



ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

VOLUME 11.]

LOWELL, (MASS.) FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1847.

[NUMBER 44.]

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

Single copy, \$1-25 per annum, in advance. Five copies to one address, \$7-50. All communications for the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed (Post Paid) to "The Voice of Industry." Subscribers wishing to continue or persons becoming subscribers, will please bear in mind that our terms are in advance, therefore all renewed subscriptions should be sent by or before the expiration of their payments. Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing notices of removals, non-receptions, discontinuances, and all other Post Office business. Advertisements of a useful and proper character, inserted on reasonable terms. All subscription notices will be weekly acknowledged.

POETRY

For the Voice of Industry.

MEMORIES.

What is it I throw around my brain This deep and magic spell! To make my thoughts run heavily Like some lost funeral knell! It comes about at midnight's hour, And whistles to my heart, A mournful, yet a soothing strain, Its strange wild notes impart. Some tones are like the zephyr's breath, Mysterious soft and sweet, But oft too sad a fearful cry, Will fall like icy gleam. They say that memories of the past, Like fairy phantoms glide, From recollection's silent aisle, To ope, the flowing tide. That deep on memory's page inscribed, Are words of thoughts and fears, Emotions strong and passions warm, Though shimmering there for years. Just as a harp all richly string, Unnoticed lies silently, If but a zephyr sweep the clouds, It vibrates tunefully. Then ever let my words and thoughts Be holy, bright and pure, That memories of the past may be Like angels hovering near.

Lowell, Mass. March 1847.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SELF-RUINED.

BY PROFESSOR ALDEN.

"Margaret's daughter," said Mrs. Barton, "I wish for your company this morning." "Where are you going, mother?" replied Margaret. "I am going to Mrs. Osborn's." "I should like to go there, if I can do any good." Now this was hardly spoken in sincerity by Margaret, for she had some objects of her own to accomplish that morning, and in consequence was somewhat indisposed to accompany her mother in her visits of mercy. Mrs. Barton noticed this indisposition, but said nothing about it, simply remarking, "perhaps if you cannot do good, you may get good by going." Margaret made an effort, and laid aside her unwillingness, and prepared cheerfully to accompany her mother. It was a cold November morning. The surface of the ground was frozen, and the wind whistled the dry leaves along the path. Margaret wrapped her cloak closely about her, and pressed briskly onwards with some emotions of thankfulness that she was prepared for the cold of the approaching winter. They turned down a narrow lane in the outskirts of the village, and knocked at the door of a small and decayed dwelling. No voice was heard bidding them enter. After knocking several times, Mrs. Barton lifted the rude latch and entered, followed by her daughter.

Barton stopped for a moment and gazed upon the bent form before her, while a tear gathered in her eye. Margaret drew closely to her side, and gave her a look clearly indicating that she was alarmed. "How are you, this morning?" said Mrs. Barton, seating herself on a rude stool by the side of the woman, while Margaret held back to be near the door, in case anything should happen to render flight expedient. "Not as bad as I can be," replied the woman after some time in a harsh tone of voice. "If it does you any good to know it, you know it." "I came here to see if I could not be of some service to you," said Mrs. Barton in a very kind and sympathizing voice. "I have heard of your loss. What can I do for you?" "You can't do nothing for me, and don't want nothing done for me. I want to be left to myself." During this time she had not raised her face from her hands. Margaret made motions to her mother for leave to withdraw, but without effect. "I should be glad to comfort you, if I knew how," said Mrs. Barton. "It's for folks like you," said she raising her head and giving Mrs. B. a fierce look, "to talk about comfort, who have good houses, and enough of all things, and friends and children around you. What comfort is there for me, starving in this hovel, and all I had to love in the bottom of the sea? 'I tell you I've lost my all. I know he was not what he ought to be; but he was my child, my only child, and I loved him as I did my eyes, and he is gone to the bottom of the waters, and what else is there left for me in this world? I don't care what becomes of me." She buried her face again in her hands, and swayed her body backwards and forwards, and seemed determined to pay no more attention to what was said to her. Mrs. Barton addressed a few more sympathizing words to her, and repeated several religious truths adapted to her case, and took leave, telling her she would send her some food. The sufferer allowed her to depart without expressing the slightest acknowledgement of her kindness. Margaret was in haste to leave the house, and at first, looked back frequently to see if they were not pursued. When they had reached what she regarded as a safe distance, she said, "Mother, what a dreadful woman Mrs. Osborn is, and yet I pity her." The tears which had been previously restrained by fear, now found their way to her eyes. "She is greatly to be pitied," replied Mrs. Barton. "She has great afflictions and no consolations. News came last night that her son was lost overboard at sea." "I was afraid to see and hear her. Isn't she almost crazy?" "She is pretty near what may be called wild with grief. It is dreadful to suffer what she suffers, and have no God to go to." "Would not the Lord hear her if she were to pray?" "The Lord is high unto all that call upon him, but she feels no disposition to call upon him." "Can't we do anything for her?" "We can pray for her, and treat her with sympathy and kindness." "But she won't let you—how she talked to you." "We must not be weary in attempting to do good. We can send her some food, and call on her again, after a little time, and perhaps her feelings will have become a little softened, so that she may listen to words of instruction and consolation." "Was she always such a wicked creature as she now is?" "Certainly not; you know that evil grows worse and worse. I knew her when she was young. She was then very pretty. She was always at meetings on the Sabbath, and with the exception of the fact that she was disposed to give a little too much indulgence to her high spirits, she was as well behaved a girl as any of us. Her prospects for a happy life were as fair as any of us. If any one had told her then, that she would be the wretched, hardened inmate of a hovel, she would not have believed it possible." "How did it come about?" "When she was about sixteen, there was a revival in the place, and a large number of

the young people were interested in it. She was very deeply affected. But just at that time, she became acquainted with a fine looking young man who had just come into the place, and who took it upon him to sneer at the revival as the result of priestcraft and delusion. Maria, for that is her name, was warned of her danger, in associating with him; but her vanity is not her affections, were interested, and she would not give him up. Her soliloquy to the subject of salvation at length became so great that she would cease to receive his visits. She would see him once more, and then she turned wholly to the concerns of eternity till the great matter was settled. She saw him once more, and was persuaded to go with him to a scene of amusement on the very evening on which a meeting for inquirers was appointed. After that her seriousness was at an end. She married Osborn, and conformed to his habits of life. He never allowed her to attend church, or read her Bible. In a few years he became a common drunkard, and led her a most wretched life. Her only son left home when he was fourteen, and spent very little time there afterwards. Osborn died about seven years ago. Yesterday, as I told you, the news of her son's death reached her." "Then should be to one of your companions when she was young?" "Yes, I have often tried to do her good, but hitherto without success." "You do not mean to give her up now?" "By no means. When we get home, I shall ask you to take some food to her, and I shall ask you to take this evening." "Mother, I had rather not go there alone." "There is no danger whatever. I know it is not pleasant to go there, but where would there be any room for the exercise of self-denial, if we went only on pleasant errands of benevolence?" "I'll go, mother." "And remember who hath made your home to differ from that abode of misery; and remember the great danger there is in trifling with serious impressions. It is quite possible that her consenting to go to that place of amusement when her conscience told her she ought to go to the meeting for inquiry, was the act that made her wretched for time, and, it is to be feared, will make her so for eternity."

GOING OUT TO SERVICE.

Our Yankee girls appear to the ten dollar journals the most irrational, absurd class of mortals ever heard of. "A Farmer," in the New York Express, thrashes them for living in penury and peril in the cities, when they might each enjoy (he says) "a comfortable home at domestic service, with high wages, in the country." We are inclined to think that some of them do miss in coming to the cities. We counsel, export, untold, every young woman who can get any kind of an honest livelihood in the country, not to come to the cities, in the delusive hope of doing better of living more genteelly here. One in a hundred may do so, but the great majority can barely obtain here the means of existence, while a fearful proportion are driven or dragged into wars and haunts compared with which death by starvation is a mercy. The editor of the Express secuds the motion of his correspondent. "It is almost impossible (he says) to hire even a nurse for children American born." "A false pride restrains the American woman," from hiring as a servant. "It is amazing that such is often the pride of an American woman, that she will prefer hunger and cold to honest but domestic labor in other people's services," &c. In short, domestic service is represented as so very light, so very pleasant, so very comfortable, and so amply paid, that it is astonishing that all who can do not rush into it; that the juvenile female Brookers, Webbs, and Chalons are not regularly trained with a view to it, and instructed to look forward with ecstatic anticipations of the delights they are to experience in kindling fires, scrubbing floors, and emptying stools, from house to house and street to street, through life. Yet, in the face of all this Arcadian picture, stands and stares the awkward, ugly, obstinate, provoking fact, that our American girls, though not as a class unwilling to encounter the cares and labors of households of their own, do yet

fight shy of performing the necessary labors in other people's families. And, though the blessings of servitude are daily expounded in accents that admit of no answer to "while the bird from the tree," the good saint who preached to the fishes was blessed with a far more edified congregation. Our girls persist in finding or feigning a difference between domestic felicity and the felicity of domestics.—Their "false pride" resists the most expressive blandishments; and each succeeding year finds fewer and fewer of them willing to hire out as household servants. In their absence, it must be confessed that the monopoly of household duties by Irish and German females—nearly all separated by strong, and religious, and national feelings from the families they serve, grossly ignorant of our social habits and tendencies, as well as deficient in general intellectual culture—does certainly detract much from the comfort of our homes and families. The evil is confessed. What is the remedy? Is there any rational hope of correcting it by scolding or blarneying editorials? For our part, we are convinced that the mountain will not come to Mohammed, children be never so wisely. We must get rid of the notion that it is nothing but "false pride" which repels our young women from domestic service, and look carefully into the matter, to see if there be not something in the nature of the required service, or in its habitual conditions, which renders it so palpably irksome and revolting. Only mediums, who talk so flippantly of the folly or false pride of our girls, have you ever attempted to put yourself in their place, and consider the matter? Have you ever weighed in the balance a crust and a garret at home, with better food and lodging in the house of a stranger? Have you ever thought of the difference between doing the most arduous and repulsive work for those you love, and who love you, and doing the same in a strange place, or for those to whom your only bond of attachment is six dollars a month? Have you ever considered that the words of reproach and rebuke, so easy to utter, are very hard to bear, especially from one whose right to so treat you is a thing of each and of yesterday? Is the difference between freedom and service nothing to you? How many would you like to have ordering you? But enough.—New York Tribune.

WRONGS OF WORKINGMEN.

We find the following paragraph in the N. Y. Sun. "SHAMEFUL PRICES.—We understand that the poor women engaged in making bags in which to forward corn to Europe, get only 3-4 of a cent for each bag. If this is giving the laborer his due, or doing as one would be done by, then we have misinterpreted both humanity and christianity." Those who read our paper probably know very well why it is that so low wages are paid. The poor are denied their right to the soil, which is virtually denying their right to life. No one can live without food, and that can only be produced from the earth. The poor, therefore, if they are more fortunate than thousands of the dying Irish, and the rich permit them to live at all, must live on such terms as the wealthy see fit to grant.—They are compelled to labor for just what they can get—or hire capital at what they can get it for, which is the same thing—or rather sell, or lease themselves on the best terms that may be offered them. They are slaves, and nothing more nor less. "His system of oppression is felt seriously enough by the male portion of the poor. It is hard for a manly spirit to be compelled to acknowledge his entire dependence on others for the enjoyment of 'life, liberty and happiness.'" To ask his neighbors for the privilege of obtaining a livelihood—perhaps to be denied, as they frequently are in Europe, and obliged to see the wives they love, and would gladly support in comfort if they were permitted to, dying by famine; their children following, and themselves in the pride and strength of manhood starving in the midst of plenty. The working classes of our own country are gradually being reduced to this deplorable state of vixit. But serious as their sufferings are—compelled as they frequently are to accept of much the smallest half of

what they produce—to toil from ten to fourteen hours a day to obtain what they produce in four, still their sufferings are far from being as serious as those of the other sex. A poor man is generally permitted to live on condition that he will labor for the benefit of some wealthy neighbor or neighbors; but a defenceless woman, hundreds are crowded into large cities, where, in some cases, they can obtain employment at making shirts at four cents apiece, but frequently cannot, unaided, obtain even a bare subsistence by honorable means. It is in such circumstances as those that they are told they shall be permitted to live, perhaps an easy life in splendor and luxury, on certain conditions. And what are the terms which are offered? For what consideration can they obtain permission to enjoy their inalienable right to life, liberty and happiness? Shrouded by the celestial livid with blackest drapery—manled with shams be the cheek of every American—silent as the tomb be the voice of every patriot, of every being that dares to whisper that he wishes to be thought a man. Our helpless daughters and sisters are requested, nay, compelled to make such a sacrifice of virtue to gratify the basest passion of man—to yield to such a demand as none but the basest fiend in human shape might make. And we are frequently told and every one should know that poverty is one of the very strongest chains that are used to drag the victim to the altar of shame, misery and contempt. Pious priests who claim to make known the will of God to man—editors of religious, political and secular papers—call down the contempt of a christian public upon the heads of such females as are compelled through force of want and hope of a comfortable subsistence, to submit to such a sacrifice as is as repulsive to them and as reluctantly made as it would be to them who point the finger of scorn at them! Long faced hypocrites and ranting demagogues will occasionally condescend to say that low prices are shameful, and get up such sewing and other charitable societies as are calculated to do the poor nearly or quite as much injury as benefit; but let any one propose or advocate a radical remedy for the evils which afflict the laboring class—to destroy the power of the rich over the poor—and no anathema is too dreadful to be hurled by those whose duty it is to teach us to love our neighbor as ourselves and up as we would be done by—no means which will accomplish the end are too vile, oppressive or dishonest to be employed by ranting demagogues and bigoted ignoramuses—who sum of money too great to pay for misrepresenting and abusing them. "It may be difficult for some of our country readers, who know nothing of the extreme of poverty and wretchedness to believe this, but let them consider the price paid for labor here, and the great scarcity of employment; and the high prices of goods here, and they will see that such may be the case. If any should want further evidence let them, if they can, find the bartering tables of want and contempt which appear in the N. Y. Advocate of Moral Reform." [Northampton Democrat.] Queen Victoria is allowed by Parliament for her support, \$1,750,000; and Prince Albert is allowed \$133,000, and \$310,000 is appropriated for majesty's horses and hounds! What a vast number of hungry mouths would this amount of money supply, and yet we believe that she only gave about \$500 for the relief of poor Ireland! Youth.—Youth is the time of enterprise and hope; having yet to occasion of comparing our force with any opposing power; we naturally form presumptions in our favor; and imagine that obstruction and impediment will give way before us. The first repulse rather inflame vehemence than teach prudence. A brave and generous mind in long before it suspects its own weakness, or submits to say the difficulties which it expected to subdue by storm. Before disappointments have enforced the dictates of philosophy, we believe in our power to shorten the interval between the first cause and the last effect; we laugh at the tempestuous delays of brooding fate; and fancy that by increasing the force we can, at pleasure, accelerate the progression. It is stated that the frigate Macdonough, which is loading with broad-staffs for the relief of Ireland, will probably sail by the 19th inst.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR.

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

LOWELL.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

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

REPEAL OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

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

PRESIDENT MAKING.

To the candid, consistent and politically sane mind, the *modus operandi* of our Presidential campaigns, especially the approaching one, must appear in the highest degree, mawkish and debasing. As with Rome of old, the ruling principle of the political factions of this nation, is, just for power—power for the sake of power; and in their selection of candidates for the highest office in the gift of a "free and enlightened people," all cardinal principles of human rights, progress and elevation, all qualifications of high and enlightened statesmanship, Devotion to true national greatness and christian progress, are lost sight of or sacrificed for the mean and servile consideration of *electability*. Look for a moment at the present aspect of the political affairs of this country.—Another President is soon to be made the leaders of each of the prominent parties are wating with anxious impatience, the result, the bloody contest between this Nation and Mexico to determine who shall be put upon the political race-course for the coming "heat." Should General Taylor continue successful in his work of aggression and butchery and prove, as is now supposed, a "Whig" or will consent to be used by those he is to be the candidate of that party. Not because they prefer him to their Webster and Clay, but because he is the most available and all those Whig editors and orators who have proclaimed against the War and Slavery are to tacitly about and endorse the same conclusion that "circumstances alter cases," and that our common cause, the "progress of Liberty" require that General Taylor, drenched in the blood of this same unholty War and owner of a plantation of Slaves, should be elevated to the Presidency of the most free and christian nation on this earth, who exultingly proclaim to the world that they acknowledge allegiance to no ruler but the "Prince of Peace."

Elated by the "brilliant achievements" of this military hero and burning for the contest, already have many of the leading Whig Journals brought forward the name of Taylor for the Presidency of this peaceful and freedom loving nation. And among other christian virtues, which entitle him to the confidence and suffrages of a christian people, it is said that he has recently been made a life member of a Missionary Society, to send the gospel of "peace on Earth and good will to men," to the "poor benighted heathen in foreign countries." But to the event, Taylor should finally prove indisposed to lead the honors with which the Whig party seem so much anxious to crown him, the mantle is to fall upon Scott—and he is to be "the red-gone hero of the Mexican War" and his "brilliant exploits" at Vera Cruz, and the glorious recovery of his christian bomb-shells among the "half civilized and heathen Mexican women and children" and his subsequent pley in "performing mass" within the same church where a few days previous fifteen defenceless women and children were blown to atoms at one explosion will be the "lofty deeds" that are to form the theme of electioneering harangues for this claimant of the Presidential chair. If high Heaven ever was insulted it is by the political treachery and profanity of this nation. The professions of the leading political parties for the good of their country and the cause of God and humanity, is mockery almost unparalleled in the history of national wickedness. With an extent of territory capable of sustaining an immense population, with a rich and productive soil and other elements of prosperity and advancement unrequited by any other nation upon the face of the Globe, with almost every advantage that could conduce to make us a truly virtuous, free and christian people—we are fast becoming a nation of paupers and ignorance and crime are multiplying on every hand! and this because our political parties have proved false to the great and holy truth which our forefathers left to their charge—that of perfecting the system of government

instituted by them, and in a greedy lust for power and place has created issues foreign to the purposes of a wise and just government, and in the consequent strife for party and sectional triumph, the fundamental duty of all Governments to secure permanent liberty and equality to their people, have been lost sight of in all great questions of human rights, shrouded by the clamor of demagogues and the din of political confusion. And now we are making war upon a neighboring nation—after having shamefully neglected our own people and our own country, with increasing vice poverty and degradation throughout the land and nearly three millions of chattel Slaves, held by our laws and owned by our law-makers—*carrying freedom and christianity—the blessings of our glorious institutions to a half civilized and heathen nation, by sacking their towns and cities and butchering their women and children!* And this war to be the mother of the next President! and both of the leading political parties of this nation are most anxious to secure a candidate from such a source! Good Heaven! is the moral perception of the people of this country so stultified, that they will place in hands thus stained with rapine and carnage, the reins of this government, claiming the reverence of the civilized world for its freedom and christianity! Whatever of influence we possess shall be used to avert such an unrighteous consumation.

"Vox Populi" (of which we spoke two weeks since,) feels woefully disconcerted about the few remarks we made in relation to its true character and as a reply (for want of ammunition) takes up the gun we loaded and affects to do great execution Vox talks boastingly about "large and highly respectable list of patrons, advertising columns and intelligent people, our self constituted judges and departing from our usual course," with as much dignity as though it had entirely forgotten its illustrious pedigree and had ever worn the mantle of spotless purity. But it is of no use, we believe "the intelligent people of Lowell," know quite well the origin and history of this immaculate sheet,—notwithstanding this effort to shroud it by a great flourish about "advertising columns and large and highly respectable list of patrons." We do not doubt that by turning and twisting, blowing hot and cold, puffing everything indiscriminately and becoming the tool of those who prize the lofty eminence occupied by this champion of Lowell roydism. But in relation to number or respectability of patrons, if Post Master Seavey wishes to look over our list in reference to the list of Letters, as we did last spring when Vox was *de minimis*, we should be most happy to abide the result. Having clearly shown that the question between the members of Engine Co. No. 8, was, as declared by one of the majority between "cold water and Rum," and that by attacking a Vox took sides with the Rum party and that this position is consistent with the character of the paper, we now bid the "majority" of Engine Co. No. 8, whether organized or disorganized, with their gallant defender, a respectful good bye, hoping that whatever of good sense they may possess, will hereafter guide them in the path of temperance and virtue.

"We acknowledge through our esteemed friend Middleton of Andover the following receipts—Robert Ross and James Clark 50 cts. each, David Middleton, H. McKee and John Barnham \$1.00 each. And in connection with this announcement it may be well to say, that we have thought best to change our plan relative to publishing weekly receipts, as many of our subscriptions are for fractional portions of the year and take up much space that can be more profitably occupied, for our readers, with other matter. Our books are kept in such a manner that subscribers and friends who send us money may feel as sure as our columns they saw it acknowledged in our columns.

ANOTHER CONFESION AT FANEUIL HALL.—A third attempt to hold a temperance meeting at Faneuil Hall was made on Friday last, but Peter Brigham and his crew were there and forced Deacon Grant out of the chair and put Brigham and Chase, S. A. Pierce Secretary, who brought forward resolutions in favor of licensing which were declared passed amidst great confusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—City subscribers on leaving their place or changing their residence will be particular to inform us of the same, that we may change the direction of their papers. For want of a timely notice in such cases, papers have been left several weeks after the subscribers had gone.

THE CITY HALL is undergoing a change, Carlton S. Co. Apothecaries, have moved into one of the new Stores and the rooms they occupied are to be fitted up for the use of the city officers.

GREAT ILLUMINATIONS are taking place in New York, Boston and other cities, in honor of the recent "glorious victories" in Mexico. Where are Lowell Canal men, that they don't Taylor (Tallow) up?

Rev. Thomas B. Thayer formerly of this city, preached at the first Universalists Church last Sabbath. He administered some fine truths in his usual able manner.

"We are sorry to learn that a Circus is about to visit this city. We have a very poor opinion of their influence upon any community, especially one like Lowell.—Voice of Industry.

"This puritanical horror may be accounted for from the fact that" the Voice "is not 'ticked.'"—Vox Populi.

The above attempt at a sarcastic retort will be fully appreciated when it is known that our brief allusion to the Circus, was penned before their advertisements were out or bills up in this city and consequently before any one was "ticked." But had it been otherwise, our vanity would not have been gratified by having the public know that we do not "train in such company." Doubtless Vox feels highly flattered by being honored with a "ticket" from those who go round the country turning themselves every side up but the right, and make clowns of themselves to gratify and amuse the clownish taste of those who will pay for—

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

HOW STANDS THE QUESTION?—To charge Corporations and employers with exercising any under control over the minds of their employees is said by some to be scandalous and false. An intelligent female Agent called upon one of the proprietors of the North Chelmsford Machine Shop, a few days since and asked permission to go through the shop to procure subscribers for this paper and was peremptorily refused and could not even be allowed to enter for the purpose of collecting some small bills unless accompanied by him. But it may be said that they do not allow any publication, circulated in their establishment. One year ago the same lady was freely admitted into every department of the Shop to procure subscribers for a temperance paper. The fact needs no comment.

"THE AMERICAN STATESMAN."—This able quarterly Journal edited by A. Ingraham and published at New York City, is upon our table. The object of the Statesman is certainly a happy one, containing the leading thoughts and movements of the age as revealed through the editorials of the principal Journals of this and the Old country. The Statesman is well printed and well condensed and the best of all, inclined to be liberal and humane.

Moses Williams a rich Rumseller of Boston made a speech on Monday last before the Mayor and Aldermen of that city, on the subject of granting Licences to sell Ardent spirits in which he says:

"My customers are as good and respectable men as live in this city. How can I be judge what is wrong, when the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Vice President of the United States are among my customers.—Mahomet would slay men for trifling infractions of trifling laws—and this is the doctrine of that gentleman (speaking of Deacon Grant) but Jesus taught another doctrine. Christ was a wine dealer, and that gentleman is a dealer in the article, and he circulates it in community every time, he goes to the communion table."

At Irishman by the name of Michael Dolan was found drowned in the canal near the American House, on Sunday last. It is supposed that he became intoxicated on Saturday night and fell in.

ON A MISSION.—Our partner in business will go to Boston the coming week on a professional visit, as the Doctors say. "Will our friends in the City of Notions" see to it that he is not in vain."

Answer to the "Riddle" published two weeks since:—"In this city," by Rev. Mr. Barnard, Mr. Wm. Fernald to Miss Eucratia Rose."—Boston Journal.

KEEPING THE SEVENTH DAY HOLY.—The battle of Cerro Gordo was fought on Sunday the 18th.

Lord Ashley, Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, and some others, says the Dublin Herald, have raised near \$100,000 for the employment of seven hundred Scripture readers for Ireland. This army of Colporteurs is to be immediately distributed over the country, reading the Bible and instructing the people in their houses and by the way side.

A most laudable undertaking! one, however, equally as in the present physical crisis of Ireland would be the employment of seven hundred porters to carry round provisions for the people in their houses and by the way side."

Lord Brougham hoped to see the day when every man in the United Kingdom could read Bacon. "It would be much more for the purpose," said Cobden, "if his Lordship could use his influence to see that every man in the Kingdom could eat bacon."—Tribune.

A STRIKE.—The bricklayers of this city, last Tuesday, were on a "strike." They demanded \$2.50 per day. The price heretofore was \$2. Several of the employers immediately acceded to their terms.—St. Louis Eve. Post, April 24.

About twenty-five girls from the country leave here this morning, in the steamboat, for Lowell factories.—Watersville Union.

St. Louis was visited by a very destructive fire on the 7th of April.

WHAT IS DOING IN ENGLAND.

THE CLAIM OF TEMPERANCE UPON WOMEN.—The amiable and eloquent Mrs. Balfour has of late been pleading the cause of temperance at Leeds, Bolton, and other important towns. In these lectures she has particularly urged the practice of abstinence from strong drinks, as a duty especially devolving upon her own sex, and which should be especially regarded in the education of the young. Mrs. Balfour has also been lecturing at several literary, scientific, and mechanics' institutions, upon the influence of women on society; a subject in the treatment of which she exhibits great power and much research. Her temperance lecture at the Friends' meeting House, Leeds, has been productive of much good.

MANCHESTER WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—This is a new institution founded in Strangeways, Manchester, especially to supply to the working classes of the district facilities for mental and moral improvement, at a merely nominal cost. The agencies in operation in Manchester against the people are so numerous and powerful, that it becomes all who would improve and elevate their fellow-beings to be active in the work of philanthropy. As evidences of the moral wants of Manchester, a few well authenticated facts may be stated. It has been ascertained that 107 persons transported from Manchester, in 1845, had been in prison 1000 times—that is, each one on an average ten times! Of these, 70 were twenty-one years of age and under, only seven of them had received anything deserving the name of education. A boy who had received no instruction, was, after having been 11 times in custody, transported for seven years, at the age of ten; an uneducated girl was, at fifteen, transported for seven years; a boy, imperfectly educated, after having been in goal, 37 times, was transported for seven years; worse still, a boy, having received the discipline of the prison thirty-nine times, was, when only sixteen, transported for 10 years. In 1845, the Manchester police took into custody 9633 persons, or one-thirtieth of the whole population;—and of these, 5924 were apprehended in localities where public-houses stood. Of the entire number taken up, 3499 could neither read nor write; 4183 were drunk; 1752 had no trade; 325 were known thieves; and 2732 were females—most of them, beyond doubt, abandoned characters. These are terrible facts! They have been culled from an excellent little pamphlet lately published in Manchester, entitled, "The Poor Man's Four Leits" (published by Fox, Paternoster-row, London), and should be extensively read and distributed. To counteract this enormity of ill, the Working Men's Association was founded. In connection with it an excellent reading-room has been opened, and lectures are delivered usually on Thursday evenings. The first course was given by the Rev. Dr. Beard; who was followed by Mr. R. K. Dillip, who gave an illustrated lecture on physiology; the next week a tea party was held; and lastly, Mr. Pope lectured on the educational tendencies of music, when some of the members of the Philharmonic Institution delighted the company by their clever performances. Let such institutions be formed everywhere—there is much need of them.

THE GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY recently held their annual meeting, at the City-hall. Dr. Kitson presided; and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Ferguson, Jeffrey, and Dr. Ritchie, ministers. Amongst the resolutions, was one approving of the formation of the Anti-slavery League, declaring that the receipt of money from the American slaveholders for the Free Church of Scotland was an infraction of the principle that slavery was anti-Christian, and expressive of the joy of the meeting at the formation of an Anti-slavery Society in connection with that church.

Signs of Progress.—An union of mechanics' institution is being organized in the north of England. Mr. Henry Booth proposes uniformity of time for all the British railways.

Elhu Burritt is developing a scheme for a World's Pony Postage.

The Bishop of Norwich lately delivered a funeral sermon on the late Mr. Gurney. The Bishop said, that to doubt the acceptance of the deceased, on the score of a difference of religious creed, "would be in deed and in verity, a mockery of the Bible, a perversion of Gospel truth, a libel upon Christianity itself."

The wages of shipwrights on the river Tyne have been raised from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per day.

One hundred and sixty-five medical men of Liverpool have signed the Temperance certificate.

The education question is exciting a great stir at Leeds. Meetings and lectures upon the subject occur every night.

The Liverpool Health of Towns' Association lately held their annual meeting. The raising a quarter of a million of money to expend on improvements was among the subjects considered.

BURLEY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The above institution was established in February, 1845; Since that time up to the present, it has been steadily progressing and increasing in interest. It now numbers about 80 members—young men—who felt it a duty imperatively

incumbent upon them to meet together, and mutually assist each other in the cultivation and improvement of their minds. The effects of such a course of mutual intercourse have long been visible; some of the more rapid progress at the evening classes, where grammar, English composition, writing, and arithmetic, are efficiently taught. We have also a reading-room, and what tables are constantly supplied with two newspapers, one daily, one weekly; besides which, we have other periodicals, such as Chambers' Journal and Miscellany; but the two twin pets of the family are, the Truth Seekers' Magazine, and the People's Journal; each of these periodicals are eagerly inquired for, and their contents are eagerly devoured. During the past year, 11 lectures have been delivered, 8 of which have been gratuitous; 6 have been delivered by members; also, one lecture paper has been read. The benign influence and beneficial results of these lectures can never be duly appreciated or truly estimated; for the impression left up in the mind is, let us, each and all improve, and nobly exert ourselves to enlarge our intellectual capacity; a noble resolution, if but strictly adhered to.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM. We have already mentioned that the English House of Commons had, by a large majority, adopted the ten hour feature of the bill regulating labor in factories; and we quoted from the speech made by Lord John Russell, in defence of a reduction of the hours of labor, some sentiments which did him honor. Mr. Dehouson objected to the measure, as calculated to injure very materially the interests of the manufacturers, and to be a boon to foreign manufacturers only. "To America, he said, the bill would be a great encouragement; and England that not so strong hold of the markets of the world, that she might not lose her manufacturing trade—he called upon the House to look at the effect of the bill upon the capital of England. The manufacturing capital to be effected by it was estimated as equal to 112 millions sterling per annum, and if the present measure was passed to strike off one-sixth of the labor, nineteen millions a year would be sacrificed. Lord John Russell, however, was of opinion that the reduction would not at all lessen the productive power of the country. How did they compete previously with foreign countries? He would take Russia, where the price of labor was cheaper, and where there was no duty on the raw material, and yet England beat Russia in the market. His belief was that England derived advantages from its freedom and manufacturing skill, which the limitation of the hours of labor would not take from it. He would ask again the case of America. He believed that "there were very great restrictions on the hours during which labor was to be performed by young persons; and, in addition to that, they were allowed three or four months in the year to visit their friends, and yet America competed with England, while Russia was unable to do so."

Sir Robert Peel opposed this measure. They were obliged, he said, "to tax property to the extent of six millions to give food to those who could not procure it themselves; and they had no security for the continuance of that relief but the property, the machinery and the labor of the manufacturer. He could not deny that there would be advantages in a moral point of view in reducing the measure, but he should vote against the measure, because he believed it would endanger the great resources of the country, cripple their energies, and dissipate their national wealth."

Among those members who warmly advocated the measure, were Mr. Fielden and Mr. Brotherton, both large manufacturers, and the latter having been himself a factory operative. Besides the petitions of 340,000-out of 360,000 persons employed in factory labor.—Lord John Russell presented petitions signed by nearly five hundred master manufacturers, employing 140,000 hands—praying that the measure might pass.—Traveller.

CORPORATIONS.—The Salem Advertiser states that a company of capitalists, in Boston, has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing boots and shoes; and suggests that next year the will apply for an act of incorporation. The Worcester Palladium asks: why should they not have a charter?

For the best reason in the world. It would injure, if not totally destroy individual enterprise—industrious habits—and little cash, can go into the business—and in a few years be laid aside for old age, or to say the least, if he got nothing more than a living, it would be a longer and a happier one than slaving for a Corporation of that stamp. As great a peace man as we profess to be, we would join a second "Shay's rebellion," against the legislature that would dare grant an act of incorporation of such a character. Where's our gun?—Essex Banner.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Daniel Tapley, situated near the Newburyport Turnpike in the north part of Danvers, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning of last week.

N. P. Ames the celebrated manufacturer of swords and fire-arms, died last week at Cabotville, at the age of forty-four years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor.—To-day my business in this place will be done. My subscribers have all paid in advance, with a few exceptions, which is decidedly the best way and the only way to carry on business right.

Those who have subscribed for six months think they will continue a year, and promise to inform you if they wish to discontinue. Most of our patrons here are workmen and friends to the cause, and by their request I will give some notes of my success among the Representatives. All seemed amiable but one, whose his constituents call Capt. ... whose name means "a pledge on paper" and who by promise to go for the Ten Hour System was elected, he now says "the never was in favor, and that his constituents misunderstood him. He cannot take the Voice because it goes for Legislation on labor to limit the hours to ten." Corporations had got the power and would keep it, for all that could be done by the cry of the Voice, and he would rather I would not circulate the paper in his shop as it was no time to discuss the subject.

"Since the late arrangement he has deemed his men the privilege of going out to supper being informed to do so by the Corporations. This seems to show how much he goes for reducing the hours of labor, but I suppose his clients care, he will get his "two dollars per day and boat beef," but his constituents in his employment "can't go out to supper."

"Thanks, and a good-bye to friends and patrons, of Nashua, on the 7th day of May 1847."

Mr. Editor.—I see it stated in "Vox Populi," that the vote of Engine Co. No. 8, to go to Marston was 26 for and 10 against. Allow me to say that the vote as declared by the Foreman was 26 for, to 18 or 19 against, patronizing Marston, but he (the Foreman) stated to one of the members after the meeting, that "two more votes against going to Marston would have made a tie."

It was proved, also, that one man, not a member voted with the Marston party. It is and the fact that the proceedings at the meeting were conducted in an informal manner gave us reason to doubt whether there was a majority at all. It may be proper to state that the Foreman and Clerk went with the Marston party.

A FRANK ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The New York Evangelist, a very influential and high-toned religious press, has the following:—

"To the shame of the church it must be spoken, the foremost men in some of our philanthropic movements, in the interpretation of the spirit of the age, in the practical applications of Christianity, in the reformation of abuses; in the vindication of the rights of man are men who make no profession, and whom we have no reason to believe, to be experimentally acquainted with Christianity. The church has pusillanimously left not only the working out, but the very reins of certain necessary reforms of the day in the hands of men, who if not before inimical to Christianity, will be made so by Christianity's neglect of what it is its proper mission to look after. They are doing practically with all their might for humanity's sake, what the church ought to be doing as heartily, through its ministry and representative men, for Christ's sake."

And if they succeed, as succeed they will, in abolishing Slavery, in banishing intemperance, in killing war, in restraining licentiousness, in reforming social abuse, then the recoil upon Christianity, the antagonistic reaction from these Christianized sensibilities upon the cause of religion itself, will be disastrous in the extreme. Who be to religion when irreligious men, by force of nature, or the tendency of the age, get ahead of the church in morals and in the practical work of Christianity. In some instances they are already long ways ahead. And we might specify individuals and journals in this country that are far before the recognized organs of the church, in the advocacy of truth and righteousness and liberty. It would be difficult to say whether there is the more disgrace or danger in a fact like this.

We learn from Scripture, and it is a little remarkable that it is the only exact definition of religion found in the sacred volume, that pure religion, and undefiled before God even the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep oneself unpolluted from the world. Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them; whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them.

Hon. George C. Dromgoole, representative elect in Congress from the 2nd district of Virginia, died in that State a short time since.

The dwelling house and furniture of Lowell Emerson, at South Reading, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday last.

The township Sarah Sands brought out on her last trip to New York, \$185,000 in specie.

Charles R. Bragdon has been acquitted of the charge of murder, at Portland.

A singular and fatal malady prevails among the cattle of Texas, of which many thousands have perished.

The expenses incurred by the New York police department during the last year for eating drunkards, was \$1,356 36.

THE BATTLE OF QERO GORDO.

Gen. Scott Victorious.—Obstinate Defence. Severe Loss on both sides. News was brought by the steamer Mexico, at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, on the 17th of the 20th. On the afternoon of the 17th, the advance of our army under Gen. Twiggs, numbering 9,178 troops, encountered the Mexicans. A severe conflict took place, entirely decisive in its results.

As general Orders show, Scott's intention was only to give battle on the 18th. The action was brought on by the Mexicans. The main battle was fought on the 18th, and resulted in the complete triumph of the American arms.

Plata Del Rio, April 17—11 A. M. The division of Twiggs started two hours since, and heavy cannonading has already commenced upon his line from the artillery of the Mexican forces. At intervals too, the rattling of small arms is distinctly heard from the Dragoons.

P. M. I have just returned from the scene of conflict, and a bloody one it has been, on this side of the farthest Mexican fort. No one was seen in possession of it last evening, but this morning it was found to be occupied by the enemy's light troops, and to force it at once was deemed indispensable.

For this purpose the Rifles under Major Sumner, beside a detachment of Artillery and Infantry, were ordered to charge up the rugged ascent. This they did gallantly, driving the Mexicans after a desperate resistance. Major Sumner was shot in the head with a musket, Lieut. Maury and Gibbs of the Rifles were wounded; also Lieut. Jarvis of the 31st Infantry.

Camp Plata Del Rio. Five Generals, Colonels enough to command ten such armies as ours, and other officers innumerable, have been taken prisoners, together with six thousand men, and all their ammunition, cannon, baggage, &c. Santa Anna's travelling coach, with all his papers, valuables, and even his wooden leg, has fallen into our hands, together with all the money belonging to the army.

No one anticipated, when aroused from his bivouac this morning, such a complete victory; 500 will cover the total loss of the Americans killed and wounded. Had it not been for the positive cowardice of Santa Anna, who ran before the battle was half lost, it would have been far greater.

No one can estimate the loss of the Mexicans. They have scattered in huts by the road side, and in every direction. What disposition will be made of the prisoners is not known. They may all be set at liberty on parole, in order to accelerate the advanced movements of the army.

At Gen. Scott's intention to push on towards the city of Mexico with all haste. April 19. The rout of the Mexicans last evening was total and complete. The remains of the army were pursued to within four miles of Jalapa, by Gen. Twiggs, at which point they all dispersed, so that there was none to follow. Santa Anna escaped by cutting a scalded mule from the harness of his magnificent coach, mounting him, and taking to the mountains. The service of massive silver, all his papers, money, and everything in the carriage, even his dinner, were captured.

The Mexican loss upon the height was dreadful. The ground in places around was covered with dead and wounded. Their loss on the retreat was terribly severe; every step was strewn with the dead. Had our Dragoons been able to reach them in season, they all would have been captured. Santa Anna among them.

Gen. Scott is severely wounded, and it is feared mortally so. Gen. Pillow was slightly wounded while storming the fortification commanded by Gen. La Vega. A number of other American officers were wounded.

The Mexican loss at Buena Vista, officially reported, was 1,183 killed, 1,500 wounded.

CLAIMS.

Of those wanting the necessities of life and who are willing to labor for them. We have read, somewhere, something like the following, but do not know who to credit it. "Society has a claim on the services of its members; and its members have a claim upon society for support, so long as the aggregate of the supply is sufficient for all. If one class of mankind may say to another, 'I do not want your labor,' the other may with equal propriety reply, 'I do not want your talents.' An exclusive right on the part of a portion of society to possess the food, and whatever else may be necessary to the comfortable subsistence of the other portion cannot exist. It is heartless and unjust to say to needy and striving men, if there is no seat for you at our tables, then you do tell them so, you free them from the obligation of respecting your seats, and legitimize a scramble in which the stronger prevails. If it is true that property must be protected from plunder—and most certainly it must be—it is as certainly true that humanity must be protected from starvation. This last must be quite as potent as the first."

Have we done all that we can or ought to do with a view to relieve the necessities of a large portion of mankind? Certainly not. It

will not do to say to the necessitous and starving, "that God decreed that the few shall be surrounded with luxuries and live in idleness, while the many are wanting bread." A deep and humanity must govern the world; some plan must be devised which offers no violence to individual rights, and which will guarantee a comfortable subsistence for all. Freedom of the public lands to actual settlers—a sound, stable, and uniform currency—the abandonment of all restrictions upon commercial intercourse with other nations—equal and just laws; and the diffusion of education—are perhaps, all that may be necessary in this country to make our people happy, and guard against future suffering. Carry out these principles first; we think they will do—if not we are ready to try others.—(Am. Statesman.)

ENGLAND VERSUS AMERICA.

LABORING IN FACTORIES.—The House of Commons was occupied on the 17th ult. with the factories bill. Lord John Russell, in an elaborate speech on the bill, reviewed the state of the cotton trade in England and elsewhere, and the relative social condition of the persons employed in it, and concluded by saying that he could not look with indifference on those whose lot it was only to work, to eat, to sleep, and to die. As regarded such persons generally, but particularly the young, it was the duty of the government, he said, to inculcate the doctrines of religion, and to cultivate their domestic habits and affections, and to encourage them to look up to the government for protection from oppression. He could not see how these objects could be accomplished, so long as the hours of labor of these persons were permitted to be protracted as they had been. He could not conceive how a girl of 14, employed at work twelve hours a day—fourteen including intervals—and coming home every day tired, and jaded, and unable to do any thing but rest in order to commence the labor of the next day; could be brought up so as to be a good wife or a good mother. He was ready, therefore, to take a risk—for a risk he thought there was—to vote for the clause of the bill which restricted the period of labor in the case of females and children under 18, to eleven hours a day. The vote was then taken, and the clause embracing the above proposition, was agreed. A second clause limiting hours of labor to ten hours a day, after the 1st of May, 1848, was then put, and carried, by a majority of 70—114 voting for it, and 66 against it.

Mr. Ireland, Dughee, formerly cashier of a bank in Portland, Me., who arrived at New Orleans where he was well and favorably known from Florida, on commercial business, on the 11th inst., was on the morning of the 14th found lying upon the banquette in Common street, in a state of insensibility, and soon after died. Verdict of the Coroner's jury, apoplexy.

An interesting inquiry is now going on before a jury of twenty-four citizens of Brooklyn, in relation to the sanity of Cornelius Heany, Esq. Mr. Heany is an elderly gentleman of wealth, from which he has made very liberal gifts to several benevolent institutions. The inquest is held on the motion of his legal heirs, and as a large amount of property is involved, as well as the interests of many prominent charities, eminent counsel are engaged on both sides. It attracts very general interest.

The city authorities of Cambridge, have refused licenses for the sale of liquors.

MARRIED.

In this city, April 27, by Rev. Mr. Hanks, Mr. George B. Perkins to Miss Fanny Maria Kendall, both of Boston, Mass. On the 27th inst., by Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Boston, to Miss Adelaide Underhill of Lowell, May 8, Mr. Samuel Butterfield, of Braintree, to Miss Emily W. Peck of Lowell.

In this city, May 7th, by Rev. Mr. Porter, Mr. John H. Lowell to Miss Catherine Wilson.

In this city, May 10th, by Rev. Mr. Brewster, Mr. Samuel Waterman of New Boston, to Miss Mary Ann Wright, of Boston; to Miss Louisa P. Hedges of Lowell.

DIED.

In Reading, May 31, Martin, son of Rev. P. Sanborn 59.

In Gallipolis, Ohio, in April, Milton B. Cushing, of Lowell, Mass., 47.

In Westford, May 11th, Rev. Caleb Blake 85, a graduate of Harvard University in 1784.

LOOK OUT and go to N. PACKARD'S, 90 Merrimack street, to buy your Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags!—He has the best assortment and will sell them on any one else in the city.

NOTICES.

Of Meetings of Protective Unions, Industrial Reform Associations, &c. U. O. A. Sec. &c.

J. U. A. There will be an adjourned meeting of the Lowell Union of Associations next Sunday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at No. 76 Central street. All who are interested in the cause of Social Reform are invited to be present.

M. EMERSON, Sec'y.

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

CHARLES C. JONES, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 6, (Manchester, N. H.) holds its meetings in Stark Building, on Mechanic street, 4th door, every Monday and Friday evening for lectures, and Tuesday evening for discussion, at 8 o'clock.

S. D. CLARE, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lowell) holds its meetings at No. 76 Central street every Saturday evening.

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

All Divisions will be accommodated with goods on the Lowell and Boston Store open from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH CARW, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 4, meet Tuesday and Friday evenings, on Union street, opposite the Universalist Meeting-house, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

RICHARD A. FLEMING, Sec'y.

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

"ISSUES FOR 1847." LAND LIMITATION, INALIENABLE HOMESTEAD, AND FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS. To establish Equality, Liberty and Brotherhood among men of every Race; to provide that the Rights of Man shall be more perfectly understood and guaranteed; to Redress the Industrial Grievances which are attached to Labor; to unite in one body the Rights of Intelligence, Virtue and Happiness; this Convention, representing the various social classes, do adopt and recommend to the people of these United States the following Constitution, as the Basis of a New Moral Government.

Art. I. The style of this instrument shall be the Constitution of the Industrial Congress.

Art. II. This Congress shall be constituted upon the following principles: 1st. Its members shall be elected annually by bodies of association of men of every race who subscribe to these principles; to wit: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, among which are Life, Liberty, and Property; that the use of such a portion of the Earth and the other elements as shall be sufficient to provide them with the means of education and comfort; to Education and Parental Protection from Society.

2nd. They shall be elected by associations consisting each of 50 or more persons and less than 50, male and female, of the age of 18 years; every such association being entitled to one representative and every association being entitled to one additional representative for every additional fifty of its members. 3rd. That no association shall be entitled to any representation whatever in this Congress unless all its members shall have subscribed to all the principles under the last head of this article.

Art. III. The Congress shall assemble on the first Wednesday of July of every year; every such assembly shall be in the city of Boston; their 21st in the city of New York; their 34th in the city of Philadelphia; and so on, in the cities of Cincinnati, after which they shall be left to elect Congress to determine where they next meet. Every session shall continue for seven days or more.

Art. IV. The Laws of the Congress, being intended to embody and represent the collective intelligence of the great producing and other useful classes of the country, will be advisory and recommendatory, having of whatever moral force may dwell in their truth and wisdom, and no other.

W. S. WATT, Unionist, President.

CHAS. DOUGLASS, of Conn., Vice Pres't.

ED. N. KELLOGG, of N. J., Vice Pres't.

JOHN FERRAL, of Penn., Secretary.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretary.

W. S. WATT, Unionist, President, 1st session.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretary.

TRAVELER'S DIRECTORY.

RAILROADS. Passenger trains leave Lowell for Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., 1 1/2, 4 1/2 and 5 3/4 P. M.

Leave Lowell for Nashua at 8 A. M., 12 3/4 and 6 5 P. M. or on arrival of the cars from Boston.

Trains to intersect with the Boston and Maine Railroad leave Lowell at 7 1/4 and 11 A. M., 1 1/2 and 5 P. M.

The first and last of the above trains go through to Portland; the second and fourth to Haverhill only.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, No. 9 CENTRAL ST. (Next door to American House.)

H. H. FULKER, Agent. Stages leave the above office as follows: For Manchester, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock; for Lowell, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock; for Newburyport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 1/2 o'clock; for Newburyport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 1/2 o'clock; for Newburyport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 1/2 o'clock.

For Methuen, Haverhill, Amesbury and Newburyport, daily at 8 1/2 o'clock—Carrier, Abbott & Co. For Lowell, Lancaster and Newburyport, daily at 8 o'clock—Carrier, Abbott & Co. For Derby, Epping, Chester and Dover, N. H., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock—Carrier, Abbott & Co.

For Concord and Portsmouth, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 1/2 o'clock—Carrier, Abbott & Co. For Andover, Georgetown and Newburyport, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 1/2 o'clock—Carrier, Abbott & Co.

RECHARTE TRENTS. Equality Tent, No. 7, I. O. of R. meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at Recharite Hall, 76 Central st., opposite the Universalist Meeting-house. For more particulars see the notice in the Boston Herald, for above Hall every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Lofty Van Hook Tent, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, meet at the above hall every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Lowell Division, No. 84, Sons of Temperance, meet at Recharite Hall, 76 Central street, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

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

MARY HENRISS, Pres't.

H. J. STONE, Sec'y.

FOR THE KENNEBEC & PINOBSCOT, VIA BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD.

Passengers leave Lowell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M. for PORTLAND, there connecting with the N. E. R. R. For more particulars, see the Boston Herald, for above Hall every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

From Lowell to Hallowell, \$2.50. Bath, \$1.00.

Trains leave Lowell every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 1 P. M. for BOSTON, there connecting with the new and elegant Steamer Governor, for Bangor and other seaports.

From Lowell to Bangor, \$3.00. Bangor, \$2.00. Belfast, \$2.00. Gorham, \$1.00. GARDNER, \$1.00. Superintendent Boston & Maine Railroad, May 7th.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. AN ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL FOR ALL CLASSES. EDITED BY JOHN SANDERS.

Each copy contains: I. At least One Illustration in Wood, the full size of the Paper, and engraved in the best style of the Art from Designs (either) Original by the most eminent living Artists.

II. Original Literary Contributions by the most eminent Living Writers, English and Foreign; among the latest, those of America will form the bulk of the Journal.

III. The Annals of Industry and Progress; a department where the English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and other languages are translated, and describe their own countries in their own words.

OBJECT. THE OBJECTS OF THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL may be summed up into one word—PROGRESS. Progress in social science, and in the various branches of Social Science, which advances ultimately to the benefit of every human being, and which is the basis of all mental and physical development, and the source of all scientific, moral, and political progress.

IV. The Annals of Industry and Progress; a department where the English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and other languages are translated, and describe their own countries in their own words.

Progress in Freedom, both for body and mind; from the Slaveholder, the Oppressor, and the Master of all countries.

Progress in Temperance, Peace, and Universal Brotherhood.

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

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

Progress in every thing that can make men happy and noble, and bring him into a more intimate communion with the help in whose hand he is made.

Means. In carrying out these objects the Proprietor and Editor of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL seeks the aid of the enlightened and benevolent of all classes, and asks, in particular, to offer their difference mind to extend how many and how many are the questions on which all may contribute to the common good.

Carefully and respectfully, Wm. S. Watt, Boston publisher of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, 15 Washington St. Boston publish 15 Grafton St. New England.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Surgeon & Dentist, Office, No. 24 Central street, opposite the Post Office.

DEXTER inserted at this office, on One Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Also, filling, cleaning and extracting done with care and warranted. Lowell, April 28, 1847.

KNOWLES, DENTIST, AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TERTS, Office in Wells Block, Corner of Merrimack and Kirk Sts.; Lowell, Mass.

HOLDS himself in readiness to attend to the various duties of his Profession in a liberal and satisfactory manner. Patients are assured that the most successful operations are practiced, but whatever business is entrusted to his care will be finished before it leaves the office, and in case of failure of any operation, the most prompt satisfaction will be rendered.

In cases of whole and half sets of Teeth no Springs are used in any instance, but the Plates are retained entirely by Ligature and Atmospheric force. Systems and Springs are respectfully invited to call and examine the work of this office. N. B. Dentist supplied with all varieties of Teeth and Cast Gold Work. Lowell, April, 1847.

AMORRE LAWRENCE, DENTIST, OFFICE, (established Oct. 1, 1839) No. 27 Merrimack st. second door east of the Museum—Lowell.

LOST. Between No. 76 Central st. and Hamilton Coffee No. 8, a Black Laced Vest. The finder will confer a great favor by returning it to No. 76 Central st. Lowell, April 28, 1847.

G. C. CHEEVER, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER. A splendid assortment of rich Jewels and Fine Goods very cheap at 22 Merrimack street. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and warranted. Lowell, Jan. 1847.

The great One Price Dry Goods Store!

JOHN SON & SHANNON, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies of Lowell that they have taken this STORE, No. 76 CENTRAL STREET, where they are now opening the largest, cheapest and choicest selection of DRY GOODS, ever brought to this city.

All the Foreign Goods were imported by the proprietors, and they will be retailed at wholesale prices. Assorted Goods will be sold at the Ladies' price.

One of the parties will reside in Lowell, and will constantly keep the Boston and New York markets, and having the advantage of the lowest prices, will be enabled to get both at the lowest and best prices.

Having great confidence that the ONE PRICE SYSTEM is the only true principle by which to conduct trade in an enlightened community, we have determined to sell our goods at the lowest possible price, and to do so in full confidence that the ONE PRICE SYSTEM is the only true principle by which to conduct trade in an enlightened community.

AS we are about commencing a new system of trade we will annex a few prices: MEN'S DELAWARE, new styles, from 18 to 25. GINGHAM, 11 to 16. PRINTED LAWNS from 12 to 15. DRESS GOODS, 12 to 15. FRENCH BRISTS (new all the rage) as well as the best and brown Goods, at wholesale prices. DEMONSTRATIONS, at wholesale prices.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS! SHAWLS! CASHMERE, from 12 to 15. The regular Cashmere Shawls that were sold at 15 to 20 are now sold at 12 to 15. LONG SHAWLS, THIBET, STRABELLA, SILK, AND ALL STYLES, WARRANTED.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection of HOBBING GOODS, such as Napkins, Table Cloths, etc. Demons, Diaper, Crash, English and American Patchies, together with all articles called for in a Ladies' Dry Goods Store.

