



VOLUME III

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
W. F. YOUNG & Miss M. EASTMAN,
W. F. YOUNG, EDITOR.

TERMS.—

Single copy \$1.25 per annum. Five copies to one address, \$5. Strictly in ADVANCE.

All contributions for the business or editorial department will be paid for, addressed (Post Paid) to THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Subscribers wishing to continue persons becoming subscribers, will please bear in mind that our terms are to allow for the return of subscriptions should they be lost or destroyed.

Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing notices of removals, non-receipts, discontinuation, and all other Post Office business.

Advertisers are responsible for a true and proper character, in accordance with our general terms.

POETRY.

For the Voice of Industry.
Respectfully dedicated to the Bachelor subscribers spoken of in the Voice of June 4.

Playful gondoliers, please just a little to wait;
For you judge us too pretty for the single student;
For sure you do not wish single ladies to see;
As we truly and only as ever they can be;
And your parents may say but it does seem to me
That who marries for beauty a great chance must be;
Now do you think us too good to live "all alone?"
Play, then, let us from the quantity, which is now our work!

You may know quite well how to pity our fate,
With old pinning-downs in legal for state;

Who have hearts to let, but no talents can find—
Who just out to a charm the matrons mind;

Now should we wish to hire a spouse, I'll bet;

Not one of you would have a single heart to let;

Aye, aye, bachelor brothers, we know you'd let a lot;

Old bachelors not caught with chaff, so we have heard tell;

Neither are we, therefore, for the time to come;

Our motto in scrapping must always be "man."

Women, you know, go by "confidantes instead,

Yet can pity their men, when their pity they need;

And we sincerely wish you a happier fate;

With someone who just suits you for a cheerful mate;

And though cheerful now your lives, may they then be bright;

Kindest-bathed bachelors-brothers, good night! good night!

MUM.

Monday evening, June 14th.

From the Denbigh Intelligence,
HOW SHALL I ACT MY PART?

Shall I be foremost on the field,

The warrior's part to play,

And skilfully the weapon wield,

Which takes life away?

And due a reinforcement send,

The members' ranks to fill;

Then asks my God to be my friend,

And send me blessings still.

Or in the secret book I'll—

Ages and sorrows be,

To stand that ill deserve to die,

Who dare dispute with me,

And for the Bible with my breath

To prove such doubtful time,

What will be like me after death?

For work I thus may do!

IT IS STOOD IN MYLICHLESS STATE

Professor of the Laws,

To shield my client in debate,

Whatever is his cause—

Should he thus to prove

That I am not and not!

Well God look down in kindest love

To witness what I do!

III I ATTEMPT A Doctor's part

My mission thus to fill,

Professing superhuman art,

In saving whom I will—

While holding thus the magic charm

To make the wounded whole;

Or kindle back the healing balm

For my poor wounded soul!

IV I AM BORN OF MANY FEARS

And thoughts sing in sore,

And hold in my unworthy hands

Trades of the poor;

And thus I send my name abroad

Over all the land and seas;

How will it plead my cause with God?

How will it answer me?

On the land where Jesus stood,

To teach that faithful part—

Let me go out to fight for God;

With pure and perfect heart!

Oh let me right as Jesus fought!

Everything till I die!

Yes let me act as Jesus taught

Till down in death I lie!

There are three things that never become rusty—the money of the benevolent, the shoes of the butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue.

THE VOICE OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1847.

NUMBER 51.

ORGAN OF THE

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOE DIGGORY'S LAW-SUIT—AND WHAT HE WENT TO BEDFORD FOR.

Mr. Joseph Diggory was a well-to-do citizen of Shamboro, who did a good deal of good without making any great fuss about it. He did not belong to any Missionary or Bible Societies, and, if the truth must be told, not even to a Church. But when he had a workman, which he always loved to do in hard silver money, he was very apt to add a nickel from his own pocket-barrow, or something from his garden. Hence though rough in manners he was popular for a right clever fellow among the poor. But he was a terrible man when he got roused, and he once did get roused. A superstitious, priest-ridden, hazy, shiftless neighbor sold some of his sheep, pretending that they broke into his field, and he thought they were his—though he himself let them in. What was worse he kept doing the same or like things year after year. At last Mr. Diggory consulted a lawyer as to what could be done to get redress and how much it would cost. The lawyer told him the trespassers were of such nature, it would cost two thousand dollars to dislodge them, and he should sue for damages, and then the lawyer would get with the neighbors for abating such a nuisance would be something. "Very well," Mr. Lawyer said Diggory, "I only want to be satisfied on one point and I'll go ahead and give you the job. Will it put a stop to his tricks if I get the case?"

"That is impossible to say," replied Mr. Counselor Probitus. "The law will not allow him to be incarcerated, much less executed, you will simply enter and take possession of his effects and the effect of this undeniably may be to place him under considerably enhanced necessity of committing similar or increased depredations." But it is plausibly argued, the intention of the law to afford you a remedy, and the law you know is but another name for the perfection of reason. Whatever may be the value of the remedy in your individual case as compared with the cost, it is of immense value in the general; indeed, society would be dissolved without it. You see you stand on a great general principle Mr. Diggory, and the law will make you triumphant."

Hanging the remedy, general principle, and triumph together, thought Diggory, if the fellow's tricks are to become worse by them.

And after parting with a V spot for the learned advice, he went off without ordering a suit.

"Well now," said Joe Diggory to himself, when he got home and turned his hay into his clover field, and took a look over upon the miserable farm of Snubbs, "I'll spend the \$2,000, but I'll do it by a law of my own making, if they put me in the Insane Hospital for it."

He went right over to Snubbs', who was half frightened out of his wits to see him, for he knew he had been all the forenoon at the lawyer's. "Hello, Snubbs," says he, "it's hard bringing such a farm as yours to within capital and machinery, isn't it?"

"Well," says Snubbs, "I reckon it is kind dim."

"Snubbs," I see how it is with you; you want better ploughs, cultivators, and tools—You want a threshing machine, and a saw-mill, and a good many of the patent fixins, to encourage your boys to work. Old Square Pyle says a lawsuit to settle the difference between us would cost me \$2,000. But he can't guarantee that you would be any better for that. So with your leave Pyle lay out that money on your farm in a saw-mill which will enable you to fence it, and tools to till it, and make you a present of 'em, and leave it to your honor to do by me as you see fit."

"But you are joking or crazy," said Snubbs.

"Not the former, anyhow," said Diggory.

And he was not for he spent the money as he said, making an honest man and an eternal friend of his enemy—but in doing so, of course he was crazy, which offence he expiated in a mad house. Alas! poor Joe Diggory, had he been enough to go to law he might have lived and died in the most respectable society.

If Diggory's was a case of individual insanity, how much *insaner* would it be for a nation to behave in a similar manner! We suppose, if any number of Congressmen, when the Ten millions of Dollars and Fifty thousand men were asked for, had proposed that the money and the men should be employed in building railroads and cotton factories in Mexico, to be presented as a token of forgiveness and good neighborhood to that rather unfortunate people, he would the moment the words had passed his lips, under the countless unmovable fingers of scorn pointed at him, including the skeleton fingers of the man who wrote "the laws of nations," have thought himself such a natural born fool that he would have sunk down through both stone floors of the capital into Symmes's hole! This is a great country—ditto—Christian!—Chronotype.

The resolution was further debated by Messrs. Fay and West in favor, and the President, Messrs. Bovay and Evans in opposition.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING.

Mr. Deenan, a delegate from the Patterson National Reform Association, took his seat.

Mr. Brough took his seat as a delegate from the Williamsburg National Reform Association, in place of Mr. Dectyr, who could not make it convenient to attend.

The resolution, recommended by Mr. Fay's "Constitution for a Free State," (as given at the close of yesterday's proceedings) was taken up.

The resolution recommends Mr. Fay's Constitution as a political measure pre-eminently qualified to effect a union of Reformers.

The President opposed the resolution—the principle of the Constitution, that the people should legislate for themselves, was good, though not new. He had heard it more than once broached in the west, and particularly by a gentleman at Brownsville, Pa., nine months ago. The details of the Constitution might be right, but had not been discussed by the Congress, and should not therefore be recommended.

The resolution already adopted, provided for the publication of the document for the consideration of reformers, and that was as far as we should go. It had been objected that the Constitution did not recognize the rights of women or of colored people; if adopted, therefore, offense would be taken by the Liberty Party and other reformers.

It would also add a few political issue, which would be injurious. The issues already adopted, the Land Measure and the Ten Hour System, were winning their way everywhere. These measures will be carried out successfully. He was therefore opposed to committing this Congress to any new measure.

Mr. Fay said the Constitution did recognize the equal right of all human beings. It opened the door to equality. He had been called a radical twenty years ago for advocating the rights of women. The first day after the adoption of this Constitution, the people could carry out any reform they might desire.

Mr. Deenan had not heard this Constitution read, but he was, sure its adoption as a political measure would be vetoed by the association he represented. Those who were opposed to trammeling Land Reform with any new issues would immediately kick out of the harness, if this was proposed.

Mr. Brough was glad to hear objections, but still thought the Constitution was calculated to effect a union of reformers, as some Garrisonians and others, had admitted, and besides, he thought it necessary to the success of the Free Soil doctrine.

The President was surprised that Mr. Fay declared his belief that this Constitution would yet become established in Massachusetts, adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Evans, in reply to some remarks of Mr. West, explained the practicality of carrying land reform by the votes of the small farmers, who were the majority and who would be benefited by their adoption.

Mr. Newberry, in his previous remarks, spoke against the adoption of the resolution. Our political measures were

had taken a wrong view of the subject under discussion, not having been present at its commencement. He was opposed to the resolution, though he believed it as necessary to associate reforms as to associate individuals. He had opposed the lady's resolution [concerning the clergy] because it struck at one class more than another. Each class of reformers was anxious to put their own first. We must put all together.

Mr. Adam believed, with the last speaker, that reforms should go together when they could. A thing that he thought fit to do himself he would be willing to recommend.

Mr. Brough. If this resolution was adopted, the constitution would become a new issue. He object to more issues, believing our present measures to be well arranged as they are. A law of Congress would settle the question of the freedom of the public lands, of which we have some 1400,000,000 acres, without a new constitution. Then the workingman would be in a condition to exercise the right of suffrage independently. He did not object to the proposed constitution, but would not have it connected with the measures already adopted. It has been said that our representatives were easily corrupted, but it must be considered that with a free home in prospect they would be less corruptible.

Mr. Fay moved that, as several members had left the city, and others were not present, the question be taken by yeas and nays, and left open for all to record their votes till near the close of the session.

Mr. Ryckman thought the resolution obscure. (He was opposed to it.)

Mr. Evans said some of the members had examined the constitution but others had not. He thought it would be wrong to recommend a document as "pre-eminently" adapted to effect an object, "the merits of which had not been discussed."

Mr. Fay's method of taking the question was adopted, and the members present recorded their votes. [The resolution recommending the constitution was subsequently rejected by a small majority.]

Mr. Masquerier, by consent, read and offered a definition of rights and Constitution for a new state, which occasioned a brief desultory debate.

Mr. Ryckman thought the measures offered for the good of the people should not be lightly treated. He also had a short constitution to offer, which did not differ.

Mr. Deenan thought that being interested in this question she wished to express an opinion. She was opposed to the Constitution because it did not recognize the right of women to vote; but she did not see how reform was to be effected by the representative form of government, because under that form good men cannot be represented.

Mr. Townsend said that being interested in this question she wished to express an opinion. She was opposed to the Constitution because it did not recognize the right of women to vote; but she did not see how reform was to be effected by the representative form of government, because under that form good men cannot be represented.

Mr. Deenan apprehended from the remarks he had heard, that the purport of the Constitution was to do away with representative government. Are you going to say our minutes that no advance has been made by the adoption of representative government to place of monarchical? Reform might go too fast. He was engaged in the Temperance Reform, which was divided between moral suasion and political action, and in the struggle both had suffered. At Paterson there was a little war on this subject, officers had resigned, and a meeting had Friday had broken up in a row. This Constitution would do the same for land reform. One speaker had asserted that the reform could not be carried because legislators would prove treacherous.

All legislators are not treacherous; they do what their party wishes them to in nine cases out of ten. We have but to prepare the public mind, and then land reform will be carried triumphantly by legislators. He believed that republican government was a great advance, and had done some good to the world.

After some further remarks from Mr. Fay, he declared his belief that this Constitution would yet become established in Massachusetts, adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Evans, in reply to some remarks of Mr. West, explained the practicality of carrying land reform by the votes of the small farmers, who were the majority and who would be benefited by their adoption.

Mr. Adam, from the Committee to consider the best means of spreading the principles of the organization, reported an Act for the purpose of raising a Fund to be under the control of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of circulating papers and tracts.—The report was accepted and remarks were

Mr. Newberry, in his previous remarks, spoke against the adoption of the resolution. Our political measures were

made or the subject of the report by Fanny L. Townsend, and Messrs. Deeman, Fay and Pasco. Mrs. Townsend thought Young America ought to be made a cheap paper, like the Boston Chronotype. Mr. Fay thought it too cheap now, and made, at a point never to take less than it dollar for subscribers in any number.

The report was laid upon the table. Adjudged till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING.
Mr. Arthurnot took his seat, as a delegate from the Seventeenth Ward National Reform Association.

The following letter from Mr. Gibbs of Plainfield was read and referred to the executive Committee:

PLAINFIELD, June 7, 1847.
To the Industrial Congress:

You left us the other day quite unexpectedly, (to attend to my business engagements being such I could not consistently return,) nevertheless, if I am not personally with you, you may consider me a laborer in the cause of Reform.

There are two or three propositions to which I should like to call the attention of Congress before it adjourns. One is to provide ways and means whereby the true principles of National Reform may be brought before the mass of the people; that the errors and mistakes of the last session may be corrected. Simply lecturing here and there, and sending out the Young American, is not extensive enough to meet my views of its importance. I would propose to have the text or hand book, as offered by Mr. Van Arminge, published for general distribution. I for one am willing to pay my share of the expense. Several here are willing to give \$1.00 each, and I do think that much good might grow out of it. I would not delay this retreat lecturing, but think we could get more laborers in the fields, and by this doing we could by fall be prepared to have mass meetings.

Would it be advisable to have a Committee appointed to visit Mr. Fowler, the Phrenologist, and have his and our views, so far as they can be, concentrated? We need all the assistance we can get.

I, for one, am very anxious that the true principles shall be known, because many that converse with are entirely ignorant of else have perverted ideas as to what National Reformers are trying to bring about. I submit the slave to your consideration; if worthy of notice, make such use of it as you may think best; if not worthy, put it under the table.

Yours, truly,

L. E. GIBBS.

The Congress then proceeded to the election of an Executive Committee to transact the business referred to them, and report to the next Congress, according to a resolution adopted the first day of the session.

Hugh T. Brooks of Wyoming, Lewis W. Ryckman of New York, William Colvin of Pittsburgh, George H. Evans of New Jersey, A. E. Bayly, George Adam and John Comerford of New York, were appointed; and then, on motion of Mr. Fay, the resolution providing for the committee was reconsidered and amended so as to provide that the committee consist of one from each state, where suitable persons are known, besides five members from the city of New York and, in addition, one from any principal city. The following persons were then appointed: E. W. Parkman of Boston, William S. Watt of Illinois, John Atkinson of Cincinnati, James McCleathy of New York, L. W. Case of Connecticut, B. F. Bailey of the District of Columbia, William K. Wilson of Milwaukee, B. W. Dyer of Vermont, S. B. Wetherell of Maine, Fanny Lee Townsend of Providence, John Wheatcroft of Indiana, R. B. McDonald of Delaware, George Birch of Virginia, and John G. Woodruff of Albany. The completion of the appointments was then postponed till afternoon.

The Report of Mr. Adam, from the committee on the means of spreading our principles, was then taken up, and the act recommended adopted unanimously.

Mr. Thompson, of Brooklyn, being under the necessity of leaving the Congress, delivered a brief but well-judged parting address, in the course of which he said he had the greatest confidence in the three political landmarks which had been sanctioned by the Congress and adopted by the National Reform Association. He was somewhat fearful of novelties, which it was easy to ridicule, and which would be taken advantage of by demagogues. It was best to concentrate our force on one point, according to the tactics of Napoleon. Mr. Fay's proposed constitution provided for a purer democracy than any yet known, and its very excellency in that respect made him fear that it might distract attention from the land reform. He thought the best policy to combine first on the main object.

A collection was then made by the city members to defray the expenses of the Congress, which was handed to Mr. Adam of the Finance Committee.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Fay:

Resolved, That it be recommended that the Constitution of the Industrial Congress be amended at its next session, by the addition of the following Article:—"The delegates to the Sessions of this Congress, elected agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, shall bring a certificate of electing it in regular meeting for that purpose, and containing the number of the members of the Association from which he claims to be a delegate, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, and all to bear date prior to the first day of the Session to which he is entitled."

The resolution was supported by Messrs. West, Adams, Masquerier and Westbrook, and opposed by Messrs. Arthurnot, Evans and Van Arminge. It was contended that the

difficulty of complying with the provisions of this resolution in many places would deprive the Congress of many valuable members. The resolution was adopted by a small majority.

Mr. Evans offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend that the next session of the Industrial Congress nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that the delegates be elected with reference to that subject.

Mr. Arthurnot offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Industrial Congress be submitted to the voters entitled to representation in it, with a view to be acted upon by the next Congress:—"Any alteration or amendment of this Constitution shall be proposed at one Congress and passed by the following."

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Adam, Fay, Westbrook and West, and opposed by Messrs. Thompson, Deeman, and Evans. It was contended by the opposition that the Constitution appeared all that was necessary to effect the object, but that an amendment were needed to allow the delegates to any Congress to be instructed to amend it at once. Adjudged till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The question was taken on Mr. Arthurnot's resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Congress, and it was adopted by a small majority.

Mr. Fay moved to have leave to alter a clause of his "Constitution for a Free State," before the final vote should be taken on the recommendation of it. Mr. Arthurnot objected, unless the whole document could be considered and called for the reading of it, but the call was not sustained. The year and day on the resolution recommending the Constitution were then taken, and the resolution was rejected by a small majority.

On motion of Mr. Evans it was resolved that the Congress finally adjourn this day.

The following additions were then made to the Executive Committee: Hugh Scott of Albany, A. H. Roseman of Philadelphia, Dr. How of New Orleans, and Appleton Fay of Worcester.

On motion of Mr. Evans:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to address the Constitutional Conventions of Illinois, Wisconsin and other states on the subject of land reform.

Mr. Masquerier moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended that the Constitution of the Industrial Congress, in the words "that the rights of men, able and incapable, shall be more perfectly understood," be altered to read as follows: "that the rights of man are equal and inalienable."

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Fay, Adam, and Van Arminge, and opposed by Messrs. West, Arthurnot, and Evans. The last named was in favor of the amendment, but as the door had been opened by preceding resolutions to discuss on constitutional amendments, which he feared might unnecessarily distract attention from the main object, he should vote against the proposed amendment at this time. The resolution was lost by a small majority.

Mr. Deeman of Patterson moved the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the careful consideration of Temperance, Moral Reform and all other Societies for the amelioration of the condition of suffering humanity, the measures advised by Congress, and especially the free soil measures, as calculated to accomplish those reforms in which they are severely engaged by striking at the root of the evils, and removing the cause.

On motion of Mr. Arthurnot, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to report general rules of order to the next Congress.

Thiis was voted to the New York Tribune for its notices of the proceedings of the Congress, and to Dr. Newberry for the use of his room.

Messrs. Evans, Ryckman, and Adam were appointed a Committee to make additions to the Executive Committee, under the resolution already adopted, before publishing the Committee in full.

Mr. Adam said that as it was rather extraordinary that a body assembled for such a purpose was honored by the presence of a female delegate, he moved that the thanks of the Congress be given to Fanny Lee Townsend, of Rhode Island, for her regular attendance during the session. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Fay said he was glad that, although some sharp shots had been exchanged, the session had passed off with such general good feelings. With regard to the particular cause which he proposed, it had met with favor far beyond his expectations.

The President said he was delighted that we had proceeded with so much harmony as we have done. Few who were so little accustomed to legislation, would have done so much business in so short a time. He concluded a feeling address by hoping that, cheered by the interchange of views and the unanimity with which we had adopted new means to advance our reform, we should now go forward hand in hand, to achieve the emancipation of the human family.

Mrs. Townsend returned her thanks for what she termed the liberality of the Congress in allowing her a seat. [The Constitu-

tion provides for representations of women as well as men.] The position taken by this body in defense of women's rights was the harbinger of a better day. She had been exceedingly interested by the proceedings of the Congress, and was happy to be identified with it. She would advocate its interests, especially with her own sex. If it went on as it had begun it would soon add to its power as well as to its fame.

Dr. Newberry then said, "I think you are making this but your place of meeting." It was open for reformatory movements, and he hoped would be so used, for one year. He would lecture every evening in the absence of others, and hoped the friends from the country would make it known to other friends visiting the city.—The congress then adjourned its session, *sine die*.

ERATA.—In Mr. Young's resolution (third day's proceedings) insert "land" after the words "labor upon" and leave out the comma after the word of, in the same line.

In the resolution of the Finance Committee (fourth day) for "our expense," read "their own expense."

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR:

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

LOWELL.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

We whose names are annexed, desirous of respecting to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency of Congress who will not pledge himself avowedly to the adoption of a bill, to be introduced by one of the United States, and to cause them to be passed, giving full power to the several hands of the States and of the Federal Government for the Government of the Public Lands, to a Limitation of the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual, however in this State, to the exemption of the Homestead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation to ten hours of daily labor on public works or in establishments chartered by law.

REFUSE OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

••• The Post Office Office of this paper has been removed to No. 26 Central street—its former place of publication. Persons wishing to transact business with the paper or editor, are invited to call.

LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

A meeting of the NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE will be held in the Town Hall, Dover, N. H., on Wednesday and Thursday, July 14 and 15, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to discuss questions of much interest to Working Men and Women of New England. All persons, of whatever party, or of any party favorable to the general objects of Labor Reform, are invited to attend and take part in the discussions.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT IN LOWELL.

Our readers are well aware that a report has been in circulation for a few weeks past, that the Mills in this City would commence operations at six in the morning and close at six in the evening, on and after the first of this month. Notwithstanding special pains have been taken to prove this rumor without foundation, yet we are far from believing it grew out of nothing, or as a few zealots for perpetuating the "established order of things," demonstrate it, "the fabrication of some ten hour fanatic." From evidence within our possession it is quite certain that the guilt of this new movement rest upon Mr. Lawrence, of the Middlesex Mills, he having come to the conclusion that we arrived at some years since, viz: that the interest of all parties, employers as well as employed demanded a reduction of the hours of labor.

This truth is beginning to be felt by the manufacturers in the constant change of help. Under the present tedious and slavish system, but few operatives can endure the hardships of factory life any length of time. By the time the girl becomes qualified to operate successfully, to make good cloth or yarn, she feels her health giving way and leaves for her home or some situation more congenial, and takes other place to go through with the same apprenticeship and in turn also leaves. Thus a constant change and fluctuation is kept up which operates to the great disadvantage of the manufacturers, as a large portion of their work must be performed by "new beginners" and consequently they goads of an inferior quality and their reputation and profits proportionately diminished.

That there are exceptions, and that many females work in the mills several years without apparent injury to their health, we have no desire to deny. But still these are under the necessity of leaving every season to have a "resting spell" while the great mass, being obliged to earn their living by the labor of their hands, are changing about, from one town to another, from one mill to another and from one room to another, in hopes to find some situation more conducive to health.

where they can earn a little money without sacrificing this best of all earthly blessings.—But in this they are usually disappointed and will continue to be, so long as the present long hour system of factory labor exists. We firmly believe that the adoption of the "ten hour system," would result favorably, in

pecuniary point of view, to the manufacturer

or of this country ethough we would not base the reform upon such grounds and should advocate it though the present fat dividends would be diminished by its operation, for we consider the health, lives and happiness of the many, of more importance than the amassing of a superabundance of wealth by the few.

The health of the operative is as valuable and as deserving of protection as the dividends of capital. The health of the laborer, is his wealth, deprive him of that and you make him a pauper. Therefore true wisdom demands that all our business transactions be so regulated that the health of the individual masses shall be promoted, and no one branch of business should be suffered to trample upon the physical condition of the people and burden the country with invalids and public dependants. Wherever a reduction has taken place in the hours of labor it has been attended with good success and we trust that the proposition of Mr. Lawrence will be adopted by the Corporations of this city. No act in the history of Lowell would stand our brighter in the future, than one which proclaimed so much deliverance to her daughters of toil; for which she would receive the commendation of wise and good of the world, and in the furtherance of this Mr. Lawrence would do himself infinitely more honor than though he reared cities and whitened every sea with the sails of his commerce. The result of this agitation we shall look for with hopefull anxiety, but should that result be adverse to our feelings, our faith will remain unshaken in the triumph of the short hour movement, and this too without losing a long time into the history of the future, for the People have willed it, and triumph it must.

NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

By notice in another column, it will be seen that the next meeting of the "League" will be held at Dover, N. H., on the 14 and 15 of this month. It is desired that friends of Labor Reform throughout the New England States should be present to consider those great measures of reform which are agitating almost the civilized world. There never was a time in the history of the world more pregnant with glorious results for the future, than the present, and for the working men and women of this country—those who are producing its wealth and receiving but its crumbs, who are bearing its burdens and enjoying but few of its privileges; there is speed, cause for hope and action. "The Emancipation of Labor" is the great question of the age, before which all others become secondary, because other evils grow out of this great evil—the degradation of labor. Let those there, who are looking for "the good time coming," see that all effects for its speedy advent are cheerfully seconded. We believe there are some strong hearts and sound heads in the cause at Dover, who will make ample arrangements for an interesting and profitable meeting. Let all the various Associations, Mechanics and Laborers, male and female, National Reform, Protective Unions &c., be well represented at the Dover meeting.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—In to-day paper we close the publication of the proceedings of this body during its last session, at New York, and we trust the same we have devoted in laying its transactions before the public will prove profitable to our readers. Let the acts and recommendations of Congress by properly seconded by the various organizations throughout the country and united to operation second between the producers, that they may control their own labor and enjoy the fruits thereof.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Polk made his appearance among the citizens of Lowell between three and four o'clock on Wednesday, P. M. He was received near the Bleachers by the Mayor and committee of arrangements and escorted by the Military, the Irish Benevolent Society and a Cavalcade of Citizens, through the principal streets of the city to the Merrimack House (a sumptuous tavern) whom exhibited himself a short time to the "gazing multitude" of men women and children and then disappeared. Although it was very difficult for one to get a sight of the President as he alighted from the car, yet we could count any quantity of political toadies who would like to be President; though for the sake of accommodation would accept almost any other office of "honor and profit." The office seeking elements were in a great commotion, from Secretary of State down to the Nachua Deputy Sheriff. The whole affair however passed off with much more order and decency than usually characterizes such occasions, there being very little tumult or enthusiasm. Mr. Polk remained in the city over night and yesterday morning visited several of the mills to see how the factory girls card, spin and weave up the products of the "peculiar institution" of this great and free country, after which he started for Concord, N. H., where he was to be entertained by the authorities of the State in their Legislative capacities.

FLORAL PROCESSION. The children connected with Rev. Mr. Woods' Free Church, will appear on Monday in a beautiful floral procession. A sensible and appropriate way to celebrate the Fourth of July. We wish our grown up children would observe it in as becoming a manner.

MONEY STOLEN. On Tuesday evening of June 25 \$45.00 was missed from the trunk of M. C. Moulton, at Boarding House No. 65 Worthen st. The thief has my best wishes for his liberality in leaving more than was taken. M. C. MOULTON.

••• The late issue of our paper this week is occasioned by a removal of the office where it is printed. We hope to be "in season" hereafter.

THE MAYOR and some of the city authorities received particular attention at the Citizens' Temperance Meeting last Thursday evening for their strong devotion to the Temperance cause. We think they deserved it.

POSTAGE. The Postmaster General has instructed his deputies throughout the Union to forward in the mails without prepaying, all newspapers coming from the office of publication.

THE COURIER AND PRESIDENT POLK. We noticed in the Tuesday Courier, some very *amiable* remarks in relation to the Presidents grace from the camp of "affability." To Polk thus blacked off and consigned to infamy by one who stands ready to swallow Taylor, the chief instrument in its consumption, with all his bloody and proslavery qualifications, as soon as he will allow himself to receive the *party grease*; is rich indeed! We have as little sympathy for Polk or his administration, as any one, but with such qualms of party conscience, we have less. The Courier is the *modest* sheet that talks about "blackguardism and scurrility."

THE NORTHAMPTON DEMOCRAT. This sheet has charged hands once more and if it has fallen into good ones as it conducted it for the last few years, it will be a fortunate thing for humanity. However this may prove we regret that Mr. Thompson, its late editor and proprietor, could not have been sustained for he made an excellent paper, and from what we can judge, is a worthy, talented young man. But, alas, such are the first to be neglected, while the hypocritical scoundrel and demagogue is praised and flattered and "fares sumptuously every day." Mr. Thompson on retiring says he shall immediately go to work as a journeyman to pay the debts incurred in publishing the Democrat.—May success attend him. The Democrat is to be conducted hereafter by D. F. Ashley, Esq.

THE PEOPLES JOURNAL. We have enjoyed a rich intellectual feast in perusing the Monthly part for June of this most excellent work. The present number of the Journal is stored with matter of superior merit, among which are two beautiful pieces of poetry by Mackay, who has gained lasting fame by his "Voices from the crowd." "There's a good time coming, boys," &c. The People's Journal is an honor to the age, and should be encouraged by all lovers of man's progress. Crosby & Nichols, agents for Boston. Subscriptions received at this office, where specimen numbers may be examined.

FOWLER'S JOURNAL, for July, has been received. It contains an increased amount of reading, and a Phenological description of Harriet Martineau, the authoress, with an engraving. We know of no more useful scientific publication than the Phenological Journal.

THE LAND QUESTION. The Essex Banner, which is in all respects the opposite of the Essex Junto, speaking of the land question says: "Although this question is thought to be a visionary notion among some, it nevertheless is gaining importance very fast among thinking men, and it would not be at all strange, were it to cause a thorough and complete revolution in the political parties." May the words prophesy!—*Harbinger.*

OUGHT GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS INSTITUTED TO PROMOTE THE GOOD OF ALL MANKIND, TO BE MADE THE INSTRUMENT FOR ENRICHING THE FEW AND IMPOVERISHING THE MANY? *Troy Budget.*

THAT'S THE QUESTION.

LOOK OUT. A Miss Fuller, who works in one of the mills of this city had her pocket picked of \$40.00 at the Post Office, a few evenings since. Factory girls have but little to spare for such purposes.

SOLD OUT. Cole Schaefer has sold the Courier and Journal establishment to Mr. Atkinson, late editor and proprietor of the *Newspaper* at L. Herald.

FLOYD IS DOWN TO \$7.00 AND LESS IN NEW YORK.

CITIZENS' TEMPERANCE MEETING THURSDAY EVENING AT CITY HALL.

••• A NEW STAGE OFFICE has been built north of the American House which looks neat as a pin.

NEW AGENTS. C. O. FLOYD, J. W. DEARON and PHILIP P. DOY, of Lawrence, Mass., are authorized to act as Agents for the Voice in that place.

A. W. CARLTON, will also act as Agent at Methuen, Mass.

MONEY STOLEN. On Tuesday evening of June 25 \$45.00 was missed from the trunk of M. C. Moulton, at Boarding House No. 65 Worthen st. The thief has my best wishes for his liberality in leaving more than was taken. M. C. MOULTON.

••• The late issue of our paper this week is occasioned by a removal of the office where it is printed. We hope to be "in season" hereafter.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL has instructed his deputies throughout the Union to forward in the mails without prepaying, all newspapers coming from the office of publication.

ANOTHER PAPER IN CONTEMPLATION. By the following it will be seen that the subject of establishing a paper devoted to the interest of "The Working Men's Protective Union," will be brought before the Supreme Division at its next session, which meets in Boston on Thursday next. "We hope one will be started, take broad and fundamental grounds, and receive a better support than Working men's papers have heretofore received, especially one we know of. The Working men suffer for want of intellectual as well as physical bread, both in quantity and quality, and we are glad to see them moving in this matter.

At the request of Division No. 14, the following vote passed by them is made known to the several Divisions:

"Voted, unanimously, that in the opinion of this Division, it would be advisable and desirable that a paper be established in Boston that shall advocate the interests of the W. M. P. U., and that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to communicate this result to the Corresponding Secretary of the S. D.; that he may, if convenient, notify the several Divisions when he gives notice of the next session of the S. D."

Signed,
M. MARVIN LINCOLN,
Cor. Secy., Div. No. 14, W. M. P. U.

SMITH & BURRIT. "Young American" has come out with the names of Smith & Burrill for the next Presidency and vice President, subject to the decision of the next Industrial Congress.

LAND BILL. A meeting will be held at Humanity Hall, Market St., over Protection Union Store, next Tuesday evening, to discuss the subject of Land Reform—those in favor or opposed, are invited to attend and take part in the meeting.

THE MACDONALD CONVENTION.—We lay before our readers, in another column, the proceedings of this meeting. We shall publish the Resolutions next week.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS IN MEXICO. The St. Louis Review has received the bill of fare for Chihuahua Sunday afternoon entertainment. It consists of bull fights. Five different bulls to be brought into the arena. One bull was to be fought by Dona Gaudalupe, "a handsome and accomplished young lady of the city."—*Star.*

We believe the "blessings of our free and Christian institutions" have been extended into the city of Chihuahua.

SPECULATION. A person in Buffalo, who had purchased 10,000 barrels of flour, on the strength of the false telegraphic information sent thither on the arrival of the Cambria, has instituted a suit against the vendor, which promises a disclosure of some of the mysteries connected with that strange transaction.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS lectured in the city Hall last evening.

He will speak at the same place this evening.

CITIZENS' TEMPERANCE MEETING, JEST Thursday evening at the City Hall.

A PROSPECTIVE DIVISION. The Chronicle, and the papers generally, call the recent conference of Abbott Lawrence a "prospective division," but why they call such generous gifts by that name we know not, for Princes are the last men in the world to bestow their wealth for the benefit of the people.—N. Y. Mirror.

We used that caption understandingly, friend Mirr. The donation was *princely*, and nothing else. Had Mr. Lawrence given \$50,000 in factory stock or to the people who work in his factories, or to the most depressed class of his fellow-citizens he could find, regarding the donation, but something far higher. But looking forward for the education of the upper classes of society, even in the practical sciences, however large the sum bestowed, rises no higher than princely.—*Chronotype.*

SMALL POX. We learn from the "Oasis," of Nashua, that a case of this disease has appeared in that village.

A Workingman of Andover, is informed that his communication may be forwarded.

WEST END DRY GOODS STORE, No. 13 Leverett street, kept by Wm. G. Harris, a young gentleman just commencing business for himself. Patronize him, if you want to get goods at great bargains, and of the first quality. Here you can buy flannelette or furgon goods of all descriptions. Victoria muslin, lace laines, Roule and Ready hats, in short, everything of the latest style, and served with promptness, politeness and honest principles, which is to be appreciated more than anything else.

Boston, June 28th.

LICENTIENNESS: its Extent, Causes and Effects. This is the title of a pamphlet presented by a Quakeress friend and patron with a request to "notice," that she may benefit the public and author." The pamphlet is anonymous, containing 32 pages, for sale at No. 25 Cornhill, price 2 cents. The author says, "all views at the beginning are silver-tongued, but none are so dangerous as this," and goes on to describe, by an allegory, its delusive safety, its misery, and the victim's final ruin. Buy the pamphlet, read and judge for yourselves. Sister country girls whose lot it may be to come into the City might strangers, had better read carefully. "Facts and Cautions on going into

COMMUNICATIONS.

This department of the "Voice" is intended to contain a hundred and aught of the people's opinions, which may be in the minds of various persons, and for the views of which the Editor will not be considered responsible.

Methuen, June 28, 1847.

B. YOUNG:—It is with feelings of real pleasure that I now address you. Since I left Lowell, Wednesday eve, I have been more successful in circulating our faithful Voice than I anticipated. That fact has given me new courage to act in the cause of human elevation, since it teaches me that the "masses" are beginning to co-operate with those, who have been bearing the burthen and heat of the day, of confined wealth, against the poor laborer, in our country—I have not conversed with an individual on this subject who does not see and acknowledge the importance and righteousness of the principles which the Voice lays before the public from week to week. Very few refuse to subscribe except those who are already taking out, or have weekly papers.—I called on Agent Davis of this Village, and gave him a polite invitation to assist us in publishing a paper which should be filled with the most useful and instructive matter, as the working men and women had so little leisure to devote to reading, we think it all important that their paper should be broadly sustained, in order to enable the publisher to make it, such as should meet the hearts of the laboring classes, &c. Said he I take about twenty now, and that is more than I can get time to read. But said I, will you not give us some little encouragement in this righteous cause which has for its object the elevation and improvement of our race? "If" said he, "it is a good cause, I wish you God speed! I thanked him for his good wishes, and told him I should be bolder with more courage if I knew that the good and great of earth wished well to our cause. He very politely gave me leave to pass into the cloth room with my paper, but no farther. I find the same overbearing tyrannical spirit bears sway here, in this beautiful little village, which holds so many indulgent viles in its own, otherwise, pleasant City:

Here as well as in Lowell, a man who works for the Companies, is little better than the machinery which he conducts—he must go to the church (which by the way is the Calvinist church,) and vote the "ticket," or take up his quarters somewhere else. I rejoice to learn however, that there are spirits here, true to themselves, and to the world, who will not, and do not submit to such un-republican rules and requirements. God grant the number of such may increase daily in New England! What shall it be said of this country, if the principles laid down by those noble principals of the Revolution, have been entirely lost sight of by those who have held the reins of Government, and a kind of world-be-autocratic and tyrannical feeling have taken their place, which will ultimately, unless those true principles are again revived, lead us into a despotism?

There is at present a great cry among the anti-republicans of this country against foreign emigration and I suppose that this is another important principle with the leaders of the Native American party. If so, I would advise them and all others who are so much opposed, to others enjoying the same rights with themselves, merely because they were born in some other country, to procure a copy of the declaration of rights and read it carefully over and see what they think of the principles contained in that article. They will probably come to the conclusion, in fact, they will be compelled to admit, if their premises are sound, that Mr. Jefferson was very ignorant or insane when he penned down that instrument in those words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men." He does not say that governments are instituted to take away these rights as is the case now. These are the principles of equality upon which the founders based this Government, and although they have been lost sight of, still they are continued to be sounded throughout the Globe, and this country is boasted of as being a free country where all have equal rights and equal privileges.

Now in the name of common sense is there not every document held out for the down trodden of every nation that has emigrated to this country. And if the principles laid down in our Declaration of rights are not correct or they must abandon them, principles and admit that all men of every country have the same natural and inalienable rights with themselves. They can choose which horn of the dilemma they please.

If they believe the principles laid down in the Declaration of rights to be erroneous, let them come out and say so and then we shall know where to find them.

There is an error which is most fatal to the laboring classes of this country and the principles advocated by the Native American party are only calculated to strengthen the chains which now bind them in slavery. We are told and apparently with great candor, that the great increase of foreign emigration into this country is the cause of the gradual decrease of labor and its compensation. But this is not true to any great extent, I do not deny that it does not partially effect the laboring classes of this country, but I do deny that it is the true cause. There is, as I contend, no necessity of depriving any portion of man kind of their natural rights in order to remedy this evil. All we have to do, and this is the only true remedy, is to so change the social

condition of Society as to be able to avail ourselves of these natural rights.

What we want is a system in which all shall become producers and every man who labors be entitled to the products of his own labor.

J. MITCHELL.

Boston, June 14, 1847.

A TERRIBLE THUNDER STORM VISITED

Roxbury on Tuesday night, some of the shocks shaking the house like an earthquake. One bolt of lightning descended with fatal effect upon the house of Mr. Wm. Mathews, killing three persons—Mr. M., his wife and daughter. The Rochester Democrat gives the following account of that dreadful visitation:

The night being unusually warm, they had removed their bed to the floor, at right angle with a stove which stood near the chimney. The fluid descended the chimney, passed down the stove pipe, through the opening in the stove door, and thence directly across the bed and through the end of the house. As it passed over the bed it struck the three persons sleeping in it, and set the clothes on fire.

Mr. Mathews and his wife were killed instantly. The daughter, a girl ten years of age, was severely burned two hours. Both parents were burned on the bones, but upon the child there are, no outward injuries. She vomited a quantity of blood before expiring.

Two young men, sons of Mr. M., were sleeping in the next room. The fluid turned them upside down. As soon as they extricated themselves, they extinguished the flames in the bed of their parents, but all efforts to restore them to life proved unavailing. The chimney was completely broken to pieces, and about ten feet of the gable end of the house torn out.

A QUESTION FOR WORKINGMEN.—It is well known Dr. Franklin calculated that if every individual would labor at some useful employment four hours a day, they would produce enough of the comforts of life for all. Since

his time there have been immense improvements in labor saving machinery and probably more labor can now be accomplished in three hours than could then have been in four. There are two or three different ways by which we can prove Dr. Franklin's calculation was correct, while a very little reflection will convince any one that our own supposition is within the truth.

Now if three or even four hours of daily labor is sufficient to produce the comforts of life, why is it that day laborers, journeymen, seamstresses, clerks and others, who do the hardest and most useful labor are obliged to toil ten and fourteen hours a day for a bare subsistence?—*Northampton Democrat.*

DEMOCRACY.—We have no sympathy with that democracy which would allow a few aristocratic capitalists to monopolize the whole earth and make the masses the slaves of the few. In Ireland we see the baneful effects of "united aristocracy." There the soil is monopolized by a few who are crowding and starving the masses that they may use the land for sheep walks and hunting grounds. In a republican country, the masses should be the owners of the property—their own employers. "Here we should have a handled democracy."—*Ib.*

It is a mistake to suppose that the rich man maintains his servants, tenants and laborers; the truth is, they maintain him. It is their industry which supplies his table, furnishes his wardrobe, builds his houses, adorns his equipage, provides his amusements. It is not his estate, but the labor employed upon it that pays his rent. All that he does, is to distribute what others produce, which is the least part of the business.—*Paley.*

A father of an interesting family, who chews fourteen dollars worth of tobacco yearly, stopped his only newspaper because he could not afford it.

In the Senate of New Hampshire, resolutions have been introduced to repeal all clauses of the corporation law of the State, which excluded individual liability, and calling for a law which should grant to Thomas W. Dorr of Rhode Island, all the right and privileges of a citizen of that State.

The Lowell Manufacturing Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1.—*Ib.*

Besides what they have not declared,

DIED.

In Andover, June 24, Helen S., youngest daughter of David and Margaret Middleton, aged one year and five months.

LADIES

You, dear Friends, Parents, and Son Shakes, and all others, packard, 90 Merrimack Street, Boston, may you at any establishment in the city, also, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, very cheap.

NOTICES

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

LOWELL LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this Association will be held on Wednesday, June 28, at eight o'clock. Rev. Mr. Ward will address the meeting.

Friends of Freedom—ladies and gentlemen—from abroad, as well as those of the city, are invited to attend.

H. L. C. NEWTON, Secy.

Lowell, July 2.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

No. 1 Division, No. 34, Sons of Temperance, meets at Reaching Hall, 76 Central street, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

L. U. A.

The Lowell Union of Associationists holds its regular meetings on the first Monday evening of each month at 7:15 o'clock, at No. 76 Central street. All persons interested in Social Reform are respectfully invited to attend.

M. EMERSON, Secy.

THE FEMALE INDUSTRIAL REFORM AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY of Lowell, meets every Monday evening at its schoolroom at 108 Merrimack street. All Ladies are invited to the meetings, and the moral and physical improvement of their sex, are respectfully invited to smile upon our humble efforts, by their presence.

MARY E. ERSKINE, Pres't.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 6, Manchester N. H., holds its meetings in Stoddard Building, on Mechanic street, 14th floor, every Monday and Friday evenings for lectures, and Tuesday evenings for discussion, at 8 o'clock.

S. C. DRAKE, Secy.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, in No. 5, Boylston Hall, Boston.

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

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Secy.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 14, Lyne meet Tuesdays evenings, on Union street, opposite the University of Massachusetts.

RICHARD A. LEALEY, Secy.

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

CHARLES C. JONES, Secy.

THE WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 10, Division No. 5, Boylston Hall, Boston, holds Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, and Monday evenings for discussion, at 7 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES C. JONES, Secy.

R. C. WOODBURY,

HOUSE, SIGN, FURNITURE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GRAYER AND GLAZIER.

Persons in the city wishing forming services, will be pleased to call on him.

All orders addressed to S. C. Shapley's Auction Room, Central street, Lowell.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.

ALLEN & BEAL'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

No. 2, 4 and 6, Charlestown street, Haymarket Boston.

Dealers in Hair Seatings, Buttons, Glue, Cabinet Trimings, &c. &c.

BENJAMIN L. ALLEN, JAMES H. BEAL.

2 CENTRAL STREET.

(Corner of Broad Street, Lowell.)

The great number of Miniatures at these Rooms for the past four weeks is enough to convince the Public that the exhibition is given in full. The business, however, is not so great as it was at first, and the number of visitors has been lessened, and in any event, with a few exceptions, has not suffered in the most marked manner.

The Public are respectfully invited to call before remaining Miniatures elsewhere, as the prices will be lower as many have sold and general satisfaction guaranteed in making.

Lowell, June 24, 1847.

S. H. HUNSTINGS.

FOR THE KENNEBEC & PENOBLSCOT, VIA BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

TRAINS depart every THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. for PORTLAND there connecting with the favorite STEAMED HUNTERESS, Capt. D. Blanchard, for Falmouth, Gardner, and Hallowell.

TRAINS leave PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 1 P. M. for FORTRESS, and on Saturday, with the new and elegant STEAMER GOVERNOR, Capt. S. H. Howes, for Bangor and intermediate halting places.

FARE from Lowell to BOSTON, \$3.00.

FARE from BOSTON to PORTLAND, \$2.00.

FARE from PORTLAND to BANGOR, \$1.50.

Superintendent BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

May 7, 1847.

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 required in the best manner and warranted.

Lowell, June 23, 1847.

41-3m

SAMUEL LAWRENCE,

Dentist,

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

For a tooth or teeth, gold plate, from one to six in entire set.

Also filling, cleaning and extracting done with care and scrupulousness.

Lowell, April 23, 1847.

41-3m

MOWE & FAGAN,

Dentists,

No. 23 Central, corner of Hurd street, Under Title Court Officer, Lowell.

From one to six teeth, gold plate, inserted with the greatest care, so as to insure the preservation of the teeth fitted during the life of the patient.

Plates, that we have prepared especially, intend, most entirely, ready to fit, and to render the teeth firm.

Give us a call, and we will refer you to any number of our citizens who are wearing my work, to consider him a safe, practical Dentist.

WALTER HURNIGHAM, M. D.

This service has been rendered by Dr. A. M. Mowé, both in gold and plated teeth, neatly and faithfully executed. We therefore cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of those whose cases require the aid of Dental Surgery.

Hanover Street, M. D.

Richl. Clark, M. D.

R. W. Hill, M. D.

22 Prices low, and all operations warranted.

41-3m

KNOWLES, DENTIST,

AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,

(Office in Well's Block, corner of Merrimack and No. 23, Lowell.)

He holds himself in readiness to attend to the practice of his profession in all cases of dental surgery.

Patent and Gold plates are made, and all kinds of operations are practiced; but whatever kind of teeth are wanted, he will supply them.

Friends of Freedom—ladies and gentlemen—from abroad, as well as those of the city, are invited to attend.

Carver Block Lowell, June 23, 1847.

41-3m

AMBROSE LAWRENCE,

DENTIST,

OFFICE, established Oct. 1, 1839. No. 23 Merrimack st., second door east of the Minuteman—Lowell.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NOMINATING CONVENTION AT MACEDON LOCK, N.Y.

The meeting was called to order on Thursday morning, 8th of June. Wm. H. Childs, pro tem., was appointed Chairman, pro tem., and Wm. R. Smith Secretary. Moved and seconded that the Declaration of Sentiment which accompanies the Call be read at half past 1 o'clock.

Moved and seconded that a business committee of seven be appointed, three at this time and four subsequently; Wm. Goodell, Ontario co.; Henry Peck, James Sperry, Monroe co.; Elias S. Gilbert, Geo. W. Clark, Ontario co.; Wm. Shattuck, Cattaraugus co.; Charles C. Foote, Orleans co.

Moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to select officers for the Convention: Wm. R. Smith, John Willets, Wayne co.; Gideon Ramsdell, Monroe co.; Wm. D. Babitt, Ontario co.; Wm. H. Burrell, Niagara co.

Moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to select officers for the Convention: Wm. R. Smith, John Willets, Wayne co.; Gideon Ramsdell, Monroe co.; Wm. D. Babitt, Ontario co.; Wm. H. Burrell, Niagara co.

Adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee to propose the names of officers for the Convention proposed the following:

For President: JAMES SPERRY, of Monroe; Vice Presidents: Wm. H. Childs, of Niagara, Jacob Lybrand, of Wisconsin; Secretaries: Geo. W. Clark, of Ontario; W. DEAN BABITT, Wm. R. Smith, of Wayne.

The business committee reported that the sessions of the Convention commence at 9 o'clock, A.M., close at 12, commence again at 1, and end at 5 o'clock.

The Declaration of Sentiment was read in part, and the further reading was dispensed with.

An Address prepared by the business committee was read, and the report thus far accepted.

Resolutions No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, read and adopted.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three on finance be appointed. Carried, and W. R. Smith, C. C. Foote and W. D. Babitt elected. Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

The President was excused from serving, at his request, and Abram Pennell, of Ontario, was appointed in his place.

Letters were read from James G. Birney, Jacob Lybrand of Wisconsin, John Thomas of Cortland, Gerrit Smith and James C. Jackson. The Address to the People of the United States was referred to the business committee for amendment.

Resolution No. 1 was adopted.

Resolutions No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, reported by the business committee, read and accepted.

Resolution No. 2 taken up and discussed by Messrs. Sackett, Pryne, Porter, Clark, Shattuck, Pickard, Peck, Gilbert, Brown, Goodell.

The finance committee reported that it is expedient for this Convention to raise \$150 for the purpose of defraying its expenses and providing for the publication of its proceedings, including the Address to the people of the United States."

Raised in cash and pledges, \$125.

MORNINGS SESSION.

Resolutions No. two and three, discussed by Messrs. Goodell, Whitcher, Sackett and others, and passed.

Vice Presidents W. H. Childs and Jacob Lybrand were excused at their request.

The finance committee presented the following additional and final report; which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the ALBANY PATRIOT, from the many and elevated stand it has taken on behalf of reforms generally, and of the objects of Civil Government in particular, pre-eminently deserves the support of those who believe other newspapers have failed in the reasonable discharge of their duty in the same direction. And inasmuch as it is of great importance that such an auxiliary should be able to pursue its independent course unembarrassed, and its faithful and self-sacrificing conductors be literally sustained, we therefore appoint a committee, whose business it shall be to take immediate measures to secure and extend the circulation and usefulness of this noble paper, and we call upon the friends of universal reform and an independent press to subscribe for the ALBANY PATRIOT, and do all in their power to diffuse abroad its wholesome influence."

Elias S. Gilbert, Wm. R. Smith, C. C. Foote, Hiram Pitts and Abram Pennell were appointed a committee in compliance with the foregoing report.

The 4th resolution was taken up and passed. 5th resolution taken up and discussed by Messrs. Sackett, Munson, H. T. Brooks, of Wyoming, and others.

A communication from the "Industrial Congress," held June 7, 1847, was presented and read by Hugh T. Brooks, as follows:

"In the Industrial Congress, June 7, 1847, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That Mr. Brooks, a member of this body, be requested to inform the Liberty party Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, that the constituency of this body can support no candidate who will not pledge himself in writing to the following measures of the National Reform Association Pledge; that if the old parties neglect to nominate a candidate in favor of those truly republican measures, and if the Liberty party

should nominate such a candidate, we are of 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 so introduced to their notice by a political organization having the cause of Human Rights at heart!"

H. H. VAN AMBRINGE, Chmn.
GEORGE H. EVANS, Secy.

Further discussion on the 5th resolution by Messrs. Brooks and Young of Lowell, Mass. Resolution No. 6, 7, and 8 passed unanimously.

Resolution No. 9 was taken up and adopted; and Eliza Gilbert, W. R. Smith, C. C. Foote, Hiram Pitts and Abram Pennell were appointed the National Committee.

Resolutions No. 10 and 11 were adopted.

The business committee reported the Address to the People of the United States, amended as directed, which was adopted.

Moved and seconded that we now proceed to vote by ballot for candidates for President and Vice President. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the ladies be requested to vote. Carried.

Geo. W. Clark and W. D. Babitt were appointed tellers. Tellers reported that 67 votes were given for Gerrit Smith, 6 for James G. Birney, 1 for Lucretia Mott, and 1 for Mrs. Childs.

Moved and seconded that Gerrit Smith be the candidate for the Presidency, representing this Convention. Adopted by acclamation.

Resolution No. 12 adopted unanimously.

Tellers reported that 63 votes were given for Elihu Burritt, 3 for James G. Birney, 3 for William Goodell, for the Vice-Presidency.

Moved and seconded that Elihu Burritt be our candidate for Vice-President. Carried unanimously.

A letter from Robert Hannan, of Mercer co., Pa., was received and read.

The Address to the People of the United States was adopted.

Moved and seconded that thanks of the Convention be presented to the trustees of this house and to the citizens of this vicinity for their hospitality. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Letters and Proceedings of this Convention be entrusted to the National Committee for publication. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the National Committee be instructed to apprise our candidates for the Presidency and Vice President of their nomination.

Song from Geo. W. Clark, and the Convention adjourned.

A. PENNELL, President.

Geo. W. CLARK,
W. D. BABITT,
W. R. SMITH, Secretaries.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

We have touched this subject, before, but in reference to, and support of our suggestion of last week, we may be allowed to advert to it again.

If every laborer wrought for himself, that is, had the immediate production of his toil for his compensation, instead of wages, the more produced, the more of this world's goods would he have for his pains. But strangely the reverse of that is the result of the present wages system.

In avaricious manner are the fruits of labor diverted from their proper destiny, to the coffers of the nonproducing useless members of society. The laboring portion of community are employed by another class to work a certain period—day, week, month or year—to satisfy some demand in community for the articles of their production, at a stipulated sum. This sum is generally required by the laborers for the purpose of supplying themselves and those dependent on them, with the necessities of life; for the time only which they are employed; so that the moment their employment ceases their means of existence is stopped and exhausted. Hence it is seen that demand for the production resulting from the labor of the producers, is the real source of their employment, and when demand is satisfied that the source is dried up. It is also proved here that constant employment is necessary to a continual subsistence of the laborers, without resorting to the scanty donations of charity. If, then, demand is necessary to employment, and employment necessary to the subsistence of the laborers, then it is clearly necessary to the subsistence of the laboring portion of community to maintain the existence of that demand; and it is important, if an independent existence be of consequence, and the wisest policy for laborers to pursue, to use every precaution to perpetuate such a demand.

How shall this demand be maintained? is the first reasonable inquiry, after arriving at the foregoing conclusion. Certainly not by overmuch production, but by as little as will keep the articles in demand for consumption. The employer will continue to employ, and will be obliged to employ, while his customers continue to press him for the subject of production; but if the employer be supplied with a sufficiency to satisfy the future wants of his customers for a time, he has no present need of the producer's services, and they are turned off, and deprived of the wages that have heretofore enabled them to live out side of the poor house. This production for future want has given capital an advantage over labor which the latter is suf-

fing under at present. As much is not produced as might be, with our productive power, because thousands of men are driven from productive industry to other means of living, by the depreciated state of wages in which the production in advance of demand has reduced it; but enough is produced, to prevent demand, and consequently to keep those who persist in a dependence on manual labor for a living, constantly begging for employment at any price that will enable the soul to bear company with the body.

If ten hours' labor, then, would enable less production than twelve or more hours, the ten hour system would be of incalculable benefit to the laboring classes.

If ten hours' labor be no less productive than twelve or more hours, then is the above reasoning inapplicable to the subject, and a benefit of another kind is the result. The employee would be accommodated better by having a certain amount of work done in less than usual times of the former expense; and the workers would accomplish as much toward their physical support as before, in less time, and would have additional leisure hours for enjoyment, and the cultivation of their intellects and morals. We often hear the avocation, in answer to the question, What shall be done to improve the condition of the laboring classes? that persevering industry alone would remedy the evil. No greater error than this prevails. The man himself who is extremely industrious may reap a greater pecuniary consideration than could be obtained from less exertion; but there the benefit ends. If others did the same, the labor of extraordinary industry would then be considered ordinary, and no more than an ordinary price would be paid for it. On the other hand, the general practice of this extraordinary industry would have the certain effect to produce a supply to overwhelm the demand, and to depress the price of the articles of production, and the wages of labor, proportionably in consequence. One of the leading evils causes in society, we believe, is the conception prevalent of the principle that governs the price of wages labor.—Independent Press.

DIRECT TAXATION. The inter impracticability of carrying out the principles of free trade, or of reducing the prodigal expenditures of a Government, while the vicious and inequitable system of indirect taxation exists, is becoming daily more apparent to the people of this country. Mr. Ewart, of the British House of Commons, has introduced a motion for the reduction of duties on articles of every day use, in a speech in which he demonstrated that indirect taxation fell with undue weight upon the laboring classes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in reply, that it was intended that the matter should receive attention next session. Every friend of humanity and human progress must see how the laboring classes of every nation in Christendom have been peeled and plundered by the invisible burglary of the customs-house. There is but one definition which should be given to that marble prison-house of commerce; it is the CARTRIDGE-BOX of Wall, hung upon a side of a nation, in which the bread of the people is granulated into gunpowder. Every stone of the custom-house is the coagulated sweat of toiling thousands purified. All the pirates that ever swept the seas never committed such extensive depredations upon commerce as did the two custom-houses at Liverpool and New York.—Burritt.

WAR'S RAVAGES. The New Orleans Delta draws a vivid contrast between the appearance of the Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers, as it passed through that city twelve months ago, on its way to the scene of war, 900 strong, most of the men in the vigor of youth, manhood, and full of ambition and hope, and the spectacle is presented a few days since on its return from the camp, reduced in number to 350—two-thirds nearly of that gallant band having fallen victims to disease and to the sword. And of the comparatively few who have survived the disasters of twelve months' campaign, how many will return to their homes dispeopled from wounds, or wasting away under incurable maladies!

Colonel Baker states that of the Illinois Regiments he took to the field, not half will return.

The rest sick and dead. Of 2,400

Ohioans, who left Cincinnati in June, 1846, 900 are no longer in their Regiments—dead

or with ruined constitutions!

The number of dead, dying or lost, will make about the proportion of 40 percent, in one year! Out of 18,000 volunteers in June and July, 1846, 7,000 are dead, or gone.

The silent crop in Arkansas is very fine,

and the farmers are reaping it on the last of May.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER AND THE ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.

DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATION AND LIBERATION

OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES; AND THE FINAL

AND PERMANENT EMANCIPATION OF LA-

BR FROM CAPITALISM, SLAVERY, AND

COMPETITION, AND DEPRESSIVE

TENDENCIES.

In consequence of a deep felt regard for the present

future well-being of the working classes, and the

peculiarities of their condition, we have

endeavored to

devote our energies to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of

the industrial classes, and to the

promotion of their welfare.

As the paper will be

devoted to the

advancement of