle. But one glorious morning in August, little Edith, who for a brief while had taken her mother's place in her brother's chamber, jumped from her chair, and descended the stairs almost without feeling her feet, she flew down so rapidly.

"Mamma! grandpa! Fred's getting well! Fred knows me—Fred speaks again, without talking that rigmarole, as nurse calls it!" she shouted into the room where the members of the family were assembled. They found it as she said when they reached the youth's bedside. He knew them all, smiled upon them all, called them all by their names, and asked where he had been all that long time. His grandfather stood and wept, trembling with emotion. His mother threw herself upon her knees, and gave thanks to Heaven.

When his, recovered reason strengthened, and he grew to recollect what had taken place, his first thoughts were of the peasant. He questioned his grandfather respecting him.

"Oh," replied the old man, "he came here to ask me to get him off from serving in the Militia; said 'twould ruin him if he had to serve, and went on against the king (God bless him!) and the laws. They don't make the laws strong enough, Fred. These rascals who dare to speak a word against the king (God bless him!) deserve to have their ears cropped in the pillory. That's how I would serve such firebrand fellows."

"And is he really serving?"

"That is he, and received a good flogging with the cat-o'-nine-tails, for desertion. He refused to serve, and so, as he was regularly enrolled, they seized him, and tied him to the halberts, and there I reckon, he had a good taste of what soldiers' flogging is."

"You don't mean to tell me, grandfather, that Wilson has been flogged?"

"I do. I wish I had been there to see it."

"And his mother—she was bedridden—what has become of her?"

"Gone into the workhouse—best place for her. Oh, now I recollect—my memory isn't half what it was—she died from the jolting of the parish cart, in which they moved her.—The girl is the work-house, and has got a fever, they say."

The young soldier groaned.

"Grandfather," he said, "I begin to think what Wilson told me was true. It is unjust and oppressive to take poor men from their families, and force them to become soldiers. It is worse than Bonaparte's conscriptions."

"Unjust! oppressive! Why, how is the land to be defended, when our regular soldiers are drafted off to foreign parts to fight our battles?" cried the old man, amazed and angry.

"There are plenty who are ready to become soldiers, if you pay them. Rich men do not serve in the militia; *they* find substitutes, or pay ten pounds, and so get clear off altogether. Why should the burden fall with the greatest severity on those least able to bear it? Surely that is unjust, grandfather; and depend upon it, the law has made in Wilson, and a thousand others, forcibly taken from their homes, so many enemies—so many dangerous and disaffected men. If we would have the poor live on good terms with us, let us take care that we never oppress them ourselves, or sanction oppression in others."

It was [illegible] to this revolutionary speech, the present story-teller knoweth not.

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

A person said to his friend who was learning to take snuff, that it was wrong to teach one's nose a bad habit, as a man generally follows his nose.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.—JUNE, 1847.

FIRST DAY. MORNING.

The congress assembled, according to advertisement, at 10 o'clock, when Mr. ADAM, of New York, was called to the chair, and Mr. MASQUERIER, of Williamsburgh, was appointed Secretary.

Messrs. Van Amringe of Pa., West of Boston, Thompson of Brooklyn, Young of Albany, and Timms of Bushwick, were appointed a Committee to report the officers of the Congress.

The following Delegates presented their credentials, from various Associations:

George Adam, Fifth Ward, New-York; J. G. Woodruff, and Wm. J. Young, of Albany; Daniel Foster, Eleventh Ward, New-York; L. Gibbs, Plainfield, N. J.; B. Timms, Bushwick, N. Y.; Thomas Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. J. K. Ingals, Southold, N. Y.; H. T. Brooks, Wyoming, N. Y.; W. F. Mack, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Young, Lowell, Mass.; Henry Wade, Eighteenth Ward, N. Y.; H. H. Van Amringe, Sixteenth Ward, N. Y.; L. Masquerier, Williamsburg, N. Y.; George H. Evans, Middletown, N. J.; J. H. Keyser, Second Ward, Solomon H. Sanborn, Fourth Ward, Arthur B. Hauptman, Eighth Ward, William Westbrook, Sixteenth Ward, Alvan E. Bovay, Thirteenth Ward, New York; Thomas A. Devyr, Williamsburg, N. Y.; James Nugent, Young America Bower, No. 1, New York.

Mr. Evans, in presenting the credentials of Mr. Wendell Wright, as a delegate from the Second National Reform Association of Cincinnati, said that Mr. Wright had been in the city on Saturday, but was unexpectedly compelled to leave. He stated that the Association which he represented, numbering several hundred members, were well satisfied with the measures of the Association, and that their only object was to discuss the best means to advance them.

Messrs. Foster, Nugent and Woodruff were appointed a committee to examine credentials, and then the Congress adjourned till two o'clock afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

The Committee appointed to name officers of the Congress, reported the following, who were duly elected:

President, WILLIAM WAIT, of Illinois.

Vice Presidents, J. G. Woodruff, N. Y., L. E. Gibbs, N. J., William West, Mass., Thomas Thompson, N. Y.

Secretaries, George H. Evans, N. Y., Wm. F. Young, Mass.

The President not being present, Mr. H. H. Van Amringe was appointed President pro tem.

Communications from Philadelphia and Brownsville, Pa., and Cincinnati, Ohio, were read by one of the Secretaries. They were from National Reform Associations at those places, and accompanied credentials of delegates to represent them, statements of progress, and suggestions respecting the business of the Congress. On motion of Mr. Sanborn, of New York, the following persons were appointed to report matters of business for consideration: Solomon H. Sanborn, Lewis Masquerier, Alvan E. Bovay, Stephen Miller, Thomas A. Devyr.

The Chairman stated that as there was no business before the Convention, he would read some propositions which he intended to bring forward at a future period of the session. These propositions, as read by the Chairman, related to Protective Unions, Industrial Associations, and Education. He wished to read now that members might have an opportunity of preparing themselves to support or oppose them.

Mr. Timms addressed the meeting in a pertinent and forcible manner upon the purposes of the Convention, and alluded especially to the history and present position of the various Trades' Union Societies in this country. He suggested the wisdom of forging a Committee to inquire into the results of Trades' Unions, in order to lay before the members of such Unions statistics which would convince them of the necessity of a more thorough movement. He concluded by proposing the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to inquire into the extent, objects, means, and results of Trades' Unions in the United States, and report to the next Congress, or to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Young, of Albany, thought the Committee should report during the Session.

Mr. Sanborn agreed with Mr. Young.

Several members spoke of the inutility of the Trades' Unions that had existed in the United States, and one inquired of Mr. Evans whether he had belonged to the General Trades' Union, and could give some information respecting it?

Mr. Evans replied that his position as an employer at the time had prevented his being a member; but that he then published the Working Man's Advocate, which was one of the organs of the Union; that at the largest Convention of the Union ever held in the City Hall, in 1834, resolutions had been passed in favor of the freedom of the public lands, soon after which the Union dissolved.

Mr. Brooks thought that any union of the laboring classes should embrace the Agriculturists, and that a union embracing all the interests of labor would be attended with the happiest results.

After some further discussion, the following Committee was agreed upon: Messrs. Masquerier, Timms, Commerford, Devyr, Foster, Adam, and Sanborn.

It was then resolved that the Report of this Committee should be made as soon as possible and printed in such papers as would publish it.

Mr. Evans moved that a Committee of three be appointed to reply to an Address of the Fraternal Democrats of London, to the Reformers of the United States, on which motion a discussion arose as to the propriety of delegating such a power to a Committee unless they could report to the Congress.—The mover having remarked that one of the topics of the address of the Fraternal Democrats was war, a subject of great interest at this time, Mr. Timms said that Feargus O'Connor, Julian Harney, and other Fraternal Democrats were, or had been, violent war men, to which Mr. Evans replied that he was not aware that Mr. O'Connor belonged to that Association; that the Address, which was signed by Mr. Harney, inculcated a peace policy, and that the writings of both gentlemen, so far as he was acquainted with them, were of a decidedly peaceful tendency, but, as there was a difficulty he had not foreseen, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Adam moved to take up the subject of questioning candidates for public office, upon which it was expected the Congress would take some action. Mr. Evans said he intended to propose something on that subject during the session. Mr. Foster opposed taking up the subject now; other members concurred in his opinion, and the subject was deferred.

Mr. Adam moved the following resolution, which, after some discussion by Messrs. Woodruff, Ryckman, Young, Foster, Timms, West and Evans, was adopted:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee be appointed to hold office for one year, which shall consist of eleven members, the majority of whom shall reside in the City of New York, whose duty shall be to perform such service of an executive character, as shall be referred to them by the Industrial Congress, and which shall report to the Congress at the commencement of next session.

[Mr. Ryckman, not being a delegate, was invited by vote to take part in the discussions.]

Mr. Ryckman thought that one business of the Executive Committee should be to draw up an Address to the Working Classes of the Union, clear in style, evincing intimate knowledge of their condition, showing the great strength they might wield, if united, and showing the great work for them to do. After several members had spoken on the subject, the appointment of the Executive Committee was referred to a future period of the session.

On motion of Mr. Keyser, it was resolved to hold public evening meetings during the session for addresses by the members on the interests of the Industrial Classes.

Adjourned at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY. MORNING.

The Secretary who took the minutes the previous day not being present, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

It was resolved to admit as honorary members (without the right to vote,) persons in favor of the principles of the organization from places not represented, not more than one from each place. Mr. Hugh Scott, of Albany, and Mr. C. L. Hosmer, of Boston were admitted as honorary members.

The credentials of Appleton Fay, from the Worcester (Mass.,) Society, of John C. Noble, from the Louisville, Ky. Typographical Society, and of Wendell Wright, from the second auxiliary National Reform Association of Cincinnati, were read, accepted, and placed on file.

In Mr. Noble's letter to the Congress he states that the Louisville Typographical Society had adopted the principles of the National Reformers, and that he had recently delivered an address to the Foundrymen there, on the subject of National Reform, at their request.

A long letter was received from George W. Kouns, a Farmer of Carter County, Ky., enclosing proposals for a work to be entitled "*The Political Guide, for Farmers, Mechanics, and Laborers in the Choice of Rulers.*" Of this work, ten chapters are devoted to Lawyers, whose artificial system Mr. Kouns holds in very small esteem. He began to attend the Courts of Chancery and Common Law in Kentucky, and to study law-books, in 1840. The results of his study and observations are stated to be "that the technicalities, fictions and falsehoods of the law have no *necessary* connection with the administration of justice, but are the rude invention of Judges and Lawyers, introduced into the laws only to obscure them for the benefit of Lawyers.—That 99 of 100 of the rules and forms of pleading, of practice, and of evidence, were arbitrary inventions of the same men; and that their operation was to make the laws a source of endless confusion, litigation and crime among the people, hanging like millstones on the neck of simple justice, and producing evil continually."

He also concludes "that it is the use which *Lawyers* make of the *Public Press*, and of their habits of public speaking, that has enabled them *to drive the producing classes* of the people, and the useful business men of the country, from the Executive and Legislative departments of Government, and to usurp the offices of the country, to maintain their ascendency over the minds of the People, and lead them captive at will to support the most ruinous measures."

Mr. Kouns was led to the observations of the principles of *National Reformers*, by reading a few paragraphs intended to cast ridicule and reproach on them, in the government paper, *The Union*, which had been addressed to its Editor, Mr. Ritchie, by ZED, its regular correspondent here. He wishes them to patronize his intended publication, the price of which is to be $1.

Mr. K. was suffered cruel persecutions for his opinions—is a farmer, 40 years of age, with a family of nine children, and expresses his firm determination to exert himself to the very utmost to throw off the yoke of legal fraud and fiction with which his country has been so long and effectually bound, by a combination of wily law practitioners.

The communication of Mr. Kouns was referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. WEST mentioned that the Rev. Wm. H. Channing of Boston would probably send a communication to the Convention (relative to the attempts now making to conquer Mexico,) before its sittings closed. He then proposed the following preamble and resolution, which were laid over for future consideration:

Whereas, It has now become apparent that the existing War between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, must inevitably result in the conquest of new territory, which must fall into the hands of speculators and monopolists, thereby extending and perpetuating wages and chattel slavery, with all their religious, moral and political evils, and it is therefore desirable to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.

Resolved, That this Congress do hereby recommend to National and all other Labor Reformers throughout the nation, to nominate no candidates for Congressional and Legislative offices who are not pledged to use the influence of their stations, if elected, to withold supplies from the U. S. Army now in Mexico, and to cause said Army to be withdrawn thence as soon as possible.

Mr. Masquerier, from the Business Committee, made the following report, which was accepted:

The Committee on Business report the following measures to the consideration of the Industrial Congress.

1. That the preamble of the Industrial Constitution be amended by substituting the words *which are equal* for the word "*inalienable*," so as to make it read, "the rights of men which are *equal* and inalienable."

2. That the propriety of settling the question of questioning the candidates of other parties be determined.

3. That the propriety of Trade Union Societies for temporary relief be urged.

4. That the importance of an early nomination of candidates for the Presidency be urged.

5. That the standing army of the landless, cooped in barracks like fighting cocks, ought to be abolished; that every man in the United States be armed; that those nearest the locality invaded, turn out to a man and repel the invader, while rapidly reinforced.

6. That the standing army of laborers and tenants producing for those who deem honest labor disreputable ought to be dispersed to their own farms and shops upon the public lands.

7. That the standing army of non-producing shoppers ought to be abolished and dispersed upon the public lands and made producers as well as distributers by only exchanging their surplus products in Township Marts, according to the time of labor without paying profits to a middle man.

8. That each Delegate briefly state his own views and the views of his constituents for the information of the Congress.

9. That the mode of practice of the Protective Unions in the Eastern States be laid before the Congress.

10. That the National Reform Association be recommended to organize under the name of the Townships in which they are situated, and that they become a model so far of a part of the future form of the State Government.

It was resolved to take up the items of business recommended separately, and the first item respecting the alteration of the constitution was taken up.

Mr. West opposed the alteration. He thought the right of suffrage an inalienable right, and was apprehensive that attempts might be made to disfranchise all laborers.—Mr. Brooks would be loth to recognize the doctrine that a right could be alienated. Mr. Masquerier considered all rights inalienable. Mr. W. F. Young, in answer to Mr. West, said that if any man had a right to vote all had; the right could not be inalienable. Mr. Timms thought that *wants* should be substituted for "rights." The speakers all gave their views at some length. On motion of Mr. Adam, the subject was laid on the table.

The second items of the Business Committee on questioning candidates, was then taken up, and after some discussion Mr. Evans moved that a committee of five be appointed to draw up a plan to be recommended to the industrial associations of the Union with respect to the nomination of candidates for public office. Mr. Adam seconded the motion, which was carried, and Messrs. Evans, W. J. Young, W. F. Young, Brooks, Bovay, Foster and Miller were named as such committee.

The third item was laid on the table. The fourth, respecting candidates for the Presidency, was referred to the committee on nominations.

The fifth proposition to abolish the Standing Army, was taken up, when a desultory discussion took place, as to the proper action to be taken on the War question, in which Messrs. Thompson, Brooks, Foster, Timms, Fay, W. F. Young, and Evans participated, several of the members expressing themselves strongly against aggressive wars, in which the Taylors and Scotts reaped all the "honor." Mr. Thompson moved that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of War, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Thompson, W. J. Young, Fay, Brooks and Timms were appointed a committee.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Charles Pasco, jr., of Babylon, L. I., was admitted an honorary member.

The tenth subject, recommended by the Business Committee, respecting a new organization of National Reform Associations, was taken up.

Mr. Masquerier thought the National Reform Associations should organize on such a plan as to come as near as possible to the eventual organization of the township, when the people would legislate without delegating their sovereignty. When the people were in full possession of their rights, he thought there would be little legislation to be done.—But few general laws would be required and as but few hours labor would be required when the people enjoyed the full product of their labor, they would have abundant leisure to do nearly all their own legislation in the townships.

The President remarked that it would be difficult to settle townships on the National Reform plan, outside the surveys authorized by the government. After some further remarks by Messrs. Evans, Masquerier, and W. F. Young, on motion of the last named member the subject was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Evans, Messrs. Ryckman, Adam, Woodruff, Scott and Pasco, were appointed a committee to report on the best method of propagating the principles of our organization.

Mr. Masquerier, from the Business Committee, to whom was referred the communication of Mr. Kouns, of Ky., stated the substance of it; part of the document was read, and the Secretary was directed to write a respectful answer to the communication, stating the inability of the Congress to assist his proposed publication at present.

Mr. W. F. Young addressed the Congress on the subject of the rise and progress of the Protective Unions of New England, showing how from small beginnings they had gradually extended their business in the purchase of provisions till they were a great saving to the members, besides being a strong protection against the various forms of oppressions which had before been practised against the working classes. They had been instrumental, too, in bringing their members in contact with National Reformers, and many of them had finally been led to see the true relation of man to the soil.

Mr. West resigned his seat as Vice President, and Mr. Brooks, of Wyoming, was appointed in his place.

Mr. Fay moved that a committee of five be appointed to enquire into the expediency of co-operating with the convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, called by Wm. Goodell, and others, and what measures are necessary to be taken to effect such co-operation. The resolution was referred to the committee on nominations.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock in the evening for public addresses, and at 10 o'clock tomorrow for business.

[To be continued.]

☞ One of the best speeches we heard in Boston, during the Anniversary Week was made by WENDELL PHILLIPS, before the Anti-Slavery Society, against a proposition to abstain from the products of slave labor. He declared, that in his opinion, the great question of Labor, when it shall fully come up, will be found paramount to all others, and that the rights of the operatives of New England, the peasants of Ireland, and the laborers of South America, will not be lost sight of in sympathy for the Southern slave. Mr. Phillips is on the high road to the principles of social reform. May he and all other philanthropists be brought to perceive that Slavery, Wars, Poverty and Oppression, are inseparable from the system of Civilization—the system of antagonistic interests;—that the only effectual remedy is the introduction of a higher system of union of interests and union of industry.—*Harbinger.*

NEW JERSEY. It is estimated that the surface planted with corn in this State, exceeds that of last year by 100,000 acres, which ought to yield three or four million bushels.

Moderate drinking, somebody says, is somewhere between a glass and a barrel!

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WEALTH FOR:

The RIGHTS OF MAN to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the choice of industrial pursuits, to hunt for himself the fruits of his toil, to an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

"We whose names are annexed, desirous of restoring to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency or Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of the States and of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Governorship or the Legislature who will not so pledge himself to the Freedom of the Public Lands, to a Limitation of the quantity of land to be occupied and held by any individual hereafter in this State, to the exemption of the Homestead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation to ten of the hours of daily labor on public works or in establishments chartered by law."

REPEAL OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

☞ 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.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SENECEFERRY, N. Y., June 12th.

A sail up the Hudson River, from New York to Albany, is delightful, especially to one who never enjoyed the luxury. The day we left New York was clear, and the air balmy, and as the noble boat travelled thro' the sparkling waters, leaving on every side the beautiful country seats of city merchants and speculators, with their fields, groves and gardens, and as the bold and picturesque "Catskill" reared its numerous turrets in the distance, I almost lost myself in admiration of the charms around me; and came nigh forgetting the misery, degradation, and poverty I had left behind, in the great 'Empire City,' which boasts of its wealth, religion and scientific advancement? But this happy frame of mind was soon disturbed by the involuntary reflections that this beautiful earth, which God had created for the Race, was defiled and polluted by Monopoly and wrong; and that those whose labor had adorned and beautified the country around—the smith at his anvil, the carpenter at his bench, the hod carrier beneath his burden, the sailor upon the sea, and the factory girl at the loom and spindle—were deprived of the enjoyment of the rich fruits of their own toil; and were wearing out their strength and lives, that others might live in idleness, luxury, and vicious affluence. On our way up the river, we passed "West Point," that institution of government favoritism, where the sons of Webster's, Calhoun's and Clay's relatives or favorites are taught to scientifically plunder the people at whose expense they have been educated. "West Point" is a delightful place, and should be consecrated to a holier purpose. I was astonished at the immense quantities of flour and grain we passed upon the river, and as we neared Albany the quantity increased. The docks at Albany were literally blockadded; and as we passed upon the canal, beyond Schenectady, the boat loads of flour, wheat and corn, formed one continuous chain, as far as the eye could reach. One day between seven o'clock A. M., and seven P. M., we passed 161 boats freighted with flour, not reckoning those freighted with wheat, corn and part flour. At the lowest estimate this would amount in the aggregate to *six thousand barrels!* and this in one twelve hours. I am told that the quantity of flour and grain is so great at Buffalo, waiting for transportation down the canal, that store houses cannot be found to contain it, and that much is actually spoiling by exposure to the weather. In consequence of this extraordinary demand for boats, the price of transportation has risen one hundred per cent. The fares upon the railroads and packets has also advanced.

There is one important fact connected with this flour speculation, with which the people of this country, especially the working people, should be acquainted. And that is, that the flour and grain is almost entirely in the hands of exchangers, having passed from the producers, in the fall. Indeed, I am told that many farmers have been under the necessity of buying wheat at the present exorbitant prices, having sold themselves short at the usual market season. Thus it will be seen that the farmers are not reaping a harvest in this grain speculation, but those who bought it up in the fall. One man in this place, who keeps a store and monopolizes the trade of the place, who takes the farmers' wheat and corn as soon as the harvest comes, and furnishes them with goods at his prices, and who discounts "orders" for almost the entire business of the place—as I am credibly informed, has made *twenty thousand dollars* during the past winter and spring, in the flour trade. And in justice to his benevolence, it may be proper to state that he gave *ten dollars* to the starving Irish!

I had the pleasure of being present one half day at the Macedon Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the

Presidency, to be supported by a portion of the Liberty party of this State, who have repudiated the "one idea" doctrine which has governed that party ever since its existence; and taken the broad and fundamental ground that slavery is the result of our political and social organization; and that it must be abolished by some radical change in our social and political systems. I was pleased to witness the amount of talent and righteous zeal manifested on the occasion. GERRIT SMITH was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and ELIHU BURRITT for Vice President. The proceedings will be reported in due season.

This is a fine country in many respects. The soil is very productive, but held at prices beyond the means of all but those who possess capital. The same evils are visible here, that afflict the laborers in New England—the continual decrease of wages, and increase of rents and prices of land. The "order system" is also carried on to a great extent in this part of the country. The more I reflect upon these things, the more I become convinced that the first great remedy lies in a FREE SOIL! God speed its consummation. W. F. V.

"HOW WILL THE OPERATIVES EMPLOY THEIR TIME?"

The above is a question frequently asked by those who are in doubt as to the "*propriety*" of reducing the hours of labor. How *all* of them would occupy their leisure hours, we are not able to say, but that most of them would turn them to good account we have not a doubt, judging from the acquaintance we have of them; some we know are fond of display and make it their chief study to ape the rich both in dress and manners, need we say they succeed but too well; they sometimes outdo them by the unsouth, unseemly and ridiculous shapes into which they contort themselves; there are others who are equally foolish in other respects. But the majority are intelligent and could, if they had more time to cultivate their talents) be made something else than drudges. We were very much pleased for a few mornings after the fifteen minutes were added to the usual time allowed them at their meals, thinking they would *swallow* their food as usual (without mastication,) and wishing to know what they would do with their "extra quarter"—took particular notice. And what horrible things do you suppose they were doing? Most of them were reading books or newspapers, others were chatting with their friends or greeting new comers, and all seemed to be enjoying themselves rationally and happily. We said all but must take that back, for we did espy a few hungry, antiquated vinegar cruets hurrying to the gates and appearing as eager to obtain admittance as thought it were paradise; perhaps it is to them, if so, mammon is the God they worship. But if the manner in which most of them employed this *little* time is any indication of what they would do, had they more leisure; we think that the community *at large* would not suffer much, while the operative would be greatly benefitted.

TEN HOURS' BILL IN ENGLAND. This bill has finally passed the House of Lords by a majority of eleven, it was strongly opposed by several of the most important Ministers in the cabinet. The Northern Star man article on the subject says "In looking back to the year in which the factory slave finally achieved emancipation from long hours of life wearing toil none will think of *the Ministry* as being entitled to gratitude in the matter." All praise to those who did support it and by whose efforts it has at last been accomplished. What State is willing to follow in the wake of Old England? Will Massachusetts? We should think she would in very shame, to think that she that was first to strike in behalf of her own liberties is outdone in a common act of justice to her own children by the very nation that oppressed her.

GOOD TO THE TRUE. It is rumored in our city, with how much truth we cannot say, "that the mills on the Middlesex Corporation are to be stopped at 6 o'clock five days in the week, and on Saturday at 5 P. M. on and after the 1st of July, next. We likewise learn from Madam Rumor that Mr. Samuel Lawrence has been to the agents of the different corporations to get them to conform to the same rules but without success, and he has determined to go on his "own hook." There reader you have it as cheap as we do, and if it should prove true hope you will give three cheers for this moiety of justice.

GROCERS. The way these men walk up and order their papers stopped is a caution. the Workingmen's Protective Union does not go down very well with them, and as the "Voice" is the organ that *talks* to the *people* upon that subject, of course it is expected to suffer some. Keep cool friends you haven't began to hear the story yet, and it is not best to get in a passion so early in the day; had you continued to have taken our paper you would no doubt have been converted, as you would have learned that it was to aid the working classes and not to injure you that the institution was started, and some of you have said it was just the thing. We advocate it because we think it is right, and until we are convinced to the contrary, shall keep our colors flying with the motto "UNION FOR POWER, POWER TO BLESS HUMANITY."

ASYLUM FOR AGED LABORERS.

During the past year, a meeting has been held in London by the journeymen masons for the purpose of establishing a fund to build a home for them in their old age. It was numerously attended. The idea is certainly a good one and worthy of imitation. We have heard that there is in New York an Asylum for aged women, though we have not the precise plan of it of operation. Something of this kind should be done. There is in the mind of dearly every one a sort of disgrace connected with going to the almshouse, however comfortable may be its arrangements. If men can by any association provide for old age by their own efforts, it will not only relieve the public chest of a great burden, but be far more satisfactory to themselves. We hope, then, at some day, to find a building, over the door of which shall be written—AN ASYLUM FOR AGED LABORERS.—*Prisoners Friend.*

We like your idea very much brother Spear, as a palliative, yet cannot help thinking of the injustice done the laborer in cheating him out of his honest dues, thereby requiring an "Asylum" for him in his "old age." Wouldn't it be better to bring about a state of things where the workingman can secure his rights so that when he is in the "sere and yellow leaf" he can sit down in his own "inalienable Homestead" where "none can molest or make him afraid."

☞ The Sabbath Laborers had a general Levee in the canal, near Central street, last Sunday, by the preparation made we should judge they intended to hold a *series* of meetings; we saw several *dignitaries* present, but where were the agents?

☞ We hope that correspondents will be patient as they will be served as soon as possible, were it not for the extreme length of their articles we should get along faster; we wish they would bear in mind that our sheet is not of the magnum species, and govern themselves accordingly.

☞ An overseer in this city gives as a reason why the ten hour rule should not be adopted: "that the operatives will not make a good use of their time and that all manner of wickedness will abound, if such a thing is brought about." Quite a compliment to the occupants of our mills; perhaps *he* judges from experience; (as persons acting in his capacity most generally are free to come and go when they please,) but if he does should not libel the rest, by bringing them down to a level with himself.

COMMUNICATIONS.

This department of the "Voice" is intended to contain the thoughts and sentiments of the People, prompted by a Manly spirit, and uttered in their own language, which may be in some degree varied and condensed; and for the views of which the Editor will not be considered responsible.

FREEPORT, Armstrong Co., Pa. June 2nd, 1847.

DEAR VOICE:—It gives me great pleasure when I have occasion to address a letter to you, the title carries with it a pleasure to every heart which has the elevation and emancipation of labor at heart, but more especially to the laborer himself; labor has too long been looked upon as degrading, and fit only for slaves and serfs, but a brighter day is beginning to dawn, the clouds of moral darkness which have so long hung over the minds of men are beginning to clear away before the light of intelligence which is breaking in upon us. Although there are some things in the 'Voice' which I do not agree with, yet I think every one is or ought to be entitled to their own opinion on all subjects. I have loaned the 'Voice' to one or two in this village, and one of my female friends has confessed to me that before she read it and heard my experience on the factory system she thought they were a blessing, people seem to know very little about the evils of the factory system here, there being but one small factory in the village, there are some so foolish as to wish for a large cotton factory, poor souls I mentally exclaim "they know not what they ask," were it possible for these young females who yearly fall victims to this accursed system to awake from their sleep of death, and unmask to the world the horrors of the system, perhaps it might have a beneficial effect, but there is no need of such extraordinary means to be resorted to, let operatives do their duty, and, particularly the females part, and expose the system. I would wish some female operative to give her experience in a cotton factory through the 'Voice.'

If you will not think it out of place I would wish to address a few lines to Spectator.—Operative has answered him very ably, there are some things which I suppose she did not think it worth her while to answer, instead of going for a reduction in their hours of toil in order that they may have time to cultivate their minds he wishes them to encroach on the Sabbath. I do not know which to call him a fool or a knave to advocate such a principle, how has he read his Bible? or does he ever read it at all, what a spectacle would it present for our sex to absent ourselves from the house of God, and commence the study of Voltaire, or Aristotle or perhaps the Infidel works of Paine or Carlile, is this the manner in which he would have our sex educated, in order to qualify us to bring up the rising generation? He talks about the time that females have during the first years of married life, perhaps his minds eye when he penned the paragraph, might be wandering into the abodes of the wealthy, who have others to wait on them, but go into the abodes of the mechanic and workingman, where a woman has all to do and ask each one how much time she can spare to cultivate her mind. I for one will answer him, I have been married nearly sixteen years and have been the mother of six children, and I can assure him that from the day of my marriage up to the present time I have had very little time to cultivate my mind, even for the reading of the 'Voice,' I am in a great measure indebted to my husband. The next thing he treats upon is about a uniform dress for the operatives.—I suppose it wounds the vanity of those who get their living by the labor of others, to see those who produce all the wealth to dress as well as themselves, a "uniform dress!" and has it come to this; in this boasted land of liberty, that female operatives must wear a badge by which to be known, perhaps 'Spectator' may have been struck with the beauty and simplicity of the dress of females in our prisons, as I understand that he is a lawyer, it is but natural to suppose that he is acquainted with the manner of dress the females in our prisons wear, to the majority of lawyers the language of our Saviour is not inapplicable at the present day. "Wo unto you ye lawyers, for ye lade men with heavy burdens grevious to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers. Wo unto you! for ye build the sepulchres of the prophets, and your fathers killed them." If I had twenty sons not one of them by my consent should become a lawyer. No! I would rather that they should spend and end their days as mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," than to live on the miseries and vices of their fellow men, but in the 'good time coming' such men will not be needed, when every man shall "sit under his own vine and fig tree," there will be little or no cause either for law or litigation. I must now draw to a close, as you do not like lengthy communications. I remain with the greatest respect yours in the cause of human progress.

MARTHA HOLLINGSWORTH.

NOTE. Our friend labors under a mistake as "Spectator" is not a lawyer, as she supposes, but a physician.

TERMS OF PEACE. The writer of the leading article in the Democratic Review for June, professing to speak authoritatively of the purposes of the administration, declares the following to be the terms which the administration will accept of Mexico.

"*As to the cession of territory demanded of the Mexicans, the administration will not claim it as a forfeit, but offer to pay for it, so as to acquire it by purchase.* We want a clear title of it; and the administration considers purchase the very best of all titles.

"*The expense of the war we will not claim from the Mexicans; and the indemnity which she ones our citizens will be assumed by the government of the United States.* We shall then claim no money of Mexico in any shape, and are willing to accept land in payment of our just demands.

"*As to the territory to be ceded or sold to us by Mexico, we are of opinion that it will not comprise more than Upper California and New Mexico, and that our government will not insist, as a condition of peace, on the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec;* but rather make this a subject for subsequent friendly negotiations between the two sister republics."

The dismemberment of Mexico, and the appropriation of her territory, then, is put forth by the administration as the object of the war. For what is this territory wanted? Let the defeat of the Wilmot proviso answer—[Democrat and Freeman.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—New Orleans extras of the 9th inst. give accounts of a dreadful steamboat explosion upon the Ouchita river. The steamer Eda was blown up—twenty-five persons were killed, and eight were wounded.

DEATH OF DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ. We have this day to record the demise of Daniel O'Connell,—the greatest political agitator which the world ever saw. Our readers will be prepared for the event, which has been daily expected for some weeks. The melancholy event took place at Genoa on the 15th ult. Without going into a full detail of all the occurrences connected with the life and death of this great man, we may observe that "Daniel O'Connell was the oldest son of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, of Carhen, and of Catherine, daughter of Mr. John Mullane, of Whitechurch, in the county of Cork, and was descended from a respectable and ancient Irish family. He was born on the 16th of August, 1775, at Carhen, in the county of Kerry. His childhood and boyhood were chiefly passed in his birthplace, though he paid frequent visits to Derrynane, the seat of his father's eldest brother, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who as he was himself childless, adopted his nephews, Daniel and Maurice, and undertook the chief charge of their education."

BARKER BURNELL ACQUITTED.—The case of Barker Burnell, of Nantucket, for embezzling the funds of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank at that place, terminated on Mon ay. Mr. Choate made a four hours speech in defence. The District Attorney, the Hon. J. H. Clifford, spoke two hours for the Government. Mr. Clifford's speech is said to have been a very able effort.

The jury retired, says the Enquirer, at 20 minutes before seven. As they had not been able to agree upon a verdict at 10 o'clock, the Court adjourned to Tuesday morning, at half-past 7. When the Court met, the jury, who had been out all night, came in with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. Mr. Burnell was, however, taken back to prison, as there are seven other indictments against him on the files of the Court. The Court has reduced his bonds from $25,000 to $10,000; and efforts are now being made to procure sufficient sureties for his appearance at the October term.

MARKETS. The following is extracted from Wilmer & Smith's Times:—

The Corn trade was exceedingly active on the 18th ult. Prices were then rapidly advancing to what might be termed famine pitch. This was caused by the apprehended scarcity of supplies, and the enormous demand which prevailed not only for home consumption, but also to meet foreign orders.—The splendid weather which has prevailed during the fortnight, so exceedingly favorable for the growing crops, has given great confidence as to an abundant and timely harvest. The consequence, therefore is, that there has been a considerable reaction in prices, and the business done of a limited character, the fall from the highest point having been about 20s. per quarter; but the market is now more steady, and tending upward again.

The Matamoros Flag says that the member of Capt. Paul's company of Massachusetts volunteers, recently murdered near Reynosa, was named Brown.

☞ Somebody very *wickedly* says that two blooming young ladies got caught out in a shower very recently, and when they got home the rain had washed the very *color out of their cheeks.*

☞ Santa Anna was born at San Juan del Rio about the year 1804, and is the son of an exiled Spanish nobleman.

NOTICES.

Of Meeting of Protective Unions, Industrial Reform Associations, I. O. of R., &c., &c.

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

CHARLES C. JONES, Sec'y.

L. U. A.

There will be a special meeting of the Lowell Union of Associationists, at No. 76 Central st., next Sunday evening, June 20th, at 7-1-2 o'clock. All persons interested are invited to attend. Per order.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 6, (Manchester, N. H.,) holds its meetings in Stark Building, on Merrimac street, 4th door, every Monday and Friday evenings for business, and Tuesday evenings for discussion, at 8 o'clock. S. D. CLARK, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 3, Boylston Hall, Boston.

All Divisions will be accommodated with cards on the same terms as those of the 9th—store open from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH CAREW, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lowell) holds its meetings at Hunneway Hall, Market street, over Protective Union Store; every Saturday evening. A. BELLOW, Sec.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 4, Lynn meet Tuesday and Friday evenings, on Union street, opposite the Universalist Meeting-house.

RICHARD A. FLEMING, Sec'y.

The LOWELL INDUSTRIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION hold their regular meetings every MONDAY evening, at No. 76, Central st., where they will be happy to meet all who are interested for the producing classes.

☞ The FEMALE INDUSTRIAL REFORM AND MUTUAL AID SOCIETY of Lowell, meet every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Reading Room, 76 Central street. All Ladies friendly to the mental, moral and physical improvement of their sex are respectfully invited to smile upon our humble efforts, by their presence.

MARY EMERSON, Pres't.
H. J. STONE, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.

ALLEN & BEALS
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Nos. 2, 4 and 6, Charlestown street, Haymarket Square, Boston.

Dealers in Hair Seatings, Burlap's Glue, Cabinet Trimmings, &c. &c.

BENJAMIN L. ALLES, JAMES H. BEAL.

FEMALE WEAVERS WANTED.

I AM authorized by a gentleman to engage Thirty Good Female Weavers, to work in the Neck Cotton Shawl Mills, near Philadelphia, belonging to the Washington Manufacturing Company, of New Jersey, she endorsed by the best of real and experienced Operatives, are required—for plain work, No. 32 Yarn, and common 72 picks, (being for printing cloths,) industrious girls can make one dollar a day, on our Looms; board at the rate of one dollar and forty two cents per week; payments every month, in cash; the travelling expenses of all the operatives will be paid by the Company, without any deduction, on their return. For further information apply to the subscriber, at his Intelligence Office, No. 256 MERRIMACK STREET, Near the Corner of Lewis Street, at the earliest period, (or between the hours of 8, A. M., and 9 o'clock, P. M., during the present week.

Lowell, June 4. ADOLF BJORNBERG.

Daguerreotype Miniature Rooms!

82 CENTRAL STREET,
(*Corner of Hurd Street, Lowell.*)

THE great rush for Miniatures at these Rooms for the past four week, is enough to convince the Public that our Pictures are perfect. Every effort in this line of business, no pains shall be spared to give perfect Likenesses. Pictures taken at the Rooms in every variety of style, and in any weather, cloudy or without cloudy, and added in the most manner, whether sold for a higher or lower price.

The Public are respectfully invited to call before obtaining Miniatures elsewhere, as the prices shall be as low as any in Lowell and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases

Lowell, June 4—1m. S. H. HASTINGS.

FOR THE

KENNEBEC & PENOBSCOT,
VIA BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS leave Lowell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7, A. M. for PORTLAND, there connection with the favorite Steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. D. Blanchard, for Bath, Gardiner, and Hallowell.

Fare from Lowell to Hallowell, $2,50.
" " " Bath, $1,86.

Trains leave Lowell every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 2½, P. M. for Portland, there connecting with the new and elegant Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. S. H. Howes, for Bangor and intermediate landings.

Fare from Lowell to Bangor, $3,30.
" " " Belfast, $2,80
" " " Thomaston, $2,50.

CHAS. MINOT,
Superintendant Boston & Maine Railroad.

May 7 6m.

KNOWLES, DENTIST,
AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,
(*Office 20 Bell's Block, Corner of Merrimack and Kirk Sts. Lowell, Mass.*)

HOLDS himself in readiness to attend to the various duties of his Profession in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Particular attention is paid to the SURGICAL operations are operated; but when very business is entrusted to his care, will always be found at his office; and, in case of unusual or any operation, the most prompt satisfaction will be rendered.

In cases of wholly or partially sets of Teeth on *Springs* are used in any instance but the Springs are retained entirely by *Capillary and Atmospheric forces.*

Citizens and Strangers are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of Workmanship.

N. B. Dentists supplied with all varieties of Teeth and Curved Block Work.

Lowell, April, 1847. 1-1y.

AMBROSE LAWRENCE,
DENTIST,

OFFICE, (established Oct. 1, 1829) No. 27 Merrimack st. second 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 one Gold Plate, from one to an entire set.

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

Lowell, April 23, 1247. 41—3m

MOWE & FAGAN,
Surgeon Dentists,

NO. 82 CENTRAL, CORNER OF HURD STREET,
(*Under Daily Courier Office,*) *Lowell.*

FROM one to an entire set of teeth inserted, either on Gold or Pivot plate in the best style. Filling Teeth executed with the greatest care, so as to insure the preservation of the teeth filled during the life of the patient.

We would say to those who are troubled with cleft Palates, that we are now prepared to greatly modify, if not entirely remedy, indistinct utterance, by applying a Gold Plate to the palate. Given as a trial can be seen to any number of our citizens who are wearing my work.

A. M. MOWE.

I have had fifteen years' practice in Dentistry, and have full faith in Mowe's operations on the teeth in filling and cleansing; I have examined his modes of inserting, both on pivot and gold plate. Judging from experience and the manner in which he executed his work for me, I consider him a safe, practical Dentist.

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.

This certifies that we have examined Dentistry performed by Dr. A. M. Mowe, both of filling and pivot work, neatly and faithfully executed. We therefore cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of those whose cases require the aid of Dental Surgery.

Hanover Bickey, M D C. C. Adams,
Daniel Clark, M D Dr Melvin.
R. W. Hill, M. D.

☞ Prices low, and all Operations warranted. ☜

m21—4m.

G. E. CHEEVER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

A splendid assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy Goods very cheap at 112 Merrimack street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Lowell, Jan. 1847.

The great One Price Dry Goods Store!

JOHNSON & SHANNON,
OF BOSTON,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies of Lowell that they have taken the store

NO. 6 CENTRAL STREET,

Where they are now opening the largest, cheapest and choicest selection of DRY GOODS, ever brought to this city

All the Fancy Goods were imported by the proprietors, and they will be retailed at wholesale prices. Ameri can Goods will be sold at the Agents' prices.

One of the proprietors will reside in Boston, and will constantly watch the Boston and New York markets, and having had long experience in the purchase of Goods, will be enabled to get hold of the newest and best styles.

Having great confidence that the ONE PRICE SYSTEM is the only true principle by which to conduct trade in an enlightened community, we have thought best to adopt it.

☞ Every article will be legibly marked in plain figures, the price at which it will be sold, and no deviation will be made, except for imperfections. Now that we have adopted the cash system, we hope for a share of the patronage of our friends and the public, that we can sell at as low prices as any competition around us, the ladies may be assured that our ONE PRICE will be found below the prices of our neighbors.

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

MUSLIN DE LAINES, new styles, from	14c to 25c	Corsets	50c
All wool " " " "	25 to 75c	Best kind " "	62½
GINGHAMS " " "	12½ to 20c	Lisle Thread and cold Silk Gloves at all prices.	
LINEN GINGHAMS	25c.	PRINTED LAWNS from	1s. to 25c
DRAB ALPACCAS		CORDED SKIRTS "	2s to 6s.
PLAID "		PRINTS "	5c to 1s.
A general assortment of STUFF GOODS.		FRENCH PRINTS (now all the rage) at	25c
PLAID LENAS, new article for Dresses, for	23c	Bleached and brown Goods, at Boston wholesale prices.	
PLAID LENAS and OREGONS from	28 to 30c	DENIMS, TICKS,	
PALO ALTOS and KIRGLOVES for	25c	Cold CAMBRICS,	

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

CASHMERE from ..... $2 75 to $15.
The regular Chasbmere shawl, such as was sold last spring at $12, now sell at ..... $8 00.
LONG SHAWLS, THIBET, STRADELLA, SILK, AND ALL STYLES, WARRANTED.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the selection of MOURNING GOODS.

We shall also have constantly on a large assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, such as Napkins, Table Covers, Damasks, Diaper, Crash, English and American Patches, together with ALL articles called for in a Ladies' Dry Goods Store.

☞ We have had intimated to us that the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, although it works very well in Boston, will never do for Lowell. We think differently, and we hope the Ladies of Lowell will support us in our efforts to give them a ONE PRICE STORE and a STOCK which will compare favorably with any in Boston.

☞ Call at No. 6 Central Street, Lowell, and examine our prices and see our method of doing business.

March 99, 1847.

MANUAL LABOR.

Wm. Raymond, Missionary at Mendi, Africa, says: "The effect of the slave-trade has been not only to make the people idle and lazy, but to render work disgraceful. To remedy this, I have in every way encouraged industry, and have set the example, working with my hands as far as the climate would allow me. I have also felt the necessity of having the mission adapted to this exigency, and have, accordingly, connected mechanical and agricultural departments with my school. Every boy large enough must work. Whether he is the son of a king or of a slave, there is no difference; we have no "*royal pupils*" in our school; all are on the same level.—There are some, who, within a year, have been sold like cattle, and yet they are on the same footing with the sons of the king.

"The object of this department is threefold. 1. To encourage industry. 2 To supply the wants of the people through that industry, and 3. To make it a source of support to the mission. It has been my aim from the first to make this mission a self-supporting one. If I am enabled to carry out my plans, I believe it will yet be so."

We see by the above statement of the self-sacrificing Raymond, that the influences of slavery and the trade in slaves are the same in Africa and America. Idleness, Idleness, stalks abroad at noon-day, wherever slavery is found. It makes people ashamed to earn the bread upon which they subsist. Labor is looked upon as disgraceful in all such communities. Labor and the laborer are alike despised. Mr. Raymond seems to have taken the right course to correct these evils.—Example is every thing in such a case. When men see those to whom they are accustomed to look for wisdom and superior goodness engaged with their own hands about the useful labors of life, their prejudices soon begin to wear away. He is an old friend of manual labor. What a pity that so many who go forth among men as spiritual guides, if they do not despise manual labor, know nothing of it! are helpless as babies; and the people too often love too have it so. They dislike to see their minister at manual labor. It seems to them beneath his dignity, as if dignity consisted in idleness—or at least abstinence from physical exertion. Necessity often induces people to take the right way when they would choose the wrong. The necessities of the case have led him to establish a manual labor school. What a noble feature is that in his school which places the son of the king and the son of the slave on equal footing! America is yet far too heathenish for such things to be tolerated in good society! Some fanatics might do it; but no people of character and standing! How disgusting and abominable are the distinctions which exist throughout Christendom between the children of a common Father! Success to this humble effort to establish the great doctrine of universal bro herhood among the benighted children of injured Africa. May the time soon come when industry shall be honorable in this land of slaves and slave-traders. But slavery must first be abolished. We have thousands of ministers and priests; but where are they who come to the people with such a testimony as this man bears? We have schools and colleges; but how many founded upon such a platform? Alas for this land!—The light has come, but she loves darkness, and is walking in it to a swift destruction.—[Practical Christian.

LABOR.

The most contemptible creature upon the footstool of God, is the idle young man of fashion.

He is a fool—for he does nothing for himself or society. There is no reason why any one should like him—why the world should desire his presence, or miss his absence.

He is a knave—for he eats without labor, consumes without producing, lives by his own fraud, or that of some one to whom he is accessory. It is the law of nature, that every man shall produce at least as much as he consumes; the fashionable exquisite produces nothing—the world is just so much the worse for every garment he wears, and every meal he eats.

A thief—for he steals himself, or is a receiver of the stolen goods of others. If born to wealth, it is a fraudulent inheritance; and every dollar has been wrung from the sinews of some poor operative. He steals, therefore, the bread he eats. Paying for it, he pays the conventional representative of some man's labor—certainly not his own—probably not that of any one who had a right to give it. Right? There is no right in the case! What right have any set of men to say that the dunce of metal is equal to twelve hours of muscular contraction? And so heap up in vaults, or issue in pictured paper, so much value of nerve and muscle? The thing is absurd.

More truly honorable in the sight of heaven is the farmer's boy, who tills the fresh green earth, glowing and sweating in the sun; or the artizan who shapes a shoe for the farmer; or the seamstress, who plies the needle for twelve shillings a week, than the haughtiest aristocrat in the world.

What but a young bandit is he who rides about and walks in Broadway, drawing his revenues from the toil of a score or two of mechanics?

There will come a time when the drones of humanity will be driven from the hive of society. When the law "except a man work, neither shall he eat," shall be enforced—when the idler will be everywhere held in contempt. The time is coming.—[Young America.

Distribution of the Profits of Labor.—Among the safest means of reserving to labor its adequate reward, are associations of workmen for mutual aid. Some interesting facts have lately been presented in England on this subject. There is an association in Belfast, called the Joint Stock Company of Journeyman Boot and Shoe Makers. It had its origin among those who were thrown out of employment on refusing to work for inadequate wages. Lord Wallscourt, of Irelan , speaking of the plan in reference to the agricultural department, says:—"I have tried the plan for seventeen years, and have found it to answer much beyond my hopes, inasmuch as it completely identifies the workman with the success of the farm." M. Leclaire, a house-painter in Paris, has for some years been pursuing a similar course with his workmen with equal success. We hope to see some movement of this kind in our own country that will be successful. We talk much, but we effect little. We see now every where the capitalist becoming rich upon the labors of the poor mechanic. Why cannot we have a more unity of interest? We fear that unless something is done, the day is not far distant when scenes of distress will overtake the working classes, of which we have now a very inadequate conception.—[Prisoner's Friend.

Ten Hour System.—A bill has been introduced into Parliament to restrict the time of work to ten hours a day. Evidence was adduced showing that in mills where there had been a reduction of labor, the results had been very satisfactory. It was shown, as a remarkable fact, that even the great quantity of work was not diminished, and what was still better, it was more faithfully done. The wages of the laborers were not less, and their health was much improved. It was found, too, that a far better state of feeling existed between them and their employers. A bill has actually passed the House of Commons restricting the labors of *females and children* to ten hours a day. The ten hour system finds many ardent friends in England. We have ever felt that ten hours a day was sufficient for any man to labor, and that beyond this he must necessarily impair his health, besides performing his work in a very unfaithful manner.—[Prisoner's Friend.

Equivocal "Prosperity." The long-eared scribblers for the money-mongering press are continually citing instances of the number of houses erected as evidences of the *prosperity* of their chosen cities and villages, always omitting, however, to state that a continually increasing proportion of the houses and erected not for the legitimate purpose of affording shelter to the families of the builders, but for the (in a political sense) nefarious purpose of exercating rent from the homeless. How long will it take to beat it into their stupid heads that the progress of Land Monopoly necessarily drives the landless into cities and villages, and that nearly every boasted instance of house-building "prosperity" is direct evidence of the destructive march of the Monopoly Curse? A brag is now going the rounds, that in the new city of Lawrence, somewhere in Massachusetts, fifteen hundred houses are erected, or to be erected, this year. This Lawrence is a new place bought up by privileged capitalists, by the acre, for factory ba-tiles, to be sold out, as usual, by the lot, in part, that the manufacturers may get their necessary breeding stock, and in part reserved for the erection of houses for the surrounding country. The erection of fifteen hundred houses at "the new city of Lawrence" as evidence that some thousand of the sons and daughters of New England are cut off from the soil of their birth and doomed to wages slavery in the Lawrence factories *for life*, unless the doctrine of the Inalienable Homestead shall become the law of Massachusetts.—[*Young America.*

Land Limitation.—An American citizen, writing from Liverpool, May 11 to the *Commercial Advertiser*, states that he had visited almost the entire southern coast of Ireland—that from Cork to Dublin may almost be called a well cultivated garden, with castles and gentlemen's seats scattered in every direction—but in the midst of them is seen the most squalid poverty, the most helpless wretchedness—that in Cork the poor crowd round the traveler at every step, exhibiting themselves and little ones like walking skeletons—and that on his way from Cork to Dublin he had seen more coffins borne to the houses of the dead than might been seen in New-York in a year. The fever is carrying the people off more rapidly than the famine [aided by spendthrift and absentee landlords] had done.—"The clergy of the Catholic Church are indeed nursing fathers in deep affliction, and many have fallen victims to the fever now prevailing." Horse flesh, (as in Germany,) had been salted down for food to the poor.

Is not Ireland, its present social and political condition, a most unanswerable argument in favor of land limitation—no man to hold more than 500 acres? Ireland has only 10,000 land owners or patroons. The castle and palace are by the side of the hovel containing misery unutterable. Read the Commercial and Courier & Enquirer—they exhibit the consequences of a vicious system, yet deprecate change!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Young Ireland."—I am sure that those who have so munificently contributed in America for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland, cannot consent that their free-gifts should take the character of "*rint*" to the Repeal Fund, or that the generous and noble sympathy of the American heart, elicited by this awful calamity, should be absorbed by the "Young Ireland" Party and perverted by them into a fellow-feeling for their cause. If I apprehend the spirit aright, which dictated the magnificent beneficence of American charity towards Ireland, then, I am sure, there is no attribute of it that can sympathise with the malignant genius of "Young Ireladism." And I hope most devoutly, that those who may be commissioned to bear the free-will offerings of American benevolence to the shores of Ireland, will be instructed not to identify those offerings with any tribute to "Repeal," or with any expression of sympathy for either of the parties now organized to agitate that question, either by moral or physical force. And I hope, also, that the captains or supercargoes of vessels laden with these charities will decline being *fetid* by either of those parties; and that they will be careful to deport themselves in the spirit of their mission, with the self-inspired delicacy of true philanthropy. That spirit can neither be enhanced or enlightened by high-flying epithets lavished by verbose spouters on "stars and stripes," eagles and lions, or any beastial emblems of nationality. Truth has but one standard, as it has but one source. True benevolence has but one emblem on earth or in heaven, and that is the dove; and he, who is chosen to bear that honored emblem of human brotherhood to a foreign land, should bear it steadily aloft, above all the bloodrokening rags of nationality.—[Christian Citizen.

Canal through the Isthmus of Suez.—We translate the following from the colums of our industrious neighbor of the *Deutsche Schnellpost:* from what source he derived the intelligence we are not informed.

The cutting through the Isthmus of Suez is at last determined upon. The condition of this enterprise in which Europ: is combined are: 1. Egypt is made a neutral State: her neutrality and independence are guranted by the Porte, France, England and Austria: 2. Prussia, Russia, North America, and powers of the second rank are invited to recognize this neutrality: 3. France, England and Austria make the cutting at their own cost and levy a tonnage till the outlay is made up: 4. The execution of the work cannot be interrupted even by the breaking out of a war between the contracting parties. Austria undertakes to make the Nile navigable as far as Dámietta, where there is to be an immense harbor (the oversight of this part of the work will be given to Captain Moring of the Austrian Engineers, know to many of our readers by his residence in the United States): England is to buy the necessary land at Suez and the Canal itself is to be cut by France and England together.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Obsequi—*ous.* This Morning's Boston Post says there was a very impressive and solemn funeral in that city yesterday. A barrel of porter had fallen from a truck, and some fifty mourners were seen standing round the *beer.*

A New Cab. A new Cab has been introduced in London, the chief novelty of which is the absence of springs and the substitution of a caoutchouc (Indian rubber) tire to the wheels; an elastic tube encircles each wheel, neutralizing every jolt, giving a singularly smooth and steady motion, deadening the noise, and having the further advantage, that in case of accident the wheels may pass over any one without much hurt. Many have suffered the wheel to cross their foot without experiencing a worse sensation than a little numbness.

A boy in Jamaica was driving a mule; the animal was sullen, stopped, turned his arched neck upon the boy, as if in defiance and contempt.—"Won't go, will you? Feel grand do you? I guess you forgot your father was a jackass."

One who is either in writing or conversation always attempting to be witty, though he may sometimes succeed, will never be respected, and will frequently make enemies of those who laugh and appear best pleased with his witticisms.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER, AND THE ORGAN OF THE "*New England Labor Reform League*" DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES AND THE FINAL AND PERMANENT EMANCIPATION OF LABOR FROM ITS PRESENT SOCIDAL, COMPETING AND DEPRESSIVE TENDENCIES.

In consequence of a deep felt regard for the present and future well-being of our fellow laborers, and the urgent solicitation of many devoted and strong-hearted friends to Labor Reform, who have pledged their aid and support to the undertaking, the undersigned propose to resume the publication of the "Voice of Industry."

The paper is to be conducted upon strictly *Independent Principles*, opposing all prominent evils, social, political or ecclesiastical, with that spirit which knows no fear or favor, while in the path of duty, and advocating all cardinal truths with perseverance and sincerity of purpose.

In our labors we ask and expect the co-operation and sympathy of the true friends to the Race—the honest Philosopher and Statesman, the untommeled and devoted Teacher, the hardy Farmer, the Mechanic and Artizan—and last, but not least, the toiling Operative at the Loom or Spindle; these with many others, who desire a better, and more rational condition for humanity, in which Labor shall receive its just rewards, and the Sons and Daughters of Industry occupy the position to which they are entitled, must put their shoulders to the car-wheel of *Labor Reform*, and bear in mind is practically made superior to matter, and Man, to wealth and external circumstances,—poverty, ignorance, crime and intemperance will disappear.

In addition to its leading objects, the "Voice" will contain a summary of News, Domestic and Foreign, and a comprehensive synopsis of such Miscellaneous and passing events as will be instructive and profitable.

The large amount of reading which will be furnished weekly through the "Voice," and the improvements to be made, require that the hitherto comparative low price should be raised; which plan we hope will meet the approbation of all well-wishers to the prosperity of the paper. All subscribers who have paid in advance, will be furnished out the amount of their payments at the former rates; but hereafter the pecuniary affairs of the paper will be governed by the following:

TERMS.

Single copies, per Annum, (Strictly in advance)	$1.25
Five copies to one address,	$5.00

With our Friends and Agents assist us and the cause, by procuring new subscribers, by the issue of the next number! ☞ Send in the names.

W. F. YOUNG,
MEHITABLE EASTMAN.

Lowell, Feb. 1st, 1847.

AGENTS FOR THE 'VOICE.'

MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston, Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill.
Lynn, N. W. Brown.
E. Bridgewater, L. B. Parker
Chelmsford, (Sn the factory Village,) Robert Lord.
N Chelmsford, A H Pierce
South Andover, E A Russell
Clintonville, Lancaster, Sanborn Worthen
Andover, Frye Village, David Middleton
Fall River, David Pierce,
Reading, Alfd H Reed
Palmer, Peter Pride.
Waltham, Wm Richardson
Danvers, Jefferson Putnam

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Dover, N S Wood.
Manchester, C A Brown.
Nashua, N. L. Doty.
Claremont, N. Burrill
Milford John Adams.

RHODE ISLAND.
Providence, Amos Bucy Paine
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CONNECTICUT.
Rockville, Edwin F Walden

VERMONT.
Winooski Falls, and Vicinity, John R. Forrest.

American Phrenological Journal.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX. FOR 1847.

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To improve man Physically, Morally and Intellectually, will be the object of this Journal.

It will embrace all the principles of our entire constitution, the conditions of happiness, and the causes of misery.

PHRENOLOGY

will be set forth in the most Practical and Instructive manner, amply illustrated by engravings, showing the exact location of the organs, with full directions for learners who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the science.

PHYSIOLOGY

will be duly considered, and much valuable advice given relative to Health, Diet, Exercise, Dress, etc.—This department will also be illustrated by anatomical engravings, which will enable the reader to understand the human architecture.

VITAL MAGNETISM,

applied to the relief of pain, to surgical operations, etc, together with all that is new or important, will be presented in this Journal.

WOMAN

is by nature as perfect as a God could make her; her education and habits are rapidly degenerating, and to arrest which, and to develope her natural equal, her sphere, and duties, will be a leading feature of this work.

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Who does not wish to elevate himself in life, or would not strive perseveringly to render himself better and and more happy! To such this Journal will be a prompter and a text-book.

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will be issued in monthly numbers of 32 or more octavo pages, on good paper, from superior type, illustrated by a great number of engravings. It will be adapted to all classes; and in order to place it within the reach of every family in the land, it will be furnished on the following extremely low

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N. L. DAYTON, Agent for Lowell.

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Each sheet contains—

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The Objects of the People's Journal may be summed up into one word—PROGRESS!

Progress in social science, and especially in those departments of Social Science, which most immediately relate to every human being the primary conditions of bodily and mental health and development—namely, a sufficiency of excellent food, and Clothing—well warmed, well ventilated, well drained, well lighted, and cheerful Homes—Books, Gardens, and Parks.—Amusements—Leisure, Books and Schools.

Progress in Knowledge, both Physical and Moral; from the Slave-holders, the Oppressors, and the Bigoted of all countries.

Progress in Temperance, Peace, and Universal Brotherhood.

Progress in Literature, Science, and Art, through all their various and endless ramifications.

Progress in the study and observance of the beneficent laws of Nature.

Progress in a word in all that can make man happy and noble, and bring him into a more entire communion with the Being in whose image he is made.

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In carrying out these objects the Projector and Editor of the People's Journal seeks the aid of the enlightened and independent of all classes, sects, and parties. Agreeing to differ where difference must exist, he would say, how many and how mighty are the questions on which all may co-operate for the common good!

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THE SUBSCRIBER, (No. 65, corner of Merrimack and John st.,) is weekly receiving from importers, both in New York and Boston, a new and beautiful assortment of Millinery Goods, as ever was offered in this city, and as cheap as can be found anywhere else.

J. T. ADAMS.

Lowell, Sept 28, 1846. n25

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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PRICES REDUCED. The subscriber still continues at his old stand Wentworth's Building, Merrimack street, near the Railroad Depot, Lowell, Mass., where he may at all times be found, ready to impart his professional services to all who wish accurate likenesses.

Mr P defies all competition, having, by the instruction of the first artists in the country and a long experience in the business, perfected the most accurate likeness of any establishment in the city and he would at any time be glad of the opportunity to put his skill in competition with any other establishment here. Persons desirous of having miniatures taken, are requested to call on him, and see Pearson's Gallery of Art, and if not satisfied, as his work is warranted, and he does not wish to be as low as at any other establishment, for the same kind of material used, and warranted to suit, or no charge will be made.

Pictures taken in all weathers, and Instruction, Apparatus and Stock furnished and warranted.

Lowell, 1846. 3m5

BAILEY'S LOWELL AND ESSEX CITY DAILY EXPRESS.

THIS New Line, for the accommodation of the public, will leave Lowell for Essex City every morning, at half past 7 o'clock; and leave Essex City for Lowell, at 5 o'clock P. M. Orders faithfully attended to. Bills and notes collected, and all ordinary business attended to with care and fidelity.

Mr. Bailey has convenient carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from these places; and those who are disposed to patronize him will please leave their names at his offices, and they will be called for at their respective places of residence; and left at the place of their destination free.

Offices—Farmer's and Mechanic's Hotel and T. J. Bailey's No. 9, Merrimac Street, Lowell. T. Osgood's No. 2, Essex City,—also, at the Toll House in the latter place.

REMOVAL.

DR. S. F. GLADWIN would inform his patrons, and all other persons who may be in want of the service of a Dentist, that he has removed his office to his residence, No. 96, Merrimack street, one door west of D. Fox's confectionary, where he will be happy to wait on all who may have occasion for his professional aid, at all hours of the day and evening.

The length of Dr. Gladwin's residence in Lowell, and the large amount of his business in past years, from it moreover, for him to resort to the common practice of puffing. He would therefore, merely state that he is prepared to perform all operations upon the Teeth in the latest and most approved manner. All materials which he uses are warranted to be of the best quality, and the work to be equal to that of any other Dentist. He will insert single teeth, only required number, either on pivot or fine gold plate.

Dr. G. will insert whole sets of teeth—either with or without artificial gums—which he will warrant to be retained by

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ALONE,

without either clasps or springs, and to answer all purposes of Mastication.

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

Dr. Gladwin is permitted to refer such as may desire information in regard to his qualifications as a Dentist, to the following persons who have worn the whole set of teeth inserted by him, and nearly all retained by atmospheric pressure alone, from one to three years.

Miss S. Wood,	Mrs. C Marsh,
" C. E. Jones,	" J. Davis,
" H. Graham,	" E. N. Gardner,
" C. Adams,	" Elizabeth Hill,
" W. Williams,	" John Ayer,
" C. Clark,	" M. Andrews,
" J. Waters,	Dr. B. Stone,
Mrs. T. Ambrews,	William Nortle,
" S. W. Baker,	Amos Hall,
" T. Sanborn,	George Walker,
" M. Hodgdon,	C. F. Deighton,

Prices for work will be as low as the prices of any regular Dentist in this city or Boston.

Lowell, Aug. 21, 1846.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

WAGER & DATER'S air-tight Cooking Stoves, with a general assortment of Hollow Ware, and Copper and Iron PUMPS, Soap Stones, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c. Cash paid for Rags, Copper, Brass, Rubber, Old Iron, &c. &c.

Setting and repairing Pumps, and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice.

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WM. D. VINAIL,
SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Office 21 Central street, ☜ where he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling carious teeth with gold and approved tinfoil, so as to render them useful for many years.

Mineral Teeth inserted on gold plate or pivot, from a single tooth to a whole set. These are superior to any other mineral teeth in use. Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in supplying upper sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure, without springs.

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N. B. He would further say, that the most aggravated pain from decayed teeth, can in most cases be speedily relieved and the tooth saved.

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FOR THE HAIR. The Mountain Compound is a concentration of Tonics for the removal of diseases of the Skin. Its effects are powerful, and action quick and obvious, in removing scurf, and softening the hair, when it is applied to the quick and surface of the hair. The proprietor can refer to many prominent individuals in this city, whose hair has been brought out thick, where it was falling out and very thin from a diseased and weakened state of the skin.

The Mountain Compound is highly adapted to ladies use and toilet dressing, and the inventor has sold hundreds of bottles for that purpose. The universal favor it meets with wherever it has been tried warrants it in the best article ever offered to the public. It gives the hair a richness of lustre and luxuriance of color unprecedented, and renders the most dry and turbulent hair soft and moist several days or a week from one application. Unlike many articles for the hair, it is not glutinous and sticky to leave the hair matted and stiff, as if a solution of sugar and water was put on, but on the contrary, the hair will be found soft, silky, single, and flowing, from using the Mountain Compound, and it may be curled and dressed in any form and appear perfectly natural.

None genuine hereafter unless signed on the wrapper by H. W. FOSTER, in his own hand writing; also these words are lawfully inscribed, securing copyright, and printed on the back of the wrapper near the label—"Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, in the clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts."

Manufactured and sold by H. W. FOSTER 65 Central street, Lowell. Sold by Otis A. Allen, 68 Merrimac street, Carleton & Co., City Hall, 1 Section, also this Hair Dressing Saloon, opposite the Amoskeag House, Central street, Lowell. Also by A S Russell, druggist, P.O. Ames, Nashua. A G Tucker, druggist, Manchester, N. H. 47tf