

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

VOLUME II.

LOWELL,

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THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

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W. F. YOUNG, EDITOR.

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Advertisements of a useful and proper character, inserted at reasonable rates.

POETRY.

A portion of the Philadelphia Sunday Conference in Ireland \$10 PER BARREL
SOLDERS IN MEXICO \$7 PER MO. TH.

—O God! that basal should so mourn—
And basal blood so drown—Ho—Ho—

Hark!—the road is to the highway—
The rolling drum and the—

Laying down to Death's wild desert—

Martial canavas of life!—Ho—

With a vengeful grimacing solemn—

How like plumb lead deport!—

To the blood of their own hearts!—

Flies hot flies to feed the vulture—

Human cattle every day!—

Drives hot steaks to whiten—

On the plains of Mexico.

They are passing by me—

As I sit in a quiet joyful day—

With the love of the dead—Sexton—

With the dead—dread away!

Tell the love—tell the long long love!

Who who shall ever come back?

Tell, tell so, those who mean us—

May yet on their wheels of black!

I then, let them to feed the vulture—

Human cattle every day!

Drives hot steaks to whiten—

On the plains of Mexico.

A. MINER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

Protective Unions, Education, Corporations.

Under the condition of society as now existing, the working people have not the same means for communing and carrying on operations, for their mutual benefit, that men of large capital possess. For two or three, rich men without any act of the legislature, can enter into commercial or other partnership, and control the affairs of the world. But the result would be entirely different if the industrial classes of society had similar facilities for joint operation. Suppose that two or three hundred journeyship or boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, or other mechanics were thrown out of employment, and wished to set up for themselves, how could they do it? Each one might have thirty, fifty or a hundred dollars cash, and, at their money were united, it might make fifteen or twenty thousand dollars as a capital for trade. Separately they could do nothing, but go and beg some capitalists to employ them in starving or mere living wages. But together, as a society, they might establish shops for themselves, and thus enhance the rate of wages by opening means of more extensive and peaceful employment for mechanics in the various branches of industry. Yet as the laws now exist, and are administered, workingmen cannot thus combine and act for themselves as a body. The laws would not recognize their society, but treat it as an outlaw. They cannot hold nor receive property, nor adopt a constitution nor make by-laws, nor choose officers, nor call them to account, except under the disabilities of trusteeships and agencies, which deaden all their energies and place them in the power of innumerable frauds and casualties. Hence

Adopted unanimously, June Session, 1847.

GEORGE VAN AMBRINKE, Pres't pro tem.

GEO. H. EVANS, Secy.

W. F. YOUNG, Secy.

THE LAND QUESTION.

It gradually gains supporters from among the leaders of parties in this country, as appears from the extracts from the *Advertiser*, in which it appears that President Woodsey, two Unitarian Clergymen and Wendell Phillips have substantially given in their adhesion to one of the most important of all principles, viz. *the freedom of the public lands and the rights of laborers*. The Rev. Mr. Thayer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a Universalist, is delivering lectures upon socialism. The Universalists of Boston have formed a *Land Association*. This is in advance of others on questions relating to the improvement of this world. They would not make war for creeds, but organize society so that in due time, the kingdom of heaven may be exhibited on earth, among men and in all forms of government and institutions. But we must limit our speculations for the proposed extracts.

The New Englander, one of our ablest and most influential religious periodicals of the

such societies are broken up, and discredit is brought on the workingmen, as if they were incompetent for business. But if the Banking and Insurance companies of the rich had no more authority than the industrial societies of the workers, to carry on business in a collective manner, and to execute their by-laws and regulations, they would not be any more successful than the working companies.

We are totally opposed to acts of incorporation conferring any special privilege, or exempting the members from liability for debts, any further than all other individuals may also be exempt from legal responsibility. Objects of a corporation, the responsibility of which ought not fall on individuals should be exercised by the township, county or state, so that there is no just pretence, but very great injustice and oppression, in conferring monopoly, or special privileges on individuals. Besides, a refusal to grant personal exemption from the debt of an insolvent company, would induce the members of a society to insert in their constitutions a clause forbidding their officers to contract debts in the name of the society, and thus the present gambling credit system would be superseded by a more healthy one in business, to the great benefit of the publics. For the world would not long tolerate special charter or monopoly privileges, when it should be universally lawful for the working people to combine in societies, whose success would prove the practicability of men working for themselves, upon principles of just and equal exchanges without the need of false credit jokers. As men would rather labor for themselves than for others, working societies would then dispel the present system of working for others at wages, and the working masses would be raised in physical, intellectual and moral condition. Wherefore,

Resolved, That we approve of this formation of Protective Unions, as a great means of elevating the condition of the working people, and acquainting them the benefits of employment-support and equitable exchanges, and as a great help in obtaining the establishment of the free soil doctrines, the only effective lever of universal freedom and elevation.

2. Resolved, That the different Protective Unions should combine their exertions to establish some system of education by which the children of the working people may receive the best possible practical and useful education, and be fitted to take the lead as becomes the industrial occupations in all the departments of life.

3. Resolved, That in order to enable the working people to carry out these purposes, it is recommended to the friends of liberty everywhere to use their exertions for obtaining the passage of legislative enactments in the several states to recognize in courts the existence of Protective Unions and other benevolent and industrial societies, so that they may be known in law by a certificate of incorporation, and added to the constitution and by-laws of social property and exchange business provided, however, that their constitution and by-laws shall not be subject to the laws or constitutions of the State or the United States, and that the members of said societies shall not be personally exempt from liability for the debts of the society, any further than all other individuals shall be except from legal responsibility for debts, and provided also that there shall be a limit to the amount of land that said societies shall possess.

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and elevate the condition of the Working Men; whereupon the whole subject was referred to Messrs. Van Amringe, Evans and Fay.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on War, made a report, which was accepted; and, on a motion being made for its adoption, Mr. Scott moved that it be laid over, which was lost. A discussion then took place, in which Messrs. W. F. Young, Thompson, W. J. Young, and Ingalls, Fantasy Log Townsend and others took part, and the report at last was laid over 'till Monday.

Mr. Fay then presented, ready and explained a Constitution for a new form of Government, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings for the consideration of Reformers.

The Congress then adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock at the Lecture Room of Dr. Newberry, 77 Chatham Street, which was obliging tendered for the purpose by that gentleman.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING.

Congress met at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Van Amringe from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Protective Unions and Incorporations, made a report, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on War, made a report on that subject, which, after some explanation had been called for, and given by members of the committee, to show that the report did not condemn defensive war, but contemplated that the people should at all times be armed in defence of their rights; was, on motion of Mr. Atman, adopted.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on the mode of nominating Candidates for office, made a verbal report, stating the arguments used for and against questioning the candidates of the old parties, and concluded by offering an act which, he said, met the objections of, and was approved by, Mr. Boyce, one of the two members of the Committee who had been opposed to questioning, the other of whom (Mr. Foster) was instructed by his Association to vote against that policy. The Act was adopted, on motion of Mr. Atman, with one dissenting voice (Mr. Foster).

Mrs. Townsend's resolution respecting the clergy (laid over from Saturday) was taken up, and its adoption was moved by Mr. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Masquerier. Mr. Fay moved amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Atman, but gave way to a substitute for the original resolution offered by the author. The adoption of the substitute was moved by Mr. Fay and seconded by Mr. Foster, and was as follows:

Resolved, That while we fully appreciate the labors of all, in behalf of suffering Humanity, we are constrained to declare "more in sorrow than in anger," that the great body of the so-called Christian Church and Clergy of the present day are fearfully receding to the high and responsible duties imposed upon them; that they support and defend the abominable banner of Capitalism; in their crusade against labor, and have themselves become the foremost of the vampire brood that gorge upon the veins of honest industry. —What has the clergy obtained was by the voluntary contribution of those who chose to employ them but there were many other classes, such as lawyers, bankers, and kind monopolists, who such the veins of all labor indiscriminately under the authority of laws, and from whom no man could protect himself. —Besides, he thought the resolution greatly impolitic, for an attack on the clergy would be considered an attack on religion, one effect of which would be to deprive us of the support of women, over whom the clergy had influence, and, as the evils afflicting labor were political and therefore required a political remedy, those who had been longest engaged in advocating the cause of labor had been injured by experience to consider as enemies any one who would intermix the subject of theology with their political discussions. He was decidedly opposed to the resolution, but would support a resolution, calling upon the clergy to come on to the work of National Reform, for want of which their ministerial labors at present were abortive.

Mr. Thompson thought that too much severity was used in exposing the delinquencies of the clergy; yet he was opposed to the resolution, as it sweeping and exclusive.

Mr. West contended that the clergy were the tools of the capitalists, and exercised an injurious influence over women. The abolitionists in Boston got large audiences by denouncing the clergy, and that gave them an opportunity of spreading their principles.

Mr. Atman said Mr. Evans had alluded to the injurious effects of theological differences on former working men's movements, but it must be born in mind that those movements had no solid foundation. The working men had no lever like that which they now possessed. He had yet to learn that it was possible to tell the clergy collectively what he thought fit to tell them individually.

Mr. Hosmer said the objections appeared to him to be a party condemnation, but the clergy were a prominent body and were powerful champions of old abuses. They laid high the general prosperity, but do not look to the tick of individual prosperity. He was in favor of a resolution for each delinquent class, and would offer others himself. If it were policy to do in one case, there would be no end of dodging. Truth is powerful. The clergy have not taught us Christ, taught, but have preached to men doctrines that were bitter for Devils. They have spoken of country as if a region of country were above the truth.

Mr. West differed with the previous speaker, and thought that as instruments of the slave owners the clergy ought to be condemned. We should have a government and church of our own.

The President thought that the adoption of the resolution would injure the cause of Reform, in which many religious men were heartily engaged.

Mr. Atman said the clergy were moved as the wind is.

Mr. Fay was opposed to special efforts to convert the clergy, having effected most by converting their congregations to the cause of reform. He cited one instance of an individ-

ual who had diverted his annual appropriation of \$10 for the church to the cause of National Reform.

Mr. Hosmer thought that among the strongest and most interested opposers of reform were the clergy. Our policy was not to build up only but to tear down. We must enforce peace by the sword. He hoped the resolution as modified might pass this body.

Dr. Newberry said the sword we must arm be the sword of truth and love. [Mr. Hosmer] of course meant the sword of truth? We must be careful not to touch our party more than another. The clergy, as well as mechanics and other classes, are compelled in the present state of society, to get a living by doing wrong. Let us set the example of choosing the good and rejecting the evil.

Mr. Evans here moved to limit the time of each speaker to ten minutes, and that no speaker speak more than twice on the same question. He had intended to make such a motion, in view of the business to be done, before this debate commenced. The motion was adopted with an amendment allowing twenty minutes to the mover of the resolution under consideration. The debate then commenced.

Mr. Adam believed that men were educated under present arrangements, to little good purpose. First, the politicians, next the clergy, and next the army and navy under their control were the vampires upon labor. He was satisfied, from personal knowledge, that individual preachers knew their position to be false.

Mr. Foster instanced the case of a minister who had been considered a reformer in the time of the Rhode Island troubles, but who now opposed the Free Soil measures because he had purchased land for speculation.

Mr. Masquerier heartily concurred with the resolution. He thought we should remind the clergy of their duty. After some further debate the Congress adjourned till half-past 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The resolution of Mrs. Townsend being still under discussion, Mr. Evans said he acceded entirely with the views expressed by Mr. Ingalls on this subject, and would only say in addition that he thought the resolution entirely incorrect in saying that the clergy were "the foremost of the vampire brood that gorge upon the veins of honest industry." —What has the clergy obtained was by the voluntary contribution of those who chose to employ them but there were many other classes, such as lawyers, bankers, and kind monopolists, who such the veins of all labor indiscriminately under the authority of laws, and from whom no man could protect himself. —Besides, he thought the resolution greatly impolitic, for an attack on the clergy would be considered an attack on religion, one effect of which would be to deprive us of the support of women, over whom the clergy had influence, and as the evils afflicting labor were political and therefore required a political remedy, those who had been longest engaged in advocating the cause of labor had been injured by experience to consider as enemies any one who would intermix the subject of theology with their political discussions. He was decidedly opposed to the resolution, but would support a resolution, calling upon the clergy to come on to the work of National Reform, for want of which their ministerial labors at present were abortive.

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Mr. West differed with the previous speaker, and thought that as instruments of the slave owners the clergy ought to be condemned. We should have a government and church of our own.

Mr. Thompson did not think that the clergy were moved by the motives attributed to them.

The President thought the resolution calculated to drive from us religious men, and without their aid in many places where he

had lectured he could have done nothing at all. [Objections being made to the President's taking part in the debate, he called Mr. Thompson to the chair, took the floor, and continued.] Those who talk of pulling down the church and building another are losing time. The present movement of the party of labor has become an influential one, going on prosperously, and it is our object still further to gather the ears of the people. In the vicinity of Pittsburgh he had obtained the use of churches for his lectures; at Windsor, Connecticut, he had the use of two churches; Troy, Plainfield, and other places churches were also opened to him; but let such a resolution as that anger discussion preclude him and we should lose the influence of religious men, and church doors would be shut in his face.

Mr. Phillips said that at Constantinople he could leave his coat in the street, and it would not be stolen, but notwithstanding the clergy, that was not the cause in any Christian city. He would have the truth spoken and nothing else.

Mr. Evans answered some points urged in favor of the resolution. He considered that the clergy were ignorant of political causes. Our course was to show them by unquestionable statistics (as we could do) that poverty was the cause of crime, that land monopoly caused poverty sufficient to far more than counterbalance all their efforts for good, and they would then see that was their interest to help to abolish land monopoly.

Mr. Hosmer did not consider the resolution so denominative as it was supposed to be. It condemned only pseudo-Christianity. If the clergy are ignorant, let us teach them, and call upon them to adopt a better course.

Mrs. Townsend thought the argument of the Secretary (Mr. Evans) paradoxical. He wished to obtain the influence of women, and yet, when a woman had entered into the reform movement with all her heart, had come from Rhode Island purposely to attend this Congress, had patiently listened to all its proceedings, day after day, though boarding at a distance and attending the meetings with considerable inconvenience; when this woman, the only one in the Congress, had offered a single resolution, he opposed it. This seemed to her very illogical and inexplicable. —Some, too, were nice on the theological part of the resolution: it was a two-in-one trifling. —She professed to be a Christian, and knew of no greater reformer than Jesus Christ was; (but the clergy are not yet carrying out his precept,) how, then, could she move a resolution that was opposed to his reform? It was not Christianity that she opposed, but the shan-schism called after that name, and the demi-gods who had set themselves up as educators of the people. She was well aware there were noble exceptions among the clergy, and cautioned the reformers to beware of being swayed by the interests of newspaper editors.

Mr. Brooks had not supposed that such a question as this would be brought up. He admired frankness, free opinions and free utterance; but his constituents of the town of Covington had contemplated no such action by this body. The influence of the clergy was great and should not be arrayed against us unmercifully. The clergy should be regarded with some allowance: he did not think a college the best place to acquire practical knowledge, a lack of which, and of charity, was the great failing of the clergy. He, however, had found several clergymen who had entered with spirit into the National Reform movement, and one had bid him God speed as he started on his journey to attend the Congress.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Boyce, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the next Presidency, made a verbal report, accompanied by the following resolution, which the committee proposed should be transmitted by Mr. Brooks, one of our members, to the Liberty Party National Convention, then in session at Macedon in this State:

Resolved, That Mr. Brooks be requested to inform the Liberty Party Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, that the constituency of this body could support no candidate who will not pledge himself in writing to the following platform of the National Reform Party: —that both the public and negligent to nominate candidates in favor of these truly Republican measures; and if the Liberty Party should nominate such candidate, we are of the opinion that the Industrial Congress, at its next session, to which we refer the nomination of a Presidential candidate, will be likely to nominate a candidate introduced to their notice, by a political organization having the cause of human rights at heart.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and an attested copy was furnished to Mr. Brooks, who immediately took leave of the Congress to proceed to Macedon.

Mr. Washburn, a delegate from Troy, took his seat in the Congress.

Mr. Fay then offered the following recommedatory act, which, after a brief discussion, was laid over till next day:

Act, &c. It is hereby recommended by the "Industrial Congress," to all philanthropists and reformers, and all reformatory and benevolent associations, that they unite so far as to co-operate in one great and universal effort to establish, and to live in such a condition of society as would enable them, one and all, to prosecute their several branches

of Reform with effect, and to facilitate the accomplishment of that object, and as the only measure of reform yet presented for action that secures the practical exemplification of the principle that all recognize as equally relevant to the furtherance of all reforms. It is further recommended to the consideration of all reformers, as a measure for political action, the adoption of, "a constitution for a Free State," as the measure pre-eminently adapted to such a union, and upon which they can co-operate without compromising a single principle of any particular branch of reform, as it can be adopted and acted upon by each separate, organized department, without any concentrated, general organization, of the multifarious reforms.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR:

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

LOWELL,

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1847.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 15.

About thirty-nine years ago, only a log house occupied the site of the city of Rochester, which at this time contains a population of nearly thirty thousand. Situated in the midst of a fine wheat growing country, with a valuable water power, and rendered easily accessible by the great western Canal, it increased rapidly in population, and wealth, and now stands one of the first among the western cities. The principal business of Rochester is the manufacture of flour, although there are two or three mills for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods; in the place, visited one of the large flouring mills to-day, owned by G. W. Burbank, and capable of turning out four hundred barrels per day. By the politeness of Mr. Burbank, I was shown into all departments of his mill, and became highly interested in its operations. So far has machinery been made to supersede human labor, that ~~say~~ three or four men and boys are required to operate a mill which takes the wheat in the kernel, and produces four hundred barrels of flour per day, all put up, weighed and labeled, ready for market.

What a blessing to the human family would be labor saving machinery, could it become the property of the poor people, instead of a few capitalists; could its use become legitimate, so as to lighten the burdens of the working people, affording them opportunity to cultivate their mental powers, instead of now, entering into deadly competition with their bony, and sinewy, driving them into pauperism and crime. Rochester is the greatest manufacturing place in the world. I find rejoiced to learn that ten hours is the usual time required of the mechanics in this city for a day's work; and I am told the general impression here is, that the ten hour system is in operation in Lowell. (God grant that I may find it so when I return, but I fear otherwise.) The amount of business done upon the Canal is immense, and it justifies a great source of wealth to the State. But I regret to say that it is also a great source of interdependence and vice; or rather the instrument in which the business upon it is now conducted. Intemperance, profanity, licentiousness and fraud stalk abroad at noon day. —Every way-place has its grog shops; so that the canal from Albany to Buffalo is literally decked with rum. The packet-boats are also adorned with a "bar," which receives a "liberal support." The condition of the "driver boys" upon the Canal, is deplorable indeed. They are the children of poor parents, or without parents, and are paid but a small pittance for their services, during the boating season, and when the Canal closes, up they float to the towns and villages, where they are soon picked of what little they may have saved of their summer's earnings, and then left to beg, steal, or go to the poor-houses. Many a victim of the State prison and the penitentiary has thus been shipped upon the Erie canal, and if the State has any regard for the morals of its people, it seems to me that so profane a source of vice and crime will not long be suffered.

I understand that a philanthropic emigrant of Utica has instituted an asylum at that place, for the particular benefit of that unfortunate class of the rising generation. This is a commendable enterprise, and will doubtless do much good; but so long as the cause exists it can prove but palliative. The true remedy is to provide them with a home upon the Soil, where they shall be free from the grasp of merciless avarice, and the seductive influences of dissipation.

P. S. I see by my last communication that the compositor caused me to err in one or two instances. In speaking of a ride up the Hudson, I am made to say that it is "as delightful, especially to one who never enjoyed the luxury." It should have read "one who never before enjoyed the luxury." And in giving an account of the flour we passed upon the canal in twelve hours, the aggregate is reported at six thousand barrels, when

it should be six hundred thousand barrels quite a material difference, especially to hungry man.

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

James K. Polk, President of this "great country" and an uncertain portion of Mexico is expected to visit Lowell next Wednesday, and in view of which the city Treasury is to be taxed \$500 to put the bills attendant upon his visit with \$1. This may be a democratic way of raising the wind, according to the modern idea of Democracy, but it certainly is a novel one. If Polk's friends, political or otherwise, wish to get up enthusiasm on the occasion, it seems to us that they should have the privilege of testing their friendship by their deeds, instead of taxing the people for that which can do them no good, and for which they have no sympathy. We must confess that the arrival of a trafficker in human flesh, and one who has sold people's lands to carry on the present war of conquest, can awaken but little enthusiasm in our breast; and if we are called upon to show respect for the office which he holds, we choose to take some other medium through which to manifest our regard.

It is stated in this paper that Abbott Lawrence has given fifty thousand dollars to Harvard College, for the support of two professorships of practical science. This gift should be set down to the credit of the factory girls, as they, and not Lawrence, turned the money. —*Plumpton Rock.*

That's a fact; and so long as the factory girls who earn Abbott Lawrence's money, are required to work the present number of hours per day, not only to the deterioration of health, but of intellect, all such boasting regard for the intellectual and scientific welfare of this country as made by Mr. Lawrence in his letter to the Treasurer of Harvard College, seems to us to evince but little pure, consistent philanthropy. Mr. Lawrence seems to think but little about the education of the great mass of factory operatives who are toiling from morning till night for his masters, and many of whom are to be mothers and guides of the generation to come. But supporting colleges and endowing professorships, where the heads of rich men's sons may be bought to control the heads of the poor, is of vast importance.

Miss H. J. Stowe, a lady widely known to many of our readers, will visit Methuen, Exeter, Haverhill, and other towns in that vicinity, to solicit subscriptions to this paper. We trust her labors will be well rewarded.

WHITELEY, the projector of the great railroad to the Pacific, has been at Concord, N. H., to dispose the Legislature in favor of his "splendid scheme." We are glad, however, that he met with but little success. Not that we are opposed to a railroad, built upon right principles; but to the granting such a large territory of the people's lands for this purpose, we are decidedly opposed. Could Whitney succeed in procuring the grant he asks for, it would make him one of the greatest, if not the greatest, land monger in the world. If we cannot get a railroad to the Pacific, without creating such a monoplist of the Soil, let us go without. But the public lands will soon be made free to actual settlers; and then the people will build their own railroads.

THOMAS H. Benton, in his remarks in the Senate on the bill for raising three additional regiments for the Mexican war, said that he was ready now to sustain the principle he had advocated for twenty years in regard to the distribution of the Public Lands. He would give them to those who would settle upon them and cultivate them. He was willing to give the land on condition that they should occupy and not otherwise?

The Senate of New Hampshire have passed a bill restoring to the legislature the power to amend or repeal the charter of any corporation—this is repeating the act of the allies in 1846.

We are sorry to learn that during our absence a portion of our subscribers at Manchester and Nashua have not received their papers. The mistake occurred on the part of the individual we employed to mail our papers. Those who have been omitted during the above mistake will find the back numbers at the usual places.

SABBATH LABOR OR CORPORATIONS.—We have received from "The Author" a pamphlet of 72 pages, bearing the above title.—The subject matter of this work appears to be in condemnation of the Labor performed by the Corporations of the city upon the Sabbath, a subject upon which much has been written, and may be written. We shall speak of the work and the manner in which it has treated the subject hereafter.

CORRESPONDENTS will have patience until we get through with the proceedings of the Industrial Congress. J. J. J. of Boston, next week.

The Courier seems to feel quite uneasy about the rumor that the Mills of this city are to be stopped at 6 o'clock after July. The "importance" of such a movement has not as yet been revealed to the paper.

SHIP FEVER. About twelve deaths occurred from this disease, during the week ending June 19, in this city.

WARD'S SUPERIOR PEARL TOOTUR PAW-
DER. Some one has placed upon our table a specimen of this valuable preparation, which from a careful examination, we pronounce every way worthy the celebrity it has gained as a safe and efficacious medicine.

GENTLEMAN'S SOCIETY.—A place where the take is honest, and the moralist condemned.

DISASTER IN FLOUR. The news by the Cambria caused a decline in Flour of about \$2.00. Speculators look w-t-e.

LIBERTY MEETING NEXT Monday evening. See notice in another column.

MILITARY. The Stratford Guards, of Duxbury, visit Bowdoin this morning and encamp on East Merrimack street.

OUR FELLOWS' CELEBRATION. We understand that the Odd Fellows of Lowell intend celebrating the coming Fourth of July by an ornate dinner, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS

This departing summer, the American is bound to return to his country. He is bound to return to his country by a human spirit as clings to their mother language, which may be in some degree varied and conflicting, and for the views of which the Editor will not be considered responsible.

(GRAPES FROM THE WAY-SIDE.)

I will say a few words more of South Andover. There are no castles, mammoth caves, or "exceeding high mountains" here; nor did I hear anything of haunted castles.

I will simply name them, what is most interesting. Having heard some one here speak of Devil's Den, I concluded to visit it. So one fine morning, a lady friend agreed to pilot me to the spot. After walking a mile or more upon the rail road we came to a field which it was necessary to cross. The ground was very wet, and after proceeding some distance we found ourselves just entering a marsh, but we had gone far to think of returning; so we resolved to pick our way along as we best could. Being about to sink a little deeper in the water than was consistent with dry feet I saw a little hillock at a foot's distance which looked as though it might afford dry footing, but no sooner had I stepped upon it than I found it was not just what I took it to be, for upon withdrawing my foot, I perceived I had unfortunately made "a descent" upon a whole city of ants. Such consternation as was manifested by the little workers, for time, running about in confusion, now out of their dwellings, and now out of them, and scattering in every direction, to ascertain the cause and extent of the danger, I observed however, several gentleman and lady ants leisurely walking about to take their morning airing, and I could not help being amused at the apparent indifference with which they viewed the destruction of the common property. They had no idea of laying aside their dignity for a moment, or of manifesting the least anxiety let what would happen, as there were plenty of others to do what was to be done, either in the way of defending the city, or repairing damages. This last affair was instantly undertaken by the little laborers, who seemed to be acquainted with their duty, and after expounding to them the cause of the disaster, and having ascertained that it was not in my power to make them any compensation, I begged their only pardon, and bade them good-morning. We soon arrived at the Rock, and commenced searching for the Den. But after looking into every nook, above the base and up the sides of the rock, without finding anything like a cave, we concluded that there was nothing to be seen here but a rather large rough looking pile of ledge.—We climbed to the top, however, and were soon convinced that if there was nothing else worth seeing, we were not the only ones that had been here to see it. There was a large old-fashioned stone fireplace, (some of nature's work, I suppose,) in which there had lately been a fire, and about the stones, so far as there was one directly in front of the fireplace—there were scattered a plentiful supply of oranges, egg-shells, and the like. Laid up carefully over the fireplace was a rusty bit of iron, whose use we were at first, at loss to imagine. We soon ascertained it to be the iron pen of Fame, with which had been immortalized the names of several other followers, by engraving them upon the surrounding rocks. I was half tempted to request her to put my name down too, so that the people of the next century, should they happen to pass that way, might know such a person had once existed; but I happened to reflect that they might not care to make my acquaintance, and as I could derive no benefit from this, I wisely concluded to let the Goddess cover the rocks with what name she chose. Supposing there was nothing else to be seen, we started down the other side of the rock, for the purpose of returning home, when we suddenly came upon a sight which was well worth the trouble we had taken. This was a rent in the solid rock occasioned in all probability by an earthquake. On two sides the ledge was divided for several feet in extent, from the top to its base. On one side the chasm was perhaps twenty feet deep, two to three wide, and from 15 to 20 long. It was evident that the narrow strip of rock which stood thus alone, had been once united with the main ledge, as the juts upon the one, had

also corresponding cavities on the other. A large piece of the rock seemed to have fallen into the chasm at the time of the conflagration, preventing its closing again. Large fragments were scattered at the base. Having staid here as long as we wished, we returned, and I made a visit to the burying ground. Just as I entered it, I encountered a square grey monument which by the inscription, I found to be that of Mr. George Abbott, one of the first settlers of Andover. He came to this country in 1643, and died 1681, aged 66. In 1843, just two hundred years after his settlement here, this monument was erected to his memory by his descendants. There were so many more of the same name buried here, that I had the curiosity to count them, and I found 90 of the name of Abbott. How many more of his descendants, having other names, are buried here, would be difficult to say. There were also good many of the name of Holt. At one time the town was nearly populated with these two names.

A person living in Andover, was once at Haverhill, when a man, learning where he was from, accosted him with a "how do you do, Mr. Abbott?" "My name is not Abbott," replied the man. "Oh, Mr. Holt, excuse me sir." "My name is not Holt, either." "I beg your pardon, sir, I meant to have said Ballard." "I am so apt to blunder." "My name is neither Abbott, Holt, nor Ballard," said the man smiling. "If it is not you are not from Andover," said the other decidedly, "for there is not a man in the whole town, but his name is one of the three."

Since I have been here, I have seen a couple of books, in different families, received from a legacy bequeathed to the town by Mr. Samuel Phillips. I am informed that the interest of the money, so left, is expended once in about four years, for books, which are distributed among the inhabitants, each family receiving one or two volumes, all of the same price, and kind. This is making a beggar upon the principles of true benevolence!

Being one day in a shop here, we happened to be speaking of Mr. Webster. In the course of our remarks with regard to some of his public acts, I expressed the opinion that he might have been influenced somewhat by the love of money; "Well, I'll relate one little circumstance," said the gentleman, and then you may judge for yourself, how much he cares for money. I was informed by an eminent lawyer, of a certain claim, which had in common with several others, involving a considerable amount of property; but as I was previously aware of the fact I did not feel myself under any particular obligation to employ the person who notified me of the claim, and as I wished to engage the best professional talent to adjust the matter, I resolved to employ Mr. Webster. I went to his house accordingly, and was informed by the servant that he was dinner. "Tell the gentleman to walk up," said our Mr. Webster; and I went up, and was requested to be seated. Next came an invitation to set up and take some dinner. This I declined, when Mr. Webster very politely requested me to stay to business. I told him I was in no hurry, and could wait until he had finished his dinner. "Oh, never mind," said he, "I can talk while I eat, just as well;" I then stated the matters as well as I could, and asked him what his charge would be in case he should favor me with his services. "In the first place," he inquired, "are you able to pay me anything?" I told him that I was a poor man, and intended my living by day's work. "I shall charge you nothing, then, in case you obtain nothing." And if the gentleman who notified you of the claim does not wish to undertake the business, I will, but if he wishes it, I would not like to accept it. I employed the lawyer, first spoken of, the claim was proved, and he received three thousand dollars for his services. This money Mr. Webster might have put into his own pocket. Mr. Webster as one of the most careless men alive, continued the merchant with regard to money. A friend of mine who is engaged in the Market House, told me that he came to his stall one day, and said to him, "I don't see you will have to let me have a piece of meat to-day, friend, and make a change of it, as I have no money?" "What is that?" asked the man, pointing to Mr. Webster's scuff. "I should think that was a fine place to carry money," and sure enough there was a fifty dollar bill dangling from his wrist, at the same time that he had not enough money in his pocket to pay for a point of meat!

I have just been to the New City, I was informed that the small fever is there—thirty Irish people sick in one house. The city takes care of them. One man died whilst I was there of this disease. They are just arrived from Ireland. More about Lawrence, another time.

ELIOSA.

LOWELL, June 13, 1847.

MR. EDITOR.—Another case of prostration in which a lad of sixteen years had been refused the right of earning his daily bread! It seems the young man had been employed in one of the corporation repair shops, and had entered into no compact as to the time he was to serve. He advanced rapidly in his trade, and bid fair to become an excellent workman. Finding he could command better wages at a neighboring shop, the lad took a notion to better himself, and according to

made application for work. His application proved successful, he commenced work at an advance of nearly one hundred per cent from his former wages, his prospects seemed bright for a time, but a change came o'er his prospects—he is informed that his former master has sent his name to the counting room and basement stop work. Thus the lad has become branded by a corporal body of conspirators, they have conspired against this individual for the purpose of obliging him to work for them for less than others are willing to give.

Let us reverse the case, supposing that lad

had to have been an unprofitable hand, would he have been allowed to remain in the employ of the company? I fancy not, he would have been told that a reduction of his wages would be made and if he did not see fit to remain he would do well to walk up a place. We are told it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, but right in this case is obliged to yield to the right.

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The corporations of this city are combined for the purpose of compelling the operatives to their terms. Obliged to work from five in the morning till seven in the evening, liable at any time, for the smallest omission to be turned out and branded by the hottoots lords of soulless corporations—the ten hour system is gaining ground and even the factory system will feel its power, men are beginning to learn that they have been over-worked, and are waking up to their rights, and they will have them, the "ironclad" know there's a feeling about in the hand that cannot be stifled, and have retreated from the half hour for dinner to three-quarters. When the ten hour system is adopted and the operatives locked upon as human beings, then, and not till then, will the working man cease to lay his complaints before the public!

A SUSPECT.

THE BOOK OF "BLANK."

CHAPTER I.

1. 'Twas eventide—and Blanks sat in the door of his tent, musing on things past, present, and to come. And the spirit came upon him and moved my with a mighty power.

2. And Blank arose, and spake unto his other half, saying—"Bring hither the inkhorn, and the pen, and much paper, for the spirit is upon me, and I am moved to write a prophecy that shall be published to all nations."

3. Behold thus saith the spirit of the invisible; take heart ye that toil for hard masters, and be of good cheer, for a time cometh when ye shall not always labor for nought.

4. There is one power that maketh equal the Operative and the Agent—the Slaves and their Masters; and that power is Death, but their is yet another in the hand of the invisible, which shall make all men equal in life; power is Reform.

5. The land shall not always be held for money, nor shall the poor man till it for another; for the earth is the Lord's; and the fulness thereof; and for the use of all man was the soil made.

6. But the spirit wrought by natural means, and through much toil, shall reform to be established; therefore, therefore and faint not—Remember—"In union there is strength."

7. By one mind, holding no disputes, one with another, but press forward by all fair means toward the great end. Do nothing evil, lest you bring a reproof on the cause.

8. Revile not those in authority over you, neither curse those who think not as you—Behold they are your brethren, walking in darkness, for as yet they see not the light.

9. Reformation itself first, then shall thy speech have effect on another; for who can cleanse another, if he be filthy himself? or who sees the mote in the eye of another, through the beam in his own?

10. Ye verily, there be many of smooth speech, who preach, but practice not, and whose actions give the lie to their words; of such beware; but do thine own work faithfully; and in time, the thing shall be accomplished.

11. John Jacob Astor is reported to be at the point of death, his disease being of a nature to preclude the possibility of recovery.

L. C. T. J. G.

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The corporations of this city are combined for the purpose of compelling the operatives to their terms. Obliged to work from five in the morning till seven in the evening, liable at any time, for the smallest omission to be turned out and branded by the hottoots lords of soulless corporations—the ten hour system is gaining ground and even the factory system will feel its power, men are beginning to learn that they have been over-worked, and are waking up to their rights, and they will have them, the "ironclad" know there's a feeling about in the hand that cannot be stifled, and have retreated from the half hour for dinner to three-quarters. When the ten hour system is adopted and the operatives locked upon as human beings, then, and not till then, will the working man cease to lay his complaints before the public!

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INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS ON WAR.
Address of the Industrial Congress to the
Citizens of the United States.

The Industrial Congress, deeply impressed with your fatal connexion with the war system, deem it their duty to address you on that subject.

It is obvious that there is implanted in the human organization, both physical and mental, propensities of combative ness; and that evidently these elements were destined as sources of protection to our race, at least against the aggressions of the lower animals, and, not improbably, against the violence of our own race, individually and collectively. But, notwithstanding this admission, it is due to consistency, and to the intelligence, civilization, and humanity of the day, to say that, in our opinion enlightened people should not make the lowest propensities of the race the justification of National acts, and schemes of aggrandizement and War, emanating from the highest councils known to our laws and constitutions. We cannot, however, conceal from one own, nor the eyes of the public, or would we—that the whole organization of society, as at present existing, is a *Sate of War*, in which fundamental rights are invaded, and men are made the victims of injustice and wrong with the sanction of Law.

The working men of the United States should ever keep in mind that they belong to the class who bear all the burthen of War, which draws its supplies from industry, and loads with taxation the producers of wealth. That the poor are mainly exposed to its dangers, and receive few of its called honors. Working men, Resolved, Never to fight for desots to enslave you, or for territory which, without a change in our governmental policy, you will only be permitted to occupy as serfs or slaves.

A Standing Army must meet your decided disapprobation. Ever subservient to despotism, it endangers your liberty, keeps from you the enjoyment of your just rights, is a chief item in the expense of government, corrupts the morals of the people, encourages idleness, is a gross departure from the principles on which our government was founded, destructive of the social equality that ought to exist between citizens of a Republic, by all the difference there is in the absolute authority of the Officer, and the slavish obedience of the soldier.

Famine, the Plague, and War are said to be the three greatest calamities that can befall the human race. But War in which the evils of famine and plague are concentrated, to itself, occurs oftener and is frequently of longer duration than either Famine or Plague, and as a necessary consequence more prolific of suffering and destructive of life and property, as the pages of History abundantly testify.

Recognizing fully the moral and physical evils of war, we still believe, that it is your duty to resist oppression and prevent every encroachment on your rights; and where mortal power is insufficient to effect that end, such available means should be used as would prove effective. And, not knowing of any mortal power equal to the prevention of the *demolishing* physical effect of a 3000lb shot, with a momentum of a five mile range, we come to the conclusion that such missionaries are anti-christian, and should no longer be sent by "Peace Makers" to convert fertile fields to desolation, and populous cities to heaps of ruins, but should only be fixed on to the watch towers of defense; as the faithful sentinels and efficient agents to keep the invaders of human rights and the destrucives of human happiness, at a respectful distance.

And we further recommend that, in imitation of the example set by our Fathers, all who are conscious of their rights being invaded, or in danger of being further usurped, be prepared and hold themselves in readiness to meet and be equal to any and every emergency that the clouds of depravity seem to portend, or that in any event could possibly occur. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THOS. THOMPSON, chm.
A. EAY,
W.M. J. YOUNG, *Com'ee.*
JOHN G. WOODRUFF,
HUGH T. BROOKS.

Adopted unanimously, June Session, 1847.
H. VAN AMRINGE, Pres't pro tem.
GEORGE H. EVANS, *Secretary.*
W.M. F. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

LAWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.
ACT IV.

Mode of Nominating Candidates for Public Office.

Whereas, to redeem the Industrial Classes from the condition of inferiority now everywhere attached to Labor, and to promote Intelligence, Virtue, and Happiness, it is absolutely necessary that the Natural Rights of Soil be restored to the People; it is highly desirable that this object should be accomplished through the ballot-box;—therefore,

Be it recommended, by the Industrial Congress, That the National Reform Associations of every election district, and individual Reformers where there are no Associations, make early selections of candidates for public office previous to each election; that their candidates be required to sign a pledge to support the principles and measures of the organization; that, if any of the existing po-

litical parties have made nominations in time to stay two weeks previous to the election) a Pledge be presented to the candidates for their signatures, and that a choice then be made (by the party where Associations exist) from such candidates and any others that may be selected by Reformers who have not been nominated by any other party, and acceptable party candidates, for the same offices afterwards sign the necessary pledge, it be considered a standing rule that our candidates withdraw in their favor, unless there may be a probability of their election; and that the following be the form of pledge required from the candidates:

(CANDIDATES' PLEDGE.)

I, the undersigned, candidate for the office of _____, hereby declare, when called upon to restore to man his natural right to land, and of emancipating, as far as practicable, the condition of the dependent landless laborer, till the restoration of the right of independent labor can be effected, will henceforth use my influence whether in or out of office, to cause the legal adoption of the following measures:

1. To limit the quantity of land any individual may hereafter acquire in this State.

2. To exempt the Homestead from alienation on account of any future debt, mortgage, or tax.

3. To provide for all further traffic of the Public Lands of this State and of the United States, and cause them to be laid out in Farms and Lots for the free and exclusive use of natural settlers, now possessed of other land, in limited quantities.

4. To limit the hours of labor to ten on all public works, and in establishments chartered by law.

5. If other measures be added, let them be such only as will give strength to the fundamental reform, a Free Soil.

(Dated) _____ (Signed)

Passed at New York, June Session, 1847.

H. H. VAN AMRINGE, Pres't pro tem.

GEORGE H. EVANS, *Secretary.*

W.M. F. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

S.C.V.

National Fund—Circulation of Papers and Tracts.

To enable the Industrial Congress to promulgate their views, prevent the further degradation, and elevate the mass of mankind, money is required. Money is the sun of war; and until civil war be extinguished, money and mind are two of the principal ingredients necessary to bring about the blessings of peace. It is essential to our speedy success, that all bodies of the people who recognize the principles of our Constitution provide a Fund, a part of which shall be devoted to the support of the National Executive Committee, for the express design of promoting the "entire good of the whole," in the execution of the purposes of Congress.

The Press has been, and still is, a powerful instrument in the hands of our oppressors, and it must be our aim to secure its legitimate influence. Therefore,

1. Be it recommended, by the Industrial Congress, That all persons entitled to vote for Delegates to the Congress, pay into their respective Societies the sum of not less than five cents per month, two of which are to be at the disposal of the National Executive Committee, to enable said Committee, to carry out the purposes of our organization, as embodied in the above preamble; the remaining three cents to be under the control of the respective Societies, for social purposes and defraying the expenses of their representatives in Congress.

2. Be it further recommended, That the Industrial Classes support and circulate those papers which advocate the Rights of Man, and enable such papers to exchange with all the papers in the Union, the Executive Committee are hereby empowered to appropriate a part of the said Fund for that purpose.

3. Be it further recommended, That the friends of Human Rights cause the circulation of small Tracts, suited to the districts in which they are to be distributed, and make particularly addressed to the Clergy, of all denominations, requiring their aid in forwarding the objects of our organization.

Passed at New York, June Session, 1847.

H. H. VAN AMRINGE, Pres't pro tem.

GEORGE H. EVANS, *Secretary.*

W.M. F. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

THE WATER CURE.

We have read various sober, methodical, matter-of-fact descriptions of the way in which people are washed clean from disease at the "water cure" establishments; but here is one supplied by a veteran at Brattleboro for the New Haven Herald, which does up the process in a vivid, graphic, humorous kind of way, highly effective, but probably not a whit less truthful than the dullest of the others:

"A feeble young man leaves his home and the nursing care of a doting mother or fond wife, and comes here away North among the hills, to seek the will o' wisp angel of health—in other words, to get his stomach washed out and his liver put in order. After a night's balmy repose, or rather in the midst of a night's slumber, in which he dreams of fire-side, home and the maternal coffee and toast that await his awakening, the door of his chamber opens, and in walks a figure with shaggy hair and bare and brawny arms, who shakes the slumber and rouses him with the hollow spoken words, 'your bed is ready.' Your bed is ready; he means, without the politeness of asking, 'are you ready for your bed?' As inexorable as fate he stands, while the miserable victim rises and deumes him-

self still no covering but his skin shields his shrinking nerves from the chill air through the open window.

The tormentor then strips the bed and spreads first a blanket and then over it a thick sheet just wet in water of 46° Fahrenheit.—Upon this the shivering, shrinking patient, with his whole surface in a state of goose-fleshiness, extends his length, and feels himself instantly enveloped in its heat-shielding folds. Then blanket after blanket is laid over and tucked in till he takes the form and has somewhat the feeling of an Egyptian mummy, just dead and cold, bound hand and foot and wrapped up for the tomb. He is then left to his own reflections and the reactive powers of nature. He considers that the building should take fire he would probably be constipated, and makes up his mind that he would not mind a roasting much provided it were in a warm fire. Soon, however, nature rallies her forces, and the blood vessels are in eager action. First, the surface of the body becomes warm, then the sheet, then every thing is heated to the steaming points and there ensues a most soothing, sweet and heart-soothing sensation, in which the eyes fall asleep, and dreams of paradise and a bed of roses.

"As soon as he is quiet, that part of his clothes which are not yet dry, burn him, and he scratches his body, but now burns his clothes."

Small copies, 10c. A. S. Strickly in cloth, \$1.25.

Five copies to one address, \$1.00.

Will our Friends and Agents assist us in the issue of new subscribers, by the issue of the enclosed number? A. S. Strickly in cloth, \$1.00.

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