

# THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

VOLUME III.]

LOWELL.

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

TERMS.

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## POETRY.

For the Voice of Industry.  
LINES ON REVISITING HOME.

And is this home?—Is this the spot

In childhood's eye so dear?

Through years of absence never forgot,

But fondly treasured in my mind,

And have I come, at last, to find

Time's deepest footprints here?

Where are the friends, who used to meet

At the wicket gate?

And where is she, who used to greet

With all a mother's pride and joy,

Haste returning, train boy!

A tombstone speaks her fate.

The trees, transplanted at her birth,

Which seemed to pierce the sky,

The house, once center of the earth,

Stand not a silent, broad, and grand,

As when in youth I used to stand,

And mark their shadowy height.

The brick by which I used to play,

And which when prone to stay,

A light to my limbs made,

Springs twanged at a slender thread,

As over its time-worn, peddy bed,

Would fit my weary eye.

Lush myrtle; these are so changed,

The trees, the trees, the trees,

Where once in boundless green I roamed?

Would I could bring the change were there,

But my worn-out bones lay down by ease,

Another answer yields.

Where e'er in other lands I roam,

A well spring in my breast,

Give forth the poetic plights of homes;

As when life's flesh-and-blood shall burn,

Burn, and dull, may I return

Beside my home to rest.

BLANK.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Northampton Democrat.

THE BLUE BOTTLE FLY.

BY STEPHEN J. YOUNG, M. D.

The grapes which Zeuxis painted so naturally that the birds came to pick at them, are frequently lauded as a masterpiece of art—Zeuxis himself, however, acknowledged that the piece, as a whole, was not well executed, since the man who was represented as bearing the grapes, did not rightly the birds from the fruit. This tale is an old one, and has formed a theme for the pens of hundreds of writers; but we have another similar instance to relate, which occurred within our own personal observation, and which perhaps is not less deserving of praise. It was well remarked by Horace that many an Achilles existed before Agamemnon, but their memories had perished for the want of a Homer. Thus has it proved in a measure with the individual to whom we allude. But to our anecdote:

We were once lounging in the studio of a well-known and excellent painter, and examining an excellent portrait which the artist had complacently disposed in the best light the room afforded for examination. While we were thus engaged, the door opened, and an individual entered without any previous announcement or knock. The painter, somewhat astonished at this unlooked-for intrusion, turned round to examine his uncomrromising visor. He was dressed in a suit which gave unequivocal indication of having seen a long and severe service. His pantaloons were black, and on that particular part which in the inexpressibles of Stawkenbregin's *Don Diego*, was silver fringed and which the modest and chaste Lawrence Sterne refused to render into English, might be observed many spots of colored paint. The knees were covered with a pair of substantial patches, the ap-

pearance of whose stitches would lead one to imagine the gentleman in question had himself cut the part of a tailor when they were put on. His industry, unhappy, had not been equal to that portion of his instrumentation which came in contact with the chair when he sat down. Several hideous rents might be remarked therobus, and some tattered fragments of dirty linen which obtruded through these openings, proclaimed that he, like Jim Twicker, was dressed in his summer shirt. His vest had once been of fine scarlet velvet, but dawdled and torn as it now was, it was with difficulty that the observer could recognize its claims to former respectability. His ragged blue coat, worn out, shoes and stockings had, formed no exception to his other habiliments. For his countenance—it was a round oval face, whose regular and well-formed features would have attracted admiration, but for a certain redness which was deeper and more lasting than the rouge used at a pale lady's toilet. There was nothing, however, repulsive about his looks, and the bright gleams of his dark eye gave as plain intimation of genius, as his tatters did of his poverty, or his countenance of his frequent potions.

He advanced to the painter, and in an embarrassed voice said he had come to offer himself as a fitter of portraits.

"You plain portraits?" said Mr. J. in a tone of surprise.

"I have long handled the paller and used the brush," answered the stranger, "and I datter myself I should be able to please you."

Mr. J. turned a scrutinizing glance upon him, and seemed to be disgusted with his haggard appearance. "Esway, by his countenance, that he was about to refuse his offer with harshness, when I interferred in his favor—Yielding to my solicitation, Mr. J. consented that the stranger should sketch something while we went to dinner, and if he was pleased with it promised to employ him.

We returned to the studio in short time, with still another friend, and Mr. J. eager to show him his new portrait, advanced towards it without noticing our Apelles. As he came near this picture he exclaimed: "See that large blue bottle fly, perched exactly on the tip end of my portrait nose."

"It seems to me to be of a rare genius," said Dr. A., who accompanied us from dinner.

"It is indeed," replied Mr. J., who was an amateur entomologist. "Stop a moment—don't stir. I wish to catch it to add to my collection of other similar curiosities."

Saying so, the painter, cautiously approached the unconscious blue bottle, and endeavored to seize him with fingers less harsh than those felt by Uncle Toby, when he caught the overgrown one, which had annoyed him during a whole dinner. Our virtuous carefully skipped his hand over the nose of the picture, and was surprised to perceive that he had not only failed to catch the fly, but that the daring blue bottle still impudently kept his first position. Again he exercised his fly-catching propensities, but with no better success than before.

"The devil!" he cried out, "what can this mean? My hand stays over the canvas as if there was no fly there, and yet when I withdraw it, there he sits. What in God's name does this mean?"

He now closely approached the portrait, and perceived the fly, which even to him—a painter of the first order!—had appeared so natural as to be mistaken, for a live insect, was, in reality, the work of the brush. This new discovery almost maddened him, and seizing the stranger by the collar, he screamed out, in a tone which gave us a forcible idea of the last trump, "Oh! you d—d villain! you have spinned the blear of weeks. You have ruined this best portrait I have ever painted. Oh, curse your penitent forbidding if this is the way you manifest it. What possessed you to destroy the portrait? Then casting his eye on the painting, and how admirably the fly was drawn, angry as he was he could not prevent himself from saying, "Tis excellently done—would have deserved the greatest adept in entomology. But it has spoiled the portrait. I can never get it off. It's impossible for any one to do it without injuring the portrait. Oh, you wretch!" roared the unsupervised painter rais-

ing aloft his gold headed cane, "I will break every bone in your body!"

Here the stranger succeeded in interposing a word, and promised to take the fly off as skilfully as he put it on, without injuring the painting in the slightest degree, providing he was afterwards employed. Mr. J. consented, and this delicate work of the pencil was completed to his perfect satisfaction. Affection for the stranger now succeeded his former dislike, and hugging him in his arms with a generous enthusiasm, he promised henceforth to look upon him as a brother.

Such kindness had an electrifying effect upon the poverty stricken worshipper of *Pavasius*. His genius being no longer frozen by the deadening frost of penury, expanded into full bloom, and forced even Mr. J. to acknowledge that he had been surpassed.—But as it sometimes gives offence to those on top of fortune's wheel to remind them of their former baseness, we shall forbear to mention the stranger's name, and shall only say that he is at this moment one of the most celebrated portrait and historical painters in the United States.

From the People's Journal.

THE MOORISH VENUS.

BY R. K. PHILIP.

Of all the physical sciences, human physiology claims our highest regard. Geology, botany, astronomy—all important in relation to man; and offering a rich repast to his intellectual capacities—must nevertheless take inferior rank as compared with that which treats of man's organic structure, functions, and requirements, and opens to his mortal view a just conception of the power of God, we adopt the sentiment that "the proper study of mankind is man." For, in the train of this study follows every high and enabling theme: it includes his relation to the spiritual and the material; to the past, the present, and the future. It is the man of science, the foundation of natural religion, and the handiwork of revelation.

The "Moorish Venus" is the name given to the anatomical model of a Moorish female, the work of the late Signor Scarronato, now exhibiting at the Cosmorama, Regent street, by Signor Sarti, who has already conferred great benefits upon the public by his exhibition of the Florentine *Venus* and *Adonis*, which for some years past have excited public attention and admiration. Signor Sarti has been a great instructor of the public upon the allied sciences of anatomy and physiology; and, like all who are engaged in good works, he cannot be stationary, but must progress with the spirit and tendencies of the age in which he lives. Hence he has made an effort to surpass what he has hitherto done, and to set before the public a work of art, so true to nature, that human eye never before beheld so wonderful an imitation of the most wonderful of living beings.

And in this attempt he has triumphed. The model of the Moorish Venus is without exception, the finest work of mechanical art it has ever been our lot to see. The excellence of its execution is equal to the greatness of the subject; and we would place this model of the human frame in as high a degree above its kindred works of art, as living man may rank above the animate beings moving around him.

On entering the room, the spectator sees reclining upon a couch, in an attitude of perfect grace and ease, the beautiful form of a Moorish female. The expression of her countenance is truly natural—an air of modest timidity, but of perfect good temper and lively intelligence, speaks through her looks. She almost seems conscious that the wonders of her being are to be unravelled, and although her features indicate a tempestuous anxiety, yet they bear the aspect of generous passive submission.

The model is subject to no less than seventy-five sections. The outlines are the perfect ideal of female beauty, and the attitude of the figure admirably throws out the graceful lines peculiar to the female form. The demonstrator advances, and, in a few seconds has stripped the body of its outer membrane, and the superficial muscles, vessels, and nerves are brought to view. The veil which wraps and hides the wondrous mechanism thus being removed, what curious and astonishing objects crowd upon the view! Every-

where, trailing like the tender rootlets of a tree, the dark veins pursue their tortuous course; beside and beneath them run the more delicate arteries; and crowding upon the surface and about the vessels are multitudes of tiny nerves, fine as the web; the spider spins, yet the wonderful agents of sensation, the myriad servants of the body!

The mammary glands are shown and explained, the intercostal muscles and the ribs; these are removed, and we look upon the viscera. The arms are so disposed as to allow of various views of their muscular and tendinous structure; and the superficial layers being removed, the deep muscles, the bones, vessels, and nerves, from the shoulder-joint to the finger-ends, are all brought to view.—And oh! how often after sight fills the mind with wonder and contemplation of the perfection and harmony of the whole.

Now the lungs are displayed, and we see the bronchial tubes, and trace the air cells in which they terminate, and the great pulmonary veins and arteries which communicate between the seat of respiration and the centre of circulation; and next the demonstrator takes up the wonderful piece of mechanism, the heart, with the aorta and vena cava attached; he turns and explains it, speaks of its atricles and ventricles, and even opens little apertures, that the spectator may see the chambers of the heart, their muscular walls, and curiously constructed valves—every one of which may be distinctly perceived. Next, he points out the diaphragm, explains its influence upon breathing, and shows the phrenic nerves which regulate its actions. The diaphragm removed, the liver and the stomach appear; the former is raised up, its ligaments, portal, and hepatic vessels, and its gall-bladder, the reservoir for bile, are shown; and next, the spleen, and paucres, and the omentum. And here the demonstrator justly remarks upon the semi-barbarous habit of tight-lacing, by which so many thousand of our fair sisters are yearly sent prematurely to the grave. Who can look upon these organs, and understand their important functions, without at once recognising it as a truth that undue pressure about the chest and abdomen must produce imperfect respiration, irregular circulation, indigestion, spinal weakness, deformity, and other grievous ills? Oh! this model of Moorish beauty, whose form hath known none of the distortions imposed upon the white sister by the mistaken rites of imperfect civilization, speaks with the silent eloquence to that lonely one bending over her, with pale countenance and sunken eye, and tell her what hath blighted her beauty, and stolen the rose-tint from her cheek; and by thy teaching even she may smile again!

Out of the many, the very many, other distinctions to which this splendid piece of workmanship is subject, we have only space to enumerate a few more. The viscera removed, and portions of the vertebral being raised, we see the great nervous trunk, the spinal cord, from the base of the brain to its division into the *cauda equina*, or the great bunch of nerves, the chief of which penetrates to the lower extremities.—Truly, while we look upon this telegraphic apparatus of body, and regard these mutitudinous cords as they penetrate and ramify into every substance, as the electric wires of a wonderful estate, along whose tiny lines fly the mandates of a potent will, commanding his rise and that to fall; now grasping with firm hold, now hurling far away; now treading at a leisure pace, or, hurrying at highest speed; at one time prompting the sudden blush and the impulsive tear, or, at another, rousing the echoing laugh or the ecstatic dance—we are lost in a bewildering delight, and exclaim with the psalmist—"Man is a creature fearfully and wonderfully made!" Lastly, the brain, in its several divisions, internal and external, and the nerves of special sense, are brought to view; and we reluctantly learn that the revelation of this wonderful copy from nature is at an end.

You can see this exhibition without becoming wiser and better. And this should be the great end of all our gratification. The knowledge which a sight of this model cannot fail to impart has too long been culpably neglected. Man has studied the physiology of the horse and the dog—himself he hath not known. The busy hand, industrious hand, and unerring eye, by whose united energies this model has been executed, have conferred a greater boon upon mankind than all its boasted warriors, from the first to the last.

If so much beauty attach to this model of the human frame—this copy from a sublime original—how infinitely greater the wonder and the beauty of that original, a living, breathing, moving, sympathising creature!—How stupendous in its complications that hourly wastes and repairs itself, in whose substance the vital essence flows in millions of narrow tubes, through whose frame the vital emotions and impulses thrill along myriads of silk-like cords; whose heart beats with energy through tens of years, by night and by day, never wearying or seeking rest; and whose illuminated mind is like the radiance of brightest sunlight, sublime in itself, and invigorating and inspiring to all around it! And how infinite the wisdom, and vast the majesty, of Him who designed, per- fect, and sustains it all!

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, at all strange were it to cause a thorough and complete revolution in the political parties." May the words prove prophecy!—*Harbinger.*

We cannot see how it can be otherwise, when journeymen mechanics, the most abused part of the community, especially in manufacturing towns, are forming their associations, their store leagues, and trades unions, and debating the matter to improve their condition. Among these matters is the "land question." If these journeymen had a small house over their heads, and a piece of land to cultivate, they could live like princes.—But as it is, their noble spirits are oppressed from fear of poverty, and they consequently become servile to their employers. They no sooner get settled with a little family about them, than they are moving from house to house, and from town to town, and the only reason is the lands are held too high for them to purchase and build on. Let the land be sold at a fair price, and our country towns would not be so fluctuating in population as they now are. We have known industrious mechanics, who, wishing to keep employed, have been obliged to pay so much for the land, that its mortgage would own and all by the time it was fairly finished.

But this class of laborers are studying more their own interest, and are endeavoring to learn to live more for themselves than for the fashion, or the talk of those about them. In due time the politics of the country will embrace the land question. And why should it not? Show us a section of the country, state or town, and we will show you poor places—but on the contrary where the land is cheap, it is the reverse: Ireland is a fair example. There the soil is productive, and they can raise two and three crops a year. Why then their poverty? It is apparent to every one because the soil is owned by the few.—*Essex Banner.*

A MORAL PICTURE OF LONDON. "There are 30,000 common thieves in London; 10,000 children learning crime; 3,000 houses of stolen goods; and about 10,000 common gamblers. There are about 108,000 female servants of which number, from 14,000 to 16,000 are daily changing places. Upwards of 50,000 persons are now inmates of the London workhouses; 60,000 are receiving out door relief, and from 1,000, to 2,000 nightly shelter themselves in the refuges for the homeless.—In addition to this number, there are thousands who live by begging and thousands who live by criminal practices."

Were the wealth of Massachusetts equally divided, every family consisting of five persons would have an estate worth \$2,032.50.—But the cost of living has kept pace with the increase, for the average surplus over the consumption is only about \$10 per head.—*Western paper.*

## LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

To the Editor of the *Liberty Press*:

On the right hand and on the left, I am urged "to decline the nomination," with which the Macedon Convention has honored me. Can you inform me what are the specific things which they, who thus urge me, would have me do?

1st. Am I to say, that people shall not vote for me? But would not people be very apt to do as they please, even though I should be arrogant and haughty enough to say, that they shall not?

2nd. Am I to say, that I disapprove of the nomination? But I said so in advance of the nomination, and of the holding of the Convention—said so, most emphatically—and yet it availed nothing. The Convention were fully aware of my strong dislike to taking civil office. Moreover, the cause of this dislike, and my reasons why they should not put me in nomination, were spread out in printed detail before them. Nevertheless, they put me in nomination; and, in doing so, took upon themselves all, and left upon me none, of the responsibility and blame of what they did.

3d. Am I to say, that, if elected, I would not accept the office? But this I cannot say:—for I would accept it. No objections on the score of tastes and habits—no private consideration whatever—would induce me to forego such an opportunity to promote the honor of God and the good of my fellow men. It was not, however, for the purpose of electing me, that I was put in nomination. The party which put me in nomination, will, doubtless, exceed its highest anticipations of its growing numbers, if, among the millions of votes cast for President, it shall be able to cast twenty, or even ten thousand.

4th. Am I to scorn the nomination, because it was not a Convention of the Liberty Party, from which it came? But that would be a piece of unreasonableness, intolerance, and littleness, of which I could not permit myself to be guilty. A member of the Liberty Party should welcome, and, if he have the soul of his high calling, will welcome, a nomination at the hands of any other party more than at the hands of his own. If allowed to see even the Whigs and Democrats take their candidates from his party, he should and will, rejoice with all his heart?

5th. Am I to turn contemptuously from the nomination, because the new party which gave it to me, is made up, in part, of seceders from the Liberty Party? I answer, that members of the Liberty Party have the right to withdraw from it—as good right as the members of other parties have to withdraw from their parties; and that I trust there is no element of perversity in the Liberty Party to forbid the exercise of this right. Emphatically true is it, that members of a party have the right to secede from it, when the object of the secession is to form a better party than they left. Now, much as I love the Liberty Party, and tenaciously as I cling to it, I am obliged to confess, that the Liberty League is a better one; and that it is your and my duty to labor to bring up the Liberty Party to the high, every where open, and honorable ground occupied by this new party. To imitate this new party—not to disparage and condemn it—is the appropriate work of the Liberty Party. And such is my persuasion of the discernment and integrity of the Liberty Party, that, I believe, it will promptly enter upon this work—will promptly yield to the demands of developing truth. By so doing, it will effectually call back those who have left it—and they will return, accompanied by thousands of Anti-Slavery free-trade men, peace-men, land-reformers, &c., &c., who will predey, only by a little space, tens, and perhaps, hundreds of thousands of persons like faith. The Liberty Party; if it shall be so true to itself, as to carry out, in all justly called for directions, its great one idea of the equal rights of all men, will be no, but, on the contrary a great gainer, by the organization of the Liberty League.—Thus true to itself, it would quickly absorb this bold and honest little pioneer. Thus true to itself, the nominations made by the Liberty League would get no votes; and those to be made by the Liberty Party would get double the number of votes ever yet obtained by the Liberty Party candidates. The Liberty Party has the power to turn, to its own candidates every vote which now tends to Elihu Burritt and myself. Happy, thrice happy, if it shall be so wise as to avail itself of this power. Even brother Burritt and I clean shorn of our honors, as we should thereby be, would, nevertheless, be quite too joyful in the pause of our loss, to make the loss itself the subject of very deep or protracted sorrows.

But I shall be told that the Liberty Party was organized for only one purpose—that of contributing to overthrow chattel slavery. I admit it. I always contend for this interpretation. At the same time, I yield to the claims of candor, and admit that they who take opposite ground, find no little authority for it in several, and among them the earliest, National Conventions of the Liberty Party. I admit, I say, that the Liberty Party was organized for nothing else than to war on chattel slavery. It is, however, but justice to me for those who quote this admission, to couple with it, as I so frequently do, the declaration

that the principle, in the light of which the Liberty Party was organized, and by the force of which it undertook to accomplish its object, is THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF ALL MEN. But who can doubt that this principle points to free trade, land-limitation, &c., &c., as well as to exemption from chattel slavery? And why should not the Liberty Party follow all these pointings? There was reason why it should not, so long as it regarded itself as a temporary party, and believed that ere long the great political parties would supersede it by inscribing the abolition of chattel slavery upon their banners. But for years, now, the Liberty Party has seen that these parties are past all cure, all hope; and that it must regard itself as a permanent party. How, then, can it act rationally, whilst it fails to qualify itself for the intelligent administration of Government, and the proper discharge of all the duties of Government? And how can it become thus qualified, if it refuse to give its attention to, and to pass upon the merits of, the various interests, which either come within, or seek to come within, the circle of Governmental care?

That the equal rights of all men has, from the first, been the avowed principle of action of the Liberty Party, is not to be denied. This is its standing boast. This is expressed, in its addresses and resolutions, and newspapers, every year and every month. This is not the principle of action with British Abolitionists; but it is with American British Abolitionists; and, though some forms of oppression, whilst they war upon others—can deliver some victims of oppression, and be pitiless towards others. But American Abolitionists go for abolishing all the forms and delivering all the subjects of oppression.

A word for those, who think that the Liberty Party should never change its action, and I have done. The party, which refuses to respect the changes in its circumstances, and to obey the law of progress, may excel all other parties in pride of consistency and in stupidity—but it will excel them in nothing more valuable.

GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro, July 3, 1847.

## 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 toll, to an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunities for education, and to vocing in every thing.

## LOWELL.

## FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1847.

## INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

We whose names are annexed, desirous of securing to man his Natural Right to Labor, and of securing that we will not vote for any candidate for the Presidency, or for any other office, who will not, in writing, give full adherence to his station; it is voted, to prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of the United States, and of the Territories, and to prohibit the sale of land, or for any man for the Government, or the Legislature, who will not so pledge himself to the freedom of the Public Lands, and the maintenance of the quantity of land required for the agricultural interest of the State, to the example of the Homestead Act, and furnished, or mortgaged, and to a limit, not to ten, but to one-half of the hours of daily labor on public works, or in establishments chartered by law."

## REPEAL OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

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

## THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Much is said of the dignity of Labor. The demagogue who appears before the people as a candidate for office, talks eloquently of the dignity and virtues of Labor. The capitalist, who is amassing his thousands from the life-draining toil of others, is loud in his praises of the dignity of Labor. The speculator who gambles away the very lives of his fellows, by gambling away the means of life, has much to say of the dignity of Labor. The man-stealer of the South, who sells the workingman and woman upon the auction stand, is unparing in his praises of the dignity of Labor. The dandy who struts in garments he never earned, the fashionable lady who would not deign to procure her living by the labor of her hands, and the idle boor who stalks about the streets—all, have many eulogies to pronounce upon the dignity of Labor. But what do all these professions amount to, so long as their lives give them the lie, so long as they use every effort to get a living without useful productive labor, and uphold those institutions which prey upon the rights and interests of the laboring classes? This is the favorite theme of every political mountebank and social impostor who attempts to harangue the people. From the bar-room caucus to the Senate Chamber of the nation, is iterated, the dignity of Labor, and all the while its dignity is becoming less by the example of its heartless, hypocritical, enologists, who resort to every scheme human ingenuity can devise, to get a living from the labor of others. We have been led into this train of thought by looking over Mayor Bancroft's address to President Polk, which is before us, and a portion of which we purpose to notice briefly. After congratulating the President upon having been called "by the suffrages of a free and independent people" to preside over a country which contains many fine cit-

ies, among which is Lowell, "the great manufacturing city of this great nation," Mr. Bancroft discourses as follows:

"Many very many of those who will greet you here to-day, came poor and penniless to our city, in its infancy, and here, by the hard labor of their own hands, have been able to purchase stock in the mills in which they labor, and have become owners of permanent property throughout the city. Although I have the honor, as Mayor of this city, to welcome you among us to-day, some twenty years ago, I commenced my career here, and was a long time employed as an operative in yonder mills."

Now we must, most respectfully, differ with the first clause of the above quotation. That many came to this city in its infancy, poor and penniless, and have become rich and owners of permanent property, we do not deny; but have they become so "by the hard labor of their own hands?" We say not, but on the contrary, in proportion to their dependence upon the "hard labor of their own hands" have they remained poor.

If it were not so—if the hard labor of the workingman and woman is thus rewarded, why do we see so many, like Mayor Bancroft, abandoning hard labor with their own hands, and availing themselves of the "hard labor" of others hands? Why leave the employment of operative, "in yonder mills" for a petty office in the railroads of litigation, if the toil of the operative is repaid by stock in mills, houses and lands? If "above of the hands is thus honored and rewarded, why such a wretched scoundrel (Mayor Bancroft among the rest,) to forego its honors and rewards, by entering into speculation and trade? This quest is easily told—"the mantle of hard labor is a very fine thing so long as it does not fall upon me or my children—I will persuade others that the 'yoke' is easy and burdensome; light! through the sweat of their faces may eat bread in ease and affluence, and when distinguished persons visit us, I will talk of Labor, its honor and rewards, and thereby show the multitude that I am an friend."

This talk about buying stock in mills and houses by the workingmen and operatives of Lowell, by "the hard labor of their own hands," is more popular than "the many, many, many, who have been able, through the 'hard labor of their own hands,'" to purchase mill stock and permanent property?" Where is the female operative in this city who adds a dollar's worth of stock in the mills? We are informed that not one is to be found. Where is the workingman in this city who, solely, by the "hard labor of his own hands," has been able to purchase stock in the mills and own other property? That some of the perverses, by virtue of their superior situation, have been able to own stocks in the mills and other property, is quite true, but they are not representatives of the great mass of the laboring men of this city, and were they paid in proportion to the amount of labor they actually perform with their own hands, working generally are, very few would be able to purchase stock in the mills. Mayor Bancroft knows quite well that the men who came to this city poor and have become rich, like himself, have entered into speculation and secured the products of others labor—that through trade, and the rise of landed property they have amassed their wealth. He also knows that all this practice of him, and others, is for the benefit of the capitalist, landlord, and for any man for the Government, or the Legislature who will not so pledge himself to the freedom of the Public Lands, and the maintenance of the quantity of land required for the agricultural interest of the State, as to the example of the Homestead Act, and furnished, or mortgaged, and to a limit, not to ten, but to one-half of the hours of daily labor on public works, or in establishments chartered by law."

"I will, with pleasure, furnish you with a full account of the toiling millions, but not thereby or therewith sensibly interfere—if these shall still be constrained to devote twelve to fourteen hours per day for the bare necessities of physical life. I hold, said he, that this need not and ought not continue—that society may be so revised that ten or even eight hours' faithful labor daily will suffice to every industrious man or family a full supply of the necessities of life, and that so that we may have ample leisure to devote to the cultivation and perfection of his moral, social and intellectual powers." Let us never forget that this is the great end of all physical improvement, and that such works as we are met to urge upon the attention of our rulers and fellow-citizens are essential only as conducive thereto. [Gov. Webb's remarks were warmly and generally responded to by the thousands present.]

By the following from the New York Herald, it will be seen that Whitney's Pacific Railroad scheme was disposed of by the Convention in a manner not altogether agreeable to its projector, but quite so to National Re-form.

Win. Moseley Hall, from Buffalo, New York, here presents the following resolution, which, for want of time, was not read in the publick meeting. That we believe a railroad from the States to the Pacific to be practicable, and ultimately calculated to be of immense benefit to the United States and its citizens; that with these convictions we recommend an early survey of the entire line by the general government, and that its final construction and control be confided to sworn commissioners, selected by the State Legislatures, chosen by the people of the several states, whose equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of the whole country, may prevent it from becoming a political engine, or a speculating monster.

*Resolved*, That we further recommend that the said railroad may commence at some point on the line of the Mississippi, and run thence due eastward, through the Pacific States under the direction of the General Railroad Commissioners, so that one of the earliest lines in connection with the said work, be to guard the lands along the line of the proposed road, from falling into the hands of speculators, to the future exclusion of the superior rights of the workmen on the road.

*Resolved*, That the said railroad, when finished, be kept open at the lowest rates adequate to meet every species of attendance of passengers. In this connection we heartily recommend the national project of George Wilkes, of New York, (embracing and enforcing the above views,) to the favorable consideration and report of the committees of Congress, with a proper amendment, to be it so ordered, referred, and subsequently to the favorable action of the two branches of the National Legislature, to whom the reports of the National Committees must be made."

Committee of the Whole.

The instant the Convention adjourned, the vast assemblage, consisting of over one thousand people, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, with Hon. Greely of New York, as Chair; Governor Webb, of Ohio; A. W. Loonis, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Hubbard, of Wisconsin; S. L. Smith, of Mass.; Mr. Allen, of Mass.; and Horace Greely, of New York,

then addressed the Convention on matters connected with the objects of this assembly.

Wm. Massey Hall, Esq., of Buffalo, was here loudly called for by the vast audience, and he rose to respond amidst much enthusiasm, but gave way for the dinner hour adjourned.

*Afternoon Session.* Mr. Hall took the floor at the resuming of the publick session, and after alluding to the rapid increase of population and wealth of the West and the objects of the Convention, occupied the earnest attention of the vast concourse, for upwards of half an hour, in the advocacy of the construction of a National Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, in accordance with the plan of George Wilkes of New York, and in opposition to private schemes of speculators that were attempted to pervert the magnificence of this grand object to their own selfish ends. He was frequently interrupted by the acclamations of the audience, and you may rest assured that no advocate of private schemes will ever receive endorsement where this speech is circulated.

On concluding the above reading of the above resolutions, presented by Mr. Webb, the Convention, was closed, for the dinner hour adjourned, pending the reading of "Whitey," "Whitey," followed, but he did not appear to respond, although he had been present during the day.

The resolutions were then submitted to the assemblage, and adopted by a unanimous vote, without an applause.

A. D. May, of Illinois, a delegate from Illinois, moved that Mr. Webb be requested to furnish a copy of his able speech for publication, which was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned, with more cheers for River and Harbor Improvements and the National Railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

Lowell Division No. 34 Sons of Temperance publicly celebrated their first anniversary on Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock a procession was formed, consisting of the Lowell Division and delegates from Nashua, Boston, and Lawrence, which accompanied by Bond's excellent Band, marched through the principal streets to the City Hall where they were addressed by Hon. Philbin A. White, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Willmett of Roxbury, and J. F. Coles and R. K. Potter, of the "New England Washingtonian."

Mr. White was much too lengthy for the occasion, but with the exception of some futile flattery about "Lowell Saving Inspiration, Loyell Offering," (which has been dead nearly two years) and the high opinion he entertained for Lowell and her prosperity—his address was interesting and profitable. The remarks of Mr. Willmett were clear, forcible and eloquent. Potter and Coles, as usual—full of fun, and anecdotes—and, by the way, brother Coles, pur poor sires seriously protest against your attending His Nies at Lowell hereafter, unless you keep your mouth shut. It's altogether out of character when invited to Pies to chat with the ladies and eat gingerbread, to be under the necessity of holding your sides all the while, because of those Washingtonian wags. After the speaking closed the "Sons" and "Daughters" with those who held "strikets," repaired to the Hall, recently rented by the Sons of Temperance, corner of Merrimack and Central streets, where a bountiful supply of the temperance blessings had been provided for their entertainment. After this eating, speaking, music from the band and poetry from "Blank" (we suppose all know who "Blank" is,) closed the exercises. Among others called upon to speak we noticed the Mayor. "He was happy of an opportunity to express his regards for temperance, but was non-committal, as to the means—some were for law and others for the force of example, but he came to learn what he was for. The Lowell Division is in a prosperous condition and we learn from Mr. White that the order is augmenting rapidly. May its good influence ever keep page."

AN APOLOGY. In consequence of being absent last week when our paper went to press, it was issued with several mortifying errors which rendered the sense very equivocal to say the least. For instance in our article upon the passage of the Homestead exemption Law in Connecticut, we were made to talk about "obliging poverty, intemperance and crime," when God knows we would do no such thing. No, abolish them that is the word the compositor should have stuck up. Also in our remarks upon Mr. Eddy's Sermon the word quantity, at the bottom of the third column, should read guaranty. The article headed "A new volume" was sadly mutilated, causing us to declare that two of our measures had been acknowledged by the political action of the New England States, which is altogether too fast—two of the New England States; New Hampshire and Connecticut, are all we claim as yet. Three lines were also hitched on to the bottom of the same article which had no business there, and several other "gawky things" done that quite destroyed its sense, if it ever had any. When the working men and women, whose true interests we advocate and defend, wake up to a proper sense of duty and give us that support which they do the political and literary trash of the day, which injures rather than benefits them, we shall be enabled to have some one to look after such matters when we are absent. But when will they do it?

The Lowell Courier has "defined its position" on the subject of "White and Black Slavery." Very important decision. No slavery but chattel, and the Whig party, its only true and consistent opposer! Huzza for Henry Clay, General Taylor and available!

## DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

The total value of the property of Great Britain is estimated at \$25,000,000,000, and the annual value of the product at \$2,500,000,000.

The total value of the property in the United States of America does not exceed \$6,000,000,000, and the total value of our products are estimated at about 1,200,000,000.

If the property of Great Britain were equally divided amongst the population it would give near \$6,000 to every family of five persons, and if the annual income were thus divided, each family would have \$400.

The same division in the United States would give each family \$1,300 of property, and for an annual share of the product \$300.

It will be perceived that the income of Great Britain is less in proportion to its capital than that of the United States, but from the fact that their labor is directed to such pursuits as admit of a much greater application of labor saving machinery, and having an immense amount of capital thus invested, their capital products are greater in proportion to their inhabitants than in this country.

Though the annual income of Great Britain, if equally distributed, would be so much greater for each family than the United States and enough to bring plenty and rejoicing to their millions of starving subjects in Ireland and Scotland, yet owing to the enormous inequality of its distribution, much more suffering and desolation exists there than here. But we have every reason to apprehend the increase of capital here will be attended with the same accumulation in the hands of the few and consequent suffering amongst the laboring classes if no potent remedy is devised to arrest its aggravating tendency.

This prediction is already demonstrated in a measure by what has already taken place in the more wealthy portions of our country. For instance, if the capital of New York city were equally distributed amongst its inhabitants, it would give to each family about \$3,500 each, and the income of her opulent commerce & would divide annually six or seven hundred dollars. But it is here where the wealthiest income is so much above the average that the masses are experiencing the greatest destitution.—*True Democrat.*

A London correspondent of the New York Tribune speaks as follows of the passage of "The Ten Hours Bill":

"One bill, however, deserves a passing remark.—Lord Ashley and his friends, and all the friends of the oppressed have reason to rejoice that an important bill is now the law of the land. It is to that bill which gives the factory operative an hour to his family and an hour to his God. The task-master can no longer compel the poor of both sexes to serve him from early dawn till night. The 'Ten Hours Factory Bill' has passed, both houses, has received the royal assent, and is now in full operation." The friends of humanity will rejoice at this; one step toward alleviating the misery of the poverty-stricken and oppressed operative. If no other measure had occupied the attention of Parliament during the session, this one would alone redeem all sins of omission and commission."

**QUERY FOR LOAFERS.**—Flour is down to six dollars, and this being the case, it is a question worthy of metaphysicians how many bounces more do the bakers put in a loaf? We also suggest for Mrs. Partington's special considerations that this other not less abhorrent problem, why do bakers, as a class, exhibit such prompt and zealous faith in a rise in flour and such firm and prolonged skepticism as to declining?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The old lady thinks the fault in their vision must be owing to the scales before them, and tells a story (whether in point or not) of a man in old rags times who could hear plainly when invited to drink, but was deaf as a post when asked to treat.—*Post.*

The Convention to amend the Constitution is in full blast in Springfield. A Homestead Exemption will no doubt be a prominent subject before this Convention. This exemption, under just limitations, affording a home to the thousands that might otherwise become destitute, is a measure of justice which every government, instituted upon sound principles, owes to its citizens. Justice, benevolence, and an enlightened State policy would seem to demand this wise and merciful provision.—*Junction Beacon, Ill.*

**CHEATING THE BRAVE DEFENDER OF THE COUNTRY.**—The New Orleans Southerner says:—"We heard on Saturday last that Corcoran & Riggs, the great bankers at Washington City, have bought in this City soldier's claims to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars." It is always thus the cowards run their rigs on the patriotism of the country. The operative classes are beginning to smell these rats.

John Carter, of Augusta, Me., aged about 18 an operative in the Gliese Mill, was drowned on the 13th inst., at the head of Bartlett's wharf, while bathing in company with several others. His body had not recovered at 10 o'clock.

A school of whales was seen in the vicinity of Cape May on the 23d ult.

## CROPS, &c.

**THE WHEAT CROP IN WISCONSIN.**—We understand that the wheat crop in Fond Du Lac, Washington, and in truth in all Northern Wisconsin looks magnificent. There is every promise of such a crop as was never before harvested. And we believe that this is generally the case throughout the Territory. The fly may have been in some few fields, and the plant is backward, but it is now coming forward finely, and in all probability Wisconsin will raise this fall twice as much wheat as was ever before raised in the Territory.

We perceive that the papers of Michigan complain very much about the ravages to their crop from the fly, &c. This complaint is so uniform in all parts of Michigan, that there must be good reason to believe it. It also seems natural, too, for last fall Michigan had a magnificent crop—Wisconsin a very poor one. Now it may be reversed, for it is rare that two great wheat crops follow two years in succession. Michigan had the large crop last year—Wisconsin may this. Her farmers have the promise of not only gathering an abundant harvest, but also the prospect of a fair price for their labor.—*Daily Wisconsin Journal.*

**THE FRUIT TREES AND CROPS, generally, in this vicinity, give the promise of an abundant harvest, except so far as the trees may have been injured by the hogs. Our farmers are now in the midst of harvesting, and heavier grass and finer weather to make hay, could not be desired. Some fine fields of winter grain we notice are already beginning to turn. The potato crop looks well; we hear nothing of the disease as yet. Corn is growing as fast as the very best corn weather can make it.—*Boston Traveller.***

**HARVEST IN THE WEST.**—The Wheeling Times of Wednesday says: "The cutting of the wheat crop is going forward very rapidly in this neighborhood—the weather being particularly favorable. An observing farmer who has passed along the river, for some distance, informs us that our river farms will produce a larger amount of wheat and of a quality far superior to that of last year—being entirely free from rust or mildew, and the grain better filled than he has seen it for many years before."

**NEW WHEAT.**—The St. Louis New Era of the 30th ult. says: "The first sample of this year's wheat crop, which has arrived at the St. Louis market, made its appearance this morning. It was grown in Union County, Illinois. The consequence was instructed to sell 10,000 bushels of new wheat, deliverable in St. Louis, within thirty days."

**VIRGINIA WHEAT CROP.**—From various parts of Virginia we learn that the wheat crop has been harvested without any damage and that the yield is good both as to quantity and quality. Gen. East, residing near Lexington, has just finished harvesting, and he estimates his crop of wheat this year at 10,000 bushels, which is represented to be of a superior quality.

**THE CROPS IN GEORGIA.**—From the general testimony of those whom we met from various quarters of the State at the Whig Convention, we have derived the opinion that the provisions crops in the State will turn out generally very well, while the cotton crop is decidedly more unromising than usual. The cold and wet northwardly and easterly weather which we have had during the last five or six days, has certainly not been calculated to improve this discouraging prospect for Cotton.—*Savannah Republican, 7th March.*

**BUFFALO.**—The most striking characteristic of Buffalo is its vast commerce. It is literally choked up with—ships with salt-vessels, canals and steamboats. One would suppose, to behold these, that there were enough to carry off, at one load, the produce of the fields of a whole State; when, in fact, there are not enough to do the business required of them. In the last two months, there have arrived at Buffalo as tables show, over one million of barrels of flour, two millions of bushels of wheat, and grain in amount almost beyond calculation. Riding along on the railroad, I saw an almost endless line of canal-boats, taking this immense amount of produce on tide water. May all the starving millions soon feel the relief it ought to give!—*Cor. Boston H. B.*

**FLOUR.**—The Albany Basin was never more completely jammed with boats filled with flour, wheat and corn, than at present. Canal-boats arriving with flour and grain are in some cases detained several days before they can discharge their cargoes. There is probably from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of wheat and corn in the Albany Basin, ready for shipment to New York by the river, and to Boston by the railroad.

**TEA.**—The Chairman of the East India Association, being under examination lately by the Committee of the House of Commons, said: "The whole of the supply of tea for the European market is a manufactured article." This is always thus the cowards run their rigs on the patriotism of the country. The operative classes are beginning to smell these rats.

John Carter, of Augusta, Me., aged about 18 an operative in the Gliese Mill, was drowned on the 13th inst., at the head of Bartlett's wharf, while bathing in company with several others. His body had not recovered at 10 o'clock.

A lawyer, named Hogan, was arrested in New York for stealing a coat! He must have been badly in want of a suit.

We understand that the young gentleman of Harvard College, charged with incendiarism, having confessed the offence before the case was presented to the grand jury, have received a college sentence instead of the more rigorous one which the offended laws of the Commonwealth would inflict.—*Bunker Hill Journal.*

If they had been hod-carriers instead of College Alumni, their fate would have been very different.—*Springfield Sentinel.*

**HORRIBLE.**—The Warsaw (Illinoian) Visiting says: Some three weeks since Mr. John Wade of Henry Co. was killed by his brother Washington Wade. The deceased was whipping his daughter, when the other interfered—this leading to altercation, Washington drew a pistol and shot, the ball entering the arm and left breast. He died several hours after the wound. The daughter rushed upon him with a stick to complete the awful work.

**TOO THIRSTY!**—It is reported, says the Boston Star, that editors are the pump handles of charity—"always helping other folks to water, but never supposed to be thirsty themselves."

**LITTLE PHILOSOPHERS.**—Haying and harvesting will soon be ready for the scythe and cradle, and in a cloudy morning it is a matter of importance to the farmer to know whether it will be sunshine or showers in the afternoon. If the ants have cleared their holes out nicely and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a good day for the farmer, even if it should be cloudy till 10 or 11 in the forenoon. Spider-webs will be very numerous about the tops of the grass and grain some cloudy mornings, and fifty years' observation has shown the writer of this that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their prediction of a fair day.

**INTERMISSION AND DEATH.**—The Rochester Advertiser says, that on Sunday of last week, three young men named McMullan, Malloy and Halford, with the wife of Malloy, went across from Toronto to the Peninsula, in a skiff, on a spree. The others were so drunk that McMullan refused to return with them, and when part way across, the boat was capsized in about five feet of water, and both Maloy and Halford were drowned.—The wife of Maloy was saved by a colored man.

**Poor Folk.**—At the Police Court, Wednesday morning, business was very dull, and though for every offence which had been committed the President's visit was given as a cause, less than the average number were up for drunkenness.—*Chronotype.*

**THE DISCOVERY OF THE LETHON.**—The State legislature of Connecticut has recognized the claim of Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, as the sole discoverer of the (so-called) Lethon, and passed him a vote of thanks.

The secretary of war has made another requisition on Louisiana for two companies of mounted gunmen, to operate in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

**Maine and Massachusetts own in common, within the limits of the county of Aroostook, 34 townships of surveyed land, and 1,200,000 of unsurveyed land.**

**SENTECEN.**—Joseph V. Francis, for barbarily trying to cut the throat of his brother, Barry, has been sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the State prison for two years.

**WAGES OF MECHANICS.**—The Hon. Secretary of the Navy answers the request of the mechanics of the Portsmouth Navy Yard for an increase of wages during the present high price of produce. Though acknowledging the justice of their claims, he thinks it better to continue as they are, by an increase, exhaust the appropriation before the year runs out, which would thus occasion a disbursement.

**WHAT IS A NAME?**—A fellow who gave his name as *Wilful Murder*, was committed for vagrancy in Albany on Saturday. A man with such a name would be a dangerous customer.

**THE LOCUSTS.**—These strange creatures have appeared in immense numbers in the Western parts of North Carolina. They visited the same part of the State 17 years ago.

**LUSCIOUS.**—Fine, fully ripe, delicious peaches and mellow apples, of most exquisite flavor, were being enjoyed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 22d ult.

**LADIES.**—Parasols, parasols, and sun shades, one third cheaper of N. Packard, 39 Merrimack St., than you can get at any establishment in the city. Also, Trunks, Values, and Carpet bags, very cheap.

**NOTICES.**—Of Meeting of Protective Union, Industrial Reform Association, I. O. O. F., &c., &c.

**THE WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.**—Division No. 1, meets No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for business, and Monday evening for discussion, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES C. JONES, Secy.

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

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

JOSEPH CAREW, Secy.

**THE WORKMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.**—Division No. 6, Manchester, N. H., holds its meetings in Stark Building, on Mechanic street, 4th door, every Monday and Friday evenings for business, and Thursday evenings for discussion, at 8 o'clock.

S. D. CLARK, Secy.

**THE WORKMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.**—Division No. 11 (Boston) holds its meetings at Humanity Hall, Market Street, over Protective Union Hall, every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

A. BELLOW, Secy.

**THE FEMALE INSTITUTION FOR REFORM AND MURDER.**—Society of Friends, 100 Franklin Street, All ladies friendly to the mental, moral and physical improvement of their sex, are respectfully invited to smile upon our humble efforts, by their presence.

H. J. STONE, Secy.

**THE LAWLESS UNION.**—Reform and Mutual Aid Society of Lowell, meeting at 8 o'clock, at the Reading Room, 76 Central street. All ladies friendly to the mental, moral and physical improvement of their sex, are respectfully invited to smile upon our humble efforts, by their presence.

M. EMERSON, Secy.

**RECHABITE TEATS.**

Equality Teat, No. 7, U. S. O. of R. meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at Rechabite Hall, 76 Central street. All ladies friendly to the mental, moral and physical improvement of their sex, are respectfully invited to smile upon our humble efforts, by their presence.

DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY.

Will be in attendance at his office No. 30 JUDD Street, Boston, on MONDAY and TUESDAY the 13th and 14th, 8-12 o'clock.

Dr. J. C. WOODBURY.

HOUSE, SIGNATURE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAUNER AND GLAZIER.

Persons not of the Navy wishing for his services, will be promptly attended to.

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

G. E. CHEEVER.

WATCHMAKER, 100 Franklin Street, NEW YORK.

A splendid specimen of New Jersey watch, and price, will be given at 128 Marlboro street, Lowell, June 14.

DAUERROTYPIC MINIATURE ROOMS.

82 CENTRAL STREET, CORNER OF Hurd Street, Lowell.

THE GREAT MANUFACTURER OF PLATES.

FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE PICTURES.

**TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.**

My Lord.—Since the triumph of Free Trade principles was accomplished, I have been in the habit of calling your attention to the subject weekly and monthly; and, indeed, while anticipations as to the result were high, I cautioned you of the fallacy of your policy. While engaged in laying the foundation of a new system of Domestic Economy, I have had very ample opportunities of canvassing what the inevitable result of Free Trade institutions must lead to; and I have been strengthened in every one of my most alarming forebodings, because I am now convinced that Free Trade in Labor and Produce, if not accompanied by Free Trade in Religion and Land, must, and inevitably will, lead to Free Trade in thrives, titles, distinctions and property.

I dare say you have missed me from the political arena of life, and you must understand the cause. Firstly, then, I feared the effect of excitement upon an impoverished people; and I calculated upon the God-send my incarceration would be to Whiggery during a contested election, as I am free to confess, that, under the pressure of famine, I could not keep my tongue within the limits of Whig convenience; and, secondly, I was resolved that no violence of mine should be the means of introducing a free labor class to their neighbors, with characters damaged by their leader's intemperance. But, my Lord, there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot be driven; and the effect of your policy is daily bringing nearer and nearer to that point. I have not the heart, my Lord, that can bear the tears of mothers, the hungry howl of little innocent children, that beset my door from morning to night: nor can I stay to abe-bodied men in search of work, "I can hear your tale of woes unmoved?" When honest men, willing to earn their bread "by the sweat of their brow," come ready to me, and tell me that their families have not tasted food for a whole day, and when their anxious countenances stamp the assurance with truth, I cannot say, "Go about your own business!"

My Lord, I am now giving employment to about 300 men—carpenters, masons, plasterers, bricklayers, quarrymen, sawyers, carters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, slaters, and laborers, and that upon 150 acres of land, which previously never employed more than four men, my one year. I mention this fact, my Lord, that you may learn that there is an ample field for the employment of remunerative, because productive, labor; and I beseech you against the fallacy of supposing, that the most stringent laws of political economy will reconcile able-bodied men to the theory of Free Trade! My Lord, you and your press have dealt in just and wholesome abuse of the Irish landlords; but, my Lord, as I apprised you in August last, Famine has now come to your own door. We read of food riots in England; and the clemency and charity of English landlords and the weather classes is manifest in their alacrity to sever as special constables, and as accounted yeoman, to preserve the peace. My Lord, will you have the goodness to point out in your place in Parliament what the English upper and middle classes have done to mitigate the present want? Perhaps you will answer the "Poor Laws." Well, my Lord, in such case one fact is worth a bushel of arguments, and here it is:—On Tuesday, a laborer of fifty-six years of age asked me very imploringly, "if he might leave off work before the usual time, as his wife was not expected to live, and he had a large family, and had several miles to walk." I told him to "go thither, not to stop away from her," and he said, "She won't live; the doctor ordered her some soup; but the overseer ordered him *away* and *would not give him any*." Now my Lord, this is no Free Trade steambat Fairy Tale. The man's name is Richard Curtis; he lives in the parish of Elversfield, and, of course, you expect him to be a good and loyal subject, ready to defend the Church and Queen, with his life's blood. "Ex uno disce omnes!"—from this sample, my Lord, you may judge the sack; and now for a more extensive view of our parochial affairs. Neither landlord nor parson in this parish has attempted to assist the poor in their distress; while the farmers, burdened with high rents, heavy tithes and onerous local taxation, are as I predicted, dispensing with as much manual labor as possible. Flour is 18s. a bushel, with every indication of a rise; wages are 7s. 8d. and in some instances, 8s. a week. I am giving 12s.; so that a man, his wife and family, at the best wages, can earn half a bushel of flour a week and nothing left for rent, clothing, tools, or wet days.

My Lord, this will be a particularly disastrous season for the agricultural laborers, because the hay harvest will be three weeks, at least, later than usual, and there will be but little employment in the interval. I went to Gloucester on Monday and gave a commission for ten tons of potatoes, but could not get them under 14s. a ton—35s. a sack, about FOUR POUNDS A sack—32d. a ton. Now, in this state of things, what are the people to do? Will you, though late, appoint a proper excise staff, and take stock of every man's store and calculate every family's necessities? If you don't do it, the people, I fear, will. This is one of the blessings of Free Trade. Now let me inform you that the scant appearance of the stock yards is no criterion by

which to judge the country. The corn which is usually in the stock yard at this season of the year is now under Free Trade lock and key in the Forestores' Store Houses, and a national inspection and return of the amount of grain thus up-housed will astonish you and the world, and will prove that, in the midst of plenty, speculation may create an artificial scarcity. There has been more oats and beans saved this year from not feeding horses with them than would feed half Ireland till harvest. Not a farmer in fifty gives his horses a grain of oats—it is all in the Free Trade Store Houses. My Lord, open those hiding-places, at least for inspecting; board and gag every vessel, take stock of every railway train, have a return of the unstrung stocks, and my life for it, you will find a real plenty, where scarcity is made a Free Trade bugbear. I tell you candidly that I have to knock those Free Trade racards down when I see the vipers grinning at the way they have created and lamenting over scarcity, while their storeshouses are full. My Lord, if you don't inspect them, I fear a greater enemy will. The approaching election terrifies you, my Lord. You would prefer others with plague, pestilence, and famine, to a graceful retirement, consequent upon the performance of a sacred duty. But my Lord, do not deceive yourself—you are widening the breach between the represented and the unrepresented—between the rich oppressor and poor oppressed; and rest assured that the Church and Free Trade will be the *causa bella* at the next election, for when did the Church lose such an opportunity as famine to create bloodshed and feuds? Yes, my Lord, Oxford has already beaten the big "Dram Ecclesiasticus," and every parish pulpit resounds its tattoo. The Church has drawn the sword; you must throw away the scabbard or perish. The idea of an Ambassador to the Court of Rome is more than religious monopoly can bear.

I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,  
PEARCES O'CONNOR.  
Lowlands, Worcester, May 20th.

From the Mechanic's Advocate.

**WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN ALBANY.**  
Resolutions presented to a meeting of the Mechanics and Laborers of Albany, convened in the City Hall, July 2, 1847, to respond to the passage of the Ten Hour Bill, by the English Parliament.

1. Resolved, That the Mechanics and Laborers of Albany have learned of the late triumph of the cause of labor, in Great Britain, in the passage of the "TEN HOUR BILL," through both Houses of Parliament, with unfeigned joy; and we hail the event as a step in progress, not only invaluable, in itself considered, but as the harbinger of "a better day acoming"—the commencement of a great Industrial Reform which is to sweep over the Old World and the New.

2. Resolved, That the laboring classes, both in Europe and America especially in the manufacturing and commercial districts, have been and are grievously oppressed, by a system of monotonous, life-draining toil, so exempt from seasons of leisure, or from opportunities of recreation and improvement, that their conditions of labor and life are a fruitful source of ignorance, intemperance, crime, disease, and death; in short, that is but little better than a direct system of physical, moral, and intellectual assassination.

3. Resolved, That for the idle monopolists to work their team-horses, (to say nothing of their aristocratic horses,) as many hours per day, as they require of hard, unmitigated toil, of their domestics, operatives, apprentices, clerks and journeymen, would subject them to the just reward and censure of mankind; and that we sincerely call upon them to exercise as much kindness and consideration for their brutes as for their brutes.

4. Resolved, That in the present distribution of labor, the burden of production falls upon not more than one-third of the people, who are, consequently, over-worked and oppressed; that the other two-thirds are either given up to idleness, emui, and aimless occupations, or working themselves to death in non-productive functions, with the hope of being able, ultimately, to live without labor; and therefore, that if every individual would perform his share of the world's work, some four hours labor per day, would supply the wants of society, and redeem the rest of their time from toil, and vastly superior in quality.

5. Resolved, Therefore, that the very least amelioration of their condition, which the industrial classes demand, is, that Republicans can: America shall not be more oppressive than monarchial England; and that one State Legislature shall at once follow her example "Ten Hours a Day's Work."

6. Resolved, That as the means of equalizing giving to all an opportunity of limiting for themselves their hours of daily toil, every individual must be guaranteed the right to work—to control his own business and enjoy the entire fruits of his own labor.

7. Resolved, That in order to secure these guarantees, and to abolish the inequalities and injustice of the present society, we earnestly recommend the workingmen of America to co-operate in carrying out the following measures of public reform—viz. the restoration

of the rights of all, to the soil, motive-power and machinery; the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers; the exemption of the homestead from liabilities to be taken for debts or mortgages; the limitation of the amount of land which may be hereafter acquired by any individual; and the organization of industry.

These resolutions were sustained by a speech from JOHN ALLEN, of Massachusetts, when the meeting adjourned, for the further consideration of them, till Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock in the Capitol Park.

JOHN TANNER, Chairman.

J. C. WOODRUFF, Secy.

#### LAND MONOPOLY.

The Massachusetts Ploughman has nobly come out in favor of limiting the quantity of land, which any one individual should be allowed to own. Ireland is now writhed in consequence of the monopoly of land. The whole of Europe is monopolized. Hence the extent of immigration to this country. Our lands will gradually be possessed by a few unless we make laws to secure to the public some indisputable title to such a portion of land, as with industry, will enable our future hundreds of millions of inhabitants to live independently.

The Ploughman well says, "that our laws relating to the distribution of estates do not prevent the monopoly of land by those who are worth millions." Deprived of land, the multitude starve for want of employment. Let us not boast of our Christianity, who we uphold a system of land-holding, which violates every principle of the gospel. No less slavery, the monopoly of land is a disgrace upon our profession of Christianity. The Ploughman says that "in Massachusetts, no one ought to control a thousand acres."

Why should men be allowed by law to deprive a thousand persons of the means of raising their bread? Italy, Greece, every country has been successively ruined by the laws relating to land. It is time for christians to obey, to practise the gospel. Merely indulging a hope of Heaven, will not excuse us for making the earth a Hell, as it always has been.

The Ploughman also remarks "that a man's house and garden should not be seized for debt; that we have no right to turn a family into the street to secure a debt, because like us, or water, houses and lands are necessary for our subsistence".

Land monopoly will cause in Ireland two millions of deaths in two years, as many were destroyed by the wars of Caesar and Napoleon. And it is remembered, that these and almost all wars are derived from the legal robbery of the land! In our laws, we are robbers, not christians. When it was first affirmed in the public prints, that of the two evils, slavery was evil still, than freedom under the existing laws of Europe and America, readers were shocked at such a declaration—but the more the subject is examined the more are converts made to the opinion that such freedom as is possessed by the majority of freemen, is in point of fact, real misery, pauperism and despair. Our whole code of laws are derived from barbarous times. They are wholly opposed to the laws of Christ. Christians therefore, must begin to discuss the christianity of our laws.

When the laws for imprisonment for debt were abolished, the age was honored for its humanity, but the act itself was made a farce. When the Shylocks round them could not put a man in debt for the subsistence of life, they imagined round to shut him up for cost. Such acts of humanity should be scarce. We wish to see true humanity practised when any thing of the kind is attempted. Government is the people themselves—and it develops in themselves to make it a good or a bad one—whether it shall be a government for the many or the few.—*Essex Star.*

THE JOURNAL  
will be issued in monthly numbers of 32 or 40 pages, on good paper, from sixpence upwards, illustrated by a great number of engravings, to be sold at news-stalls, and intended to fill up within the reach of every family in the land, it will be furnished on the following terms:

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will commence and close with the volumes.

To receive attention, letters and orders must, in all cases, be postpaid.

W. FOWLER & SONS, New York.

Editor will copy the prospectus and send papers to the American Phrenological Journal, New York, shall be entitled to an exchange.

W. H. D. BANGS, opposite the Washington Hotel, Lowell, Aug. 21, 1846.

REMOVAL.

DR. S. E. GLADWIN would

inform his patrons and all other persons

who may be in want of the service of a

dentist, to remove to Boston, to Dr. S. E.

Gladwin, 10 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

He has congenital carriages for the convey-

ance of passengers to and from all places.

All who are desirous of having their teeth

extracted, may call at their office of

Dr. Bailey's office, 10 Merrimack St., Lowell.

He has a complete set of instruments

and apparatus for the removal of teeth, which will be worn out

by the use of the best quality of wire,

and the best quality of needles.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

The total value of the property of Great Britain is estimated at \$25,000,000,000, and the annual value of the product at \$2,500,000.

The total value of the property in the United States of America does not exceed \$6,000,000,000, and the total value of our products are estimated at about 1,200,000,000.

If the property of Great Britain was equally divided amongst the population, it would give near \$5,000 to every family of five persons; and if the annual income were thus divided, each family would have \$500.

The same division in the United States would give each family \$1,500 of property, and for an annual share of the products \$300.

It will be perceived that the income of Great Britain is less in proportion to its capital than that of the United States; but from the fact that their labor is directed to such pursuits as admit of a much greater application of labor saving machinery and having an immense amount of capital thus invested, their annual products are greater in proportion to their inhabitants than in this country.

Through the annual income of Great Britain, frequently distributed, would be so much greater for each family than the United States, and enough to bring plenty and rejoicing to their millions of starving subjects in Ireland and Scotland, yet owing to the monstrous inequality of its distribution, much more suffering and destitution exists there than here. But we have every reason to apprehend the increase of capital here will be attended with the same accumulation in the hands of the few and consequent suffering amongst the laboring classes if no potent remedy is devised to arrest its aggregating tendency.

This prediction is already demonstrated in a measure by what has already taken place in the more wealthy portions of our country. For instance, if the capital of New York were equally distributed amongst its inhabitants, it would give to each family about \$3,500 each, and the income of her opulent commerce &c., would divide annually six or seven hundred dollars. But it is here where the wealth and income is so much above the average, that the masses are experiencing the greatest destitution.—*True Democrat.*

A London correspondent of the New York Tribune speaks as follows of the passage of "The Ten Hours Bill":

"One bill, however, deserves a passing remark. Lord Ashley and his friends, and all the friends of the oppressed have reason to rejoice that an important bill is now the law of the land. I refer to that bill which gives to the factory operatives an hour to his God. The task-master can no longer compel the poor of both sexes to serve him from early dawn till night." The "Ten Hours Factory Bill" has passed both houses, has received the royal assent, and is now in full operation. The friends of humanity will rejoice at even this one step toward alleviating the misery of the poverty-stricken and oppressed operative. If no other measure had occupied the attention of Parliament during the session, this one would alone redeem all its sins of omission and commission."

**QUERY FOR LOAFERS.**—Eight is down to six dollars, and this being the case, it is a question worthy of metaphysicians: how many owners do the loafers put in a foot? We also suggest for Mrs. Partington's special considerations that this other not less abstruse problem: why do loafers, as a class, exhibit such prompt and zealous faith in a rise in flour and such firm and prolonged skepticism as to decline?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The old lady thinks the fault in their vision must be owing to the scales before them, and tells a story (whether in point or not) of a man in old rags who could hear plainly when invited to drink, but was deaf as a post when asked to taste.—*Post.*

The Convention to amend the Constitution is in full blast at Springfield. A Homestead Exemption will no doubt be a prominent subject before this Convention. This exemption, under just limitations, affording a home to the thousands that might otherwise become destitute, is a measure of justice which every government, instituted upon sound principles, owes to its citizens. Justice, benevolence, and an enlightened State policy would seem to demand this wise and merciful provision.—*Junction Beacon, Ill.*

**CHEATING IN THE BRAVE DEFENDER OF THE COUNTRY.**—The New Orleans Southerner says:—"We heard on Saturday last that Corcoran & Riggs, the great bankers at Washington City, have bought in this city soldier's claims to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars." It is always thus the cormorants run their rascality on the patriotism of the country. The operative classes are beginning to smell these rats.

John Carter, of Augusta, Me., aged about 18, an operative in the Globe Mill, was drowned on the 12th inst., at the head of Bartlett's wharf, while bathing in company with several others. His body had not recovered at 10 o'clock.

A school of whales was seen in the vicinity of Cape May on the 3rd ult.

## CROPS, &c.

**THE WHEAT CROP IN WISCONSIN.**—We understand that the wheat crop in Fond du Lac, Washington, and in truth in all Northern Wisconsin looks magnificent. There is every prospect of such a crop as was never before harvested. And we believe that this is generally the case throughout the Territory. The fly may have been in some few fields, and the plant is backward, but it is now coming forward finely, and in all probability Wisconsin will raise this fall, twice as much wheat as was ever before raised in the Territory.

We perceive that the papers of Michigan complain very much about the ravages to their crop from the fly, &c. This complaint is also uniform in all parts of Michigan, that there must be good reason to believe it. It also seems natural that, for last fall Michigan had a magnificent wheat crop—Wisconsin a very poor one. Now it is rare that two great wheat crops follow two years in succession. Michigan had the large crop last year—Wisconsin may this. Her farmers have the promise of not only gathering an abundant harvest, but also the prospect of a fair price for their labor.—*Daily Wisconsin.*

The Fruit Trees and Crops, generally, in this vicinity, give us promise of an abundant harvest, except so far as the trees may have been injured by the bugs. Our farmers are now in the midst of harvesting, and heavier grass and finer weather make hay, could not be desired. Some fine fields of winter grain we notice are already beginning to turn. The potato crop looks well; we hear nothing of the disease as yet. Corn is growing as fast as the very best corn weather can make it.—*Boston Traveler.*

**HARVEST IN THE WEST.**—The Wheeling Times of Wednesday says: "The cutting of the wheat crop is going forward very rapidly in this neighborhood—the weather being peculiarly favorable. An observing farmer who has passed along the river, for some distance, informs us that our river farms will produce a larger amount of wheat and of a quality far superior to that of last year—being entirely free from rust or mildew, and the grain better filled than he has seen it for many years before."

**NEW WINTER.**—The St. Louis New Era of 30th ult., says: "The first sample of this year's wheat crop has arrived at the St. Louis market, made its appearance this morning. It was grown in Union County, Illinois. This consignment was instructed to take the route of the Mississippi River, and passed him a voyage of 10,000 bushels of new wheat, delivered in St. Louis, within thirty days."

**VIRGINIA WHEAT CROP.**—From various parts of Virginia we learn that the wheat crops have been harvested without any damage and that the yield is good both as to quantity and quality. Gen. Rust, residing near Lee's Ferry, has just finished harvesting, and has estimated his crop of wheat this year at 10,000 bushels, which is represented to be of a superior quality.

**THE CROPS IN GEORGIA.**—From the general testimony of those whom we met from various quarters of the State at the Whig Convention, we have derived the opinion that the provision crops in the State will turn out generally very well, while the cotton crop is decidedly more unpromising than usual. The cold and wet weather and easterly weather which we have had during the last five or six days, has certainly not been calculated to improve this disengaging prospect for Cotton.—*Savannah Republican, 7th.*

**BUFFALO.**—The most striking characteristic of Buffalo is its vast commerce. It is literally choked up with shipping—with sail-vessels, canal and steam-boats. One would suppose, to behold these, that there were enough to carry oil at one load, the produce of the fields of a whole State—when, in fact, there are not enough to do the business required of them. In the last two months, there have arrived at Buffalo, as Tables show, over one million of barrels of flour, two millions of bushels of wheat and corn in amount almost beyond calculation. Railing along on the Railroad, I saw an almost endless line of canal-boats, taking this immense amount of produce on tide water. May all the starving millions soon feel the relief it ought to give!

**COR. BOSTON ATLAS.**—**FLOUR.**—The Albany Basin was never more completely crammed, with boats filled with flour, wheat, and corn, than at present. Canal-boats arriving with flour and grain are in some cases detained several days before they can discharge their cargoes. There is probably from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of wheat and corn in the Albany Basin, ready for shipment to New York on the river, and to Boston by the railroad.

**TEA.**—The Chairman of the East India Association, being under examination lately by a Committee of the House of Commons, said: "The whole of the supply of tea for the European market is a manufactured article. There is not a pound of tea which comes to this country from China which has not undergone the coloring process. Tea, which we call green, and might as well be colored yellow or blue."

A lawyer, named Horton, was arrested in New York for stealing a coat! He must have been badly in want of a suit.

Young Parson, of the First Congregational Church, of Somerville, Mass., said: "The third chapter of N. PAUARD, 90 Main Street, St. John, can't eat at any establishment in the city—also, Trucks, Vases, and Carpet Bags, very cheap."

**NOTICES.**—*Of Meetings of Protective Unions, Industrial Reform Associations, I. O. of R., &c., &c.*

**THE WORKERS' MENS' PROTECTIVE UNION.**—Division No. 1, meets at New England Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Workmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at 8 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M.

Joseph C. Jones, Secy.

We understand that the young gentlemen of Harvard College, charged with incendiarism, having confessed the offense before the case was presented to the grand jury, have received a college sentence instead of the more rigorous one which the offended laws of the Commonwealth would inflict.—*Bunker Hill Journal.*

If they had been bad-carriers instead of College Alumni, their fate would have been very different.—*Springfield Sentinel.*

**HORRIBLE.**—The Warsaw (Illinoian) Visitor says: "Some weeks since Mr. John Wade of Henry Co. was killed by his brother Washington Wade. The deceased was whipping his daughter, when the other interfered—this leading to altercation, Washington drew a pistol and shot, the ball entering the arm and left breast. He died several hours after the wound. The daughter rushed upon him with a stick to complete the awful work."

**TOO TRUE!**—It is reported, says the Boston Star, that cutups are the pump handles of charity—it always helping other folks to water, but never supposed to be thirsty themselves."

**LITTLE PHILOSOPHERS.**—Haying and harvesting will soon be ready for the scythe and cradle, and in a cloudy morning it is a matter of importance to the farmer to know whether it will be sunshiny or showers in the afternoon. If the ants have cleared their holes out nicely and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a good day for the farmer, even if it should be cloudy till 10 or 11 in the forenoon. Spiders-web will be very numerous about the tops of the grass and grain some cloudy mornings, and fifty years observation has shown the writer of this that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their prediction of a fair day.

**IMPERMANENCE AND DEATH.**—The Rochester Advertiser says, that on Sunday of last week, three young men named McMullan, Malloy and Halford, with the wife of Malloy, went across from Toronto to the Peninsula, in a skiff on a spree. The others were so drunk that McMullan refused to return with them, and when part way across, the boat was capsized in about five feet of water, and both Malloy and Halford were drowned.—The wife of Malloy was saved by a colored man.

**POOR POLK.**—At the Police Court, Wednesday morning, business was very dull, and though for every offence which had been committed the President's visit was given as a cause, less than the average number were up for drunkenness.—*Chronotype.*

**THE DISCOVERY OF THE LETHÉON.**—The State legislature of Connecticut has recognized the claim of Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, as the sole discoverer of the (so-called) Lethéon, and passed him a vote of thanks.

The secretary of war has made another re-

quest on Louisiana for two companies of mounted gunmen, to operate in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

Maine and Massachusetts own in common, within the limits of the county of Aroostook, 34 townships of surveyed land, and 1,300,000 of unsurveyed land.

**SENTENCED.**—Joseph Y. Francis, for basely trying to cut the throat of his brother, Barry, Barry, has been sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the State prison for two years."

**WAGES OF MECHANICS.**—The Hon. Secretary of the Navy answers the request of the mechanics of the Portsmouth Navy Yard for an increase of wages during the present high price of produce. Though acknowledging the justice of their claims, he thinks it better to continue as they are, than, by an increase, exhaust the appropriation before the year runs out, which would thus occasion a discharge.

**WHAT IS IN A NAME?**—A fellow who gave his name as *Hiram*, Murder, was committed for vagrancy in Albany on Saturday. A man with such a name would be a dangerous customer abroad.

**THE LOCUSTS.**—These strange creatures have appeared in immense numbers in the Western parts of North Carolina. They visited the same part of the State 17 years ago.

**LESSONS.**—Fine, fully ripe, delicious peaches and mellow apples, of most exquisite flavor, were being enjoyed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 22d ult.

**LADIES.**—*Young Ladies, Parson, of the First Congregational Church, of Somerville, Mass., St. John, can't eat at any establishment in the city—also, Trucks, Vases, and Carpet Bags, very cheap.*

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## THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

We are tired and sick of parties made only for the convenience of rich slave-holders or rich manufacturers. Men of wealth will get along pretty well by their money. Let them make the most of it. We want government administered for the benefit of the industrious masses, to protect the rights of all—not the rights of a few at the expense of the rest. We are sick of acting with men who would give the slave the ownership of his body to be sure, but would tax him and all the rest of the country for the benefit of the owners of factory stock, or would leave him to houndless competition in the labor-market, without a foot of land he can call his own. We call upon the mass of honest, tax-paying citizens to associate themselves and do their own legislating according to common sense, resolving that they will no longer support either poor or rich loafers, but that every man shall have wherewithal and whereon to work, and shall work or starve.

With this feeling we hail the movement in New York to found a party on just, universal and eternal principles, and till some other party proposes the very same principles we are with this new party. If another convention any where should propose the same principles, it will not be likely to propose better candidates to represent them than those nominated at Macedon. Gerrit Smith is not only a man of talents, but of tried integrity and warm humanity. He is one whose principles are declared, not by his lips merely, but by his deeds. Elihu Burritt is a man of the people. There does not beat a larger or truer heart any where. Give him an office or not, he has taken and will take office. Vote him our ruler or not, he is ruling to the honor and glory of our country and the admiration of the rational and good in all coming ages. Die or live, his name will shine down upon the ages when the baleful stars of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo will have set in their blood. While Taylor was, according to his own confession, acting the part of a mere tool, a sword the vise of all tools, to add slaughter to the famine of Mexico, Burritt was searching out and whispering hope to the unfinished in Ireland. Taken in the low-light of dollars and cents, he has done more for this country than any man she ever sent on a foreign embassy, by teaching the English, Scotch and Irish the use of Indian meal. By his timely conception and vigorous execution of that enterprise, he has added millions of wealth to our country as well as saved multitudes of lives. His leagues of brotherhood are doing more to fortify our country against foreign invasion than all the navies, naves and foreign missions that have been got up since our national birth. For such a man, if he will allow it, we mean to do ourselves the honor to vote.

Enough good and true men, no doubt, can be found to represent the great principles we have referred to, though very few that have ever had their hands in the trade of politics. But where can better men be found? Representatives, what we want is simple, unostentatious, honest, common sense government. Therefore we do not need men skilled in the tricks and slyes of diplomacy and Machiavellian management. Therefore the talents and abilities of the men set up are all that is wanted. Taking the matter in a business point of view and looking to habits of industry, self-denial, order and dispatch, who for one moment can pretend that Pox & Dallas, Clay, Taylor, or Scott are men of more power of accomplishment than Gerrit Smith and Elihu Burritt. Both of the latter are men who could have been on the upper rounds of the political ladder, had they pleased to sacrifice independence and honesty.

But this political ladder is the worst bane of our republican system. It is the source of infinite corruption. It sets all men crowding into political life, in the hope of standing at last on the summit of the pyramid. The people should graffy no such selfish ambition. They should exercise their sovereign prerogative to take from the ranks of common life the man who has forced the character and cherished within himself the high qualities of soul which best fit the presidential chair of a self-ruling people. Let them do this; and they will be far better served by their high officers, who are now always using their offices as stepping stones to ascend higher.

The Convention at Macedon took forth an address from the pen of William Goodell, which sets the views of the new party in a very clear light and commands them to the right reason of every one. We have taken time to give this document the full perusal of which it is richly worthy, and cannot but express the hope that it will be widely circulated in pamphlet form. Its length alone forbids us to present it to our readers in our columns. The ground it takes in regard to the high tariff whigs and the revenue tariff pro-slavery and pro-war democrats, is that which the Chronotype has occupied from the first, and is pithily and spiritedly expressed in the following paragraph:

"As a political party, we will hold no trace with a Northern aristocracy for the purpose of checkmating the Southern one. We will take no shelter under the wing of a Southern aristocracy, from the spreading branches of a Northern one. Whether they choose to

measure swords with each other, as rivals, as they sometimes do—or mutually court and strengthen each other, as at present inclined to do—we will wage an uncompromising warfare with each, so long as either of them show their heads in the field, nor forgetting to watch after them, if they retire. So far from dreading their own alliance, with each other, and there being attempting to conciliate, or avoid provoking either, we hold open defiance at both of them—"the cotton lords" of the South, "the cotton lords" of the North and all other incident aristocracies of the country, few in numbers as we now are, nothing doubting and most earnestly desiring their visible and organized co-operation together, at no distant day. When all the elements of aristocracy on the one hand, and of true democracy on the other, shall thus find their latent affinities and marshal their forces, we shall have it an open field, an fair play," and we ask nothing more. Instead of staying off the crisis, we will hasten it, if we can.

From the True American.

EXEMPTION OF THE HOMESTEAD, &c. "Land Monopoly I would disfavor, whether on the part of Government or individuals. Hence I would have the public lands thrown open to actual settlers, free of cost. I would add under this head that EVERY MAN'S HOMESTEAD SHAD SHOULD BE INALIENABLE, except by his own consent."—*Gerrit Smith.*

The sentiments in the above paragraph should be gravely pondered. Gerrit Smith has thought long and seriously upon them. Only the last season, he gave away half a million of acres of land to poor landless men, because he would not be a land monopolist. The sentiment cost him something. He did not arrive at the conclusion, as the means of making money, but to his cost as a money master. He would have the government deal with government lands, as he dealt with his own lands, of course. He says, if he was President, he should labor for that end.

The theory of our law and the law of all Europe is, that men derive their title to land from the King—or in other words, from the Government. All the titles in Europe and America, are founded upon that false idea. Gerrit Smith would explode the sentiment. It is his opinion that title to land comes from God. The theory of our titles come down to us from the dark ages. It has its source in the feudal system. Gerrit Smith's theocentrism comes from the Prophets and Apostles, and has its source in the Bible. Its authority is the patent of the King of Kings. God made man of the earth, and gave all equal dominion over it. Every man, by nature, is equally entitled to a spot of earth to be born on, to live on, and be buried on. He has the same right to such spot of earth, as he has to the air to breathe, and to the sunshine. What are light, air, or rain to a man who has no right upon the earth—who is a trespasser, there—who may not pluck a berry from a bush—or shake his thist at any countryman without trampling upon the property and rights of others? The fact is, the right to a homestead upon the earth, is a God-given, and not a man-made right. It is as inalienable as his breath, as his sight, his taste, and all other God-given liberties.

Hence the right to an independent Homestead, A right to a home is inseparable and essential to the family condition. Without such right, God's command to "multiply and replenish the earth" would be an insult and a wrong. It is a right which belongs not to the head of the family only, but especially to the youngest, the feeblest, and most helpless member. So far as it regards families, as Mr. Webster said to the right of petition, "it is a social right—a fireside privilege." The parent cannot divest his wife and children of a homestead, nor can he take the same from them without committing an outrage upon family rights and violating the law which God appointed to human existence.

Hence Mr. Smith would secure to every man a homestead, which a creditor could not reach. He could do this we suppose is a man of rightedness—because such home should be taken on execution or otherwise, without a violation of religious rights. He would secure a homestead from policy also. Policy, good policy, gives every family an inalienable homestead. In other words, "righteousness" in this respect "exalteth a nation" while the opposite course "is a reproach to any people."

The millions of Ireland are now banishing and perishing in the midst of abundance, because England suffers her aristocracy to appropriate the earth and its fruits, despite the God-given rights of the producers—and so of Germany, France and Switzerland. The same evil is growing up in our country, inevitably to produce the same misery. The war in which we are now so wickedly engaged, is intended to rob Mexico of her wide domains, for the support of an American landed aristocracy. The Land Monopolists are settling down in our territories, and drawing their lines around their thousands of acres—whilst the South and South West, are, and even have been, in the clutches of a landed aristocracy, that literally feeds upon the poor laborers, who toil, and sweat, and die upon their lands. The greater estates are swallowing up the lesser estates, and the country is moving on to that condition, where the population shall be literally classed as rich and

proprietor and laborer—master and slave. To avoid the miseries of such a condition—to give to the helpless and innocent, the protecting and educating, and conscious security that they have a right to feel, and which would enable the lower classes to develop their powers, and compete in mental improvement with the world around them. In fine, to give to such poor ones all the benefits of that condition, so well described in the Declaration of Independence, "All men are by nature created equal," is the highest policy and expediency. An independent home injures no man, while it secures to helpless women and children protection from land sharks, and in a manner that gives the latter an equal power to advocate and exert the faculties which God gave them. That is the true policy, that is the way to exalt a state.

## THE GREAT LAND REFORM.

"Vote yourself a farm," has passed current among wingers for an excellent joke upon a class of politicians who are represented as too lazy to work one if they had it. But the wisdom of this political, war-try is made every day more and more apparent by the condition of all the countries of Europe, and may be read in every emigrant ship which reaches our shores. Europe is casting out more its worst, but its best population.

Why? Not because there is physical famine in the land. It is commercial famine. Not because every nation of Europe is overpopulated; for none has yet had population sufficient to reduce her territory to the highest state of cultivation, if she had employed them on the very best instead of the worst system. Europe is unpeopling herself on account of the internal system of land monopoly which she has received from the feudal ages. We have adopted from her the same system, and only wait the time when the natural geometric progression of this monopoly shall overtake the fixed quantity of soil to be in the same condition. When this takes place, and our immense country, like Europe, is all represented by parchments, filed away in iron safes, and these parchments pertain only to one in a hundred, or thousand of its population, then let the landless have to do with the same condition that the landholders have. This is the case in the winter. The soil scab has been laid to years, till confident of being able to suit all to it. The scabbers having given up to the landless, the scabbers, the chlasses, the peasants, formerly so many, still having wretched and riper pads; Read's Patent, Dr. Morris' s druggist's seal and socket; Sackett's Patent, Dr. Morris' s druggist's seal and socket; Peacock's Patent, Dr. Morris' s druggist's seal and socket; Travers' seal and socket for elixirs of allages; Brindley's Patent, and Morris' s Patent, Dr. Morris' s druggist's seal and socket; Peacock's Patent, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tales and Big Timers, that will ensure a good income, will be had at this establishment. The original and principal supporters of Travers, wanted on board his wife Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, who has ten years experience, are deceased.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER, TRUSTEE, 103 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., No. 241, corner of Tremont Avenue. Also, Abrahams' Supporters, Peacock's Patent, Dr. Morris' s druggist's seal and socket; Peacock's Patent, Dr. Morris' s druggist's seal and socket; Travers' seal and socket for elixirs of allages; Brindley's Patent, and Morris' s Patent, Dr. Morris' s druggist's seal and socket; Peacock's Patent, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tales and Big Timers, that will ensure a good income, will be had at this establishment. The original and principal supporters of Travers, wanted on board his wife Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, who has ten years experience, are deceased.

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