

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

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C. W. CLOUGH AND A. W. DANIELS, PRINTERS. POETRY.

The following lines were suggested by the Death of Lieut. EDWARD EASTMAN, of the U. S. Army, which occurred at Camargo, in October last. From having been personally acquainted with a sister of the deceased, by whom affectionate mention was made of the absent soldier-brother, the writer had come to feel more than an ordinary degree of interest in his welfare; and it was with deep regret for his fall, as well as earnest sympathy for the bereaved parents and sisters (who thus mourn an only-son and brother), that she learned his death. To those friends, these lines are respectfully dedicated.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

How anxiously he waited
The slow approach of day—
The sick and dying soldier—
As in his tent he lay.
Many days had smiled upon him,
Quite as precious, since his birth,
And he had seen them swift departing,
Scarcely noting of their worth.
But than any, all others,
This more precious seemed to be
To the soldier, for he knew it,
Was the last that he might see.
Far away from home and kindred,
As a volunteer he came,
Patri because his country called him,
And in part to win a name.
But never to high ambition!
Farwell country! for the brave
Volunteers, with all his valor,
Has but come to fill a grave.
He had seen his comrades drooping
'Neath the battle's sickly breath,
And he watched beside them eyes
Till he saw the light of death.
And when pale disease had seized him,
It was with a heavy sigh
That he yielded to its power,
For he knew that he must die.
Die before one martial triumph,
Ere one laurel might gain!
This alas! for the young soldier:
He is sacrificed in vain.
Not in vain—though, and the conflict,
Where fierce man in reckless strife
Lays aside his better nature,
To destroy his brother's life—
Where the cannon's deadly rattle
Drops the dying soldier's cry—
Though not 'mid the roar of battle,
The young volunteer may die:
And so record his glory.
Written in heroic strain,
May adorn the page of story,
Yet he has not come in vain,
For a better fame awaits him,
And a brighter meed he'll gain,
Than if thousands of his brothers,
Atoms of the dust he'd slain.
Better were those deeds of mercy,
To his dying comrade's throat,
Than the slaughter of ten thousand,
Or the taking of a town.
The dim light feebly burning
Within the tented room,
With chilly vapors blending,
But serve to pale the gloom.
No curtain, rug, or cushion,
No table, and no chair,
No fire, is there to cheer him;
No mark of comfort there.
'Tis on the blanket that enfolds him,
(Sheet and covering of his bed)—
The same blanket shall enshroud him,
And will coffin him when dead.
But said I of a soldier's death,
For the dying soldier's friend?
The FAREWELL, if lies besead him,
And his kinsfolk raise his head;
And of all the friends that love him,
Not a kindred being near—
Not one word of kind affection
To soothe his dying ear.
Yet if he no weak repining

And a tear scarce dims his eye,
Though he feels it is not easy,
'Mid such a scene to die:
With the night shades thick around him,
And slow sleep he looks again
For one faint light appearing,
With an anxious eye in vain.
Then hastes, then he gazes morning!
Pulse is faint, and eye grows dim,
And no faithful friend is nigh him,
Be thou, then, that friend to him!
The sun is brightly gleaming,
In vain his ray is shed,
He lists not now his hearing—
It shines upon the Dead!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the (London) People's Journal. THE TEMPTERS AND THE TEMPTED. A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS.

BY GAMBELLA TOULMIN. CHAPTER I.

It was an exceedingly comfortable dining-room, in an exceedingly comfortable house. The month was January, and the air was clear and frosty, that every step which passed seemed to bring upon the pavement. Thick warm curtains, however, excluded all draught and the bright of fires blazed in the polished grate, while the clear light of a pendant lamp shone upon the dessert of chestnuts, in their snowy napkin, and golden oranges. Amber and ruby tinted wines sparkled through the rich glass which held them, but the comfortable party were only a trio—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, and their son. They were people whom the world had used very kindly, who had never had a real trouble in their lives. No doubt they had imagined a few; and imaginary sorrows differ from real ones. I believe, chiefly in this—that they teach nothing unless, indeed, their indulgence teach and strengthen selfishness.

Mr. Dixon was a fine-looking man, of about fifty, with rather pleasing expression of countenance. He was often visited by good, kind impulses, but certain indolence of character had made him fall under the rule of his partner early in their married life; and the instances during twenty-five years, in which his best inclinations had been checked, were beyond all numbering. The lady, who was about five years his junior, bore every trace of having been a pretty woman, though on the petite scale. Yet there were people who did not like her face; and certainly bright as her eyes were, they put you in mind of March sunshine, with an east wind blowing all the time. Her lips were thin, and she had a trick of smiling, and showing her white teeth very often, even when she did the most disagreeable things. Richard Dixon, the son, bore a strong resemblance to his mother; though, if the mouth was indicative of rather more sentiment than she possessed, it also betrayed more sensuality.

"This is a very serious charge, my dear," said Mr. Dixon, putting down the glass he had raised half-way to his lips; "are you sure there is no mistake?"

"Quite sure," replied the lady; "quite certain. Mary must have taken it. I put the piece of lace in the top of the drawer, and the key was never out of my possession, except when I entrusted it to her."

"We never had a servant I should so little have suspected," returned Mr. Dixon.

"No! I never," I am sure," said she, looking out and at the best housemaid we ever had—at least, the best that ever has been willing to stay."

"Truth always hits hard, and the color rose to Mrs. Dixon's cheek. She was one of those ladies who cannot 'keep their servants.' 'Than had is the best, I am sure,' she exclaimed angrily; "and for my part I am very glad she is going."

"And I am very sorry," said her husband, "but why did you not tell me a month ago that you had given her warning, instead of leaving it in this way to the last moment?"

"Really I cannot see, Mr. Dixon, what you have to do with these arrangements. I mention the circumstances now, because the girl is leaving to-night, and because you will see a strange face to-morrow, and would wish to know all about it."

"But what did she say when you accused her of theft?"

"Accused her! You don't suppose I should have done such a foolish thing. A pretty scene there would have been. I know the fact, and that is enough; you don't believe I should have got back the lace, do you?"

"But justice, my dear, justice; surely you should tell her your suspicions."

"Oh! now that I have engaged another servant—now that she is going, you can tell her if you like. But I don't see, myself, what use it is. She is sure to deny it, and then there will be a scene—and I hate scenes as much as you do."

At that moment there was a slight tap at the parlour-door, and obedient to the "come in" of Mr. Dixon, the discarded Mary entered. She was a gentle-looking girl, of about twenty, attired in a dark cloak and straw bonnet. She came to take a dutiful leave of the family, and to ask a question which seemed not to have occurred to the party before. In engaging herself with any future mistress, and referring to Mrs. Dixon for a "character," what was she to give as the reason that she was discharged?

"So innocent, so interesting did Mary look—the tear just starting to her eyes at the thought of leaving the home of many months and her cheek slightly flushed—that neither of the gentlemen could believe her guilty."

But Mrs. Dixon was in the habit of engaging and discharging about a dozen servants every year, and she was quite hardened against "appearances."

Mr. Dixon asked an immediate answer to Mary's question by asking her whether she was going?

"I am going into a lodging, sir."

"That is a pity; have you no friends to stay with?"

"My friends are all in Wiltshire," said the girl with a sigh; "and besides that it would cost me a great deal of money to go to them. I would rather look out for a place than make a holiday."

"Your wages which I sent down to you, were quite right, I believe?" said Mrs. Dixon, with an eye dignity that was intended to close the conference.

"Quite right, thank you, ma'am," replied Mary, with a courtesy; "but, if you please, when I go after a place, what shall I say as the reason you discharged me?"

"I should think your own conscience must tell you," replied the lady, something her lip curled with her hand, as she had a trick of doing when she was growing angry. Poor Mary turned pale at these words, indelicate as they were, and could hardly murmur—

"Tell me, all tell me, what it is I have done?"

Her change of color was to Mrs. Dixon evidence of her guilt; and with a sort of horrible satisfaction at this proof (to her) that she was right, the lady charged the poor girl with the theft which she had just mentioned to her husband. It was, indeed, a scene which followed—a very piteous emphatic denial—far removed from the bad conversations which the guilty can sometimes deliver. Tears seemed driven back to her heart; and as she stood for a moment with clasped hands and rigid features, she looked like a statue of woe. Richard Dixon was no means unmoved. He had his own reasons for believing her a girl of good principles.

Like many other—more thoughtful, perhaps, than heartless—young men, he never disguised his admiration of beauty to the object, even if the revealing it bordered on insult. And he remembered that Mary had always received his compliments with a dignity that repelled that she should have admitted a deception that she should have admitted a deception that she should have admitted a deception.

He placed a chair near Mary and begged her to be seated; but absorbed in her own misery, she took no notice of the attendant. Meanwhile, Mr. Dixon had poured out a glass of wine, and offered it to her, exclaiming—"I must hope there is some mistake. I cannot believe this of you."

The word and act of kindness seemed to melt the statue, and she burst into tears. But Mrs. Dixon felt this would never do. It was time now for her to play a more interesting part in the drama, and applying her filmy lace-bordered handkerchief to her eyes, and leaned back in her chair, and sobbed out

reproaches to her husband for his cruelty in doubting her word. "Poor man! what could he think—what could he do? Chiefly, I believe, he resolved never—never again—to interfere between two of womankind; and burying poor Mary to the hall-door, where a cab and her boxes awaited her, he put a sovereign into her hand as a remembrance of her kind attention to the buttons of his shirts, and such accretions. The gold dropped from her grasp as she exclaimed—

"No, sir—my character! my character!"

Mr. Dixon stooped for the money, and pressed it upon her again—till, trusting to his assurances that he did not believe her guilty, and that he would see her righted, she consented to accept it.

It is a subject of painful interest to ask how the hundreds and thousands of female servants "out of place" in this palpitating heart—this great metropolis—contrive to exist for weeks, and even months together, as they do, upon the scanty savings from their scanty wages? And plain as the duty is of employers not to deceive one another, by giving an unjust character of a servant, or hiding glaring faults, there is a terrible responsibility in depriving a young woman of a situation, which is not, I fear, generally sufficiently felt. It seems too often forgotten that servants have peculiarities of temper and disposition as well as their mistresses, and that she who would not suit one family might be admirably adapted to please another. Surely, it is the most unkindly as well as the most unwise plan, in a mistress, to attribute only to the moral attributes of character; judging charitably, there be no knowledge darker than doubt—of the general requirements. Sensible people may commonly get on well with servants who speak the truth and have a tolerable share of brains, so much that what is valuable must follow in the wake. If one can not have both—truth is even more precious than sense. But all this is by the way—

What was poor Mary to do, robbed of her character for honesty?

A day or two after her dismissal, she called upon Mrs. Dixon, re-asserting her innocence, and imploring her mistress to give her such a character as would procure her a situation.

But the mistress was firm in her resolve to tell the circumstance to any lady who might call just as it had occurred. It would be tedious to narrate the trials of the friendless girl, who had her house; but for this unfortunate episode, she was to have received her wages.

Mary defending herself with tears and entreaties, and the half-convinced lady declared she would have taken her, had Mary told her the story at first. Prompted by this assertion, she next application she confessed the suspicion which attached to her; but there is a very strong *capit de corpis* among mistresses, and they very seldom think each other wrong.

The lady could not fancy Mrs. Dixon had been mistaken. It was after these sorrows that the thought occurred to her of applying to the mistress with whom she had lived previously to her service with Mrs. Dixon, and who had discharged her only in consequence of reducing her establishment. Alas! she had left the neighborhood, to reside near a married daughter; but, as they had paid every bill with scrupulous exactness not one of the tradespeople could tell her whether they had gone. The nearest intelligence she could get was—

"Somewhere in Kent." Poor Mary—her last anchor of hope seemed taken from her.

Concluded next week.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM CONVENTION. (Continued.)

Mr. Trask of Boston, spoke with much feeling upon the Resolutions offered by the committee. The working men should not take superficial grounds upon the subject of Reform. The evils which afflict and oppress the laborer are radical, and nothing but radical means will remedy them. He thought the workingman could not benefit his condition by supporting either political party.

Mr. Babcock of Boston, hailed with joy the proposition of a recess. He believed this the greatest measure ever brought forward to ameliorate the condition of the working people, and he felt rejoiced that through all the mist and haze of Reform, one measure had been settled upon so eminently calculated to remove many of the burdens which oppress the masses.

Messrs. Campbell, Clegg and Parkman continued the discussion upon the Resolutions. The venerable Dr. Channing also made some pertinent and appropriate remarks relative to the duties of workmen to themselves—the necessity of a high-toned moral principle and an inward love of right. He bid them God speed in their effort to elevate themselves and humanity.

Adjourned to 9 1/2 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION, SECOND DAY.—The meeting was called to order by Mr. Darling of Lowell Vice President of the League. The discussion upon the Resolutions introduced by the committee was resumed by Mr. Campbell. The consideration of these Resolutions occupied the entire forenoon; during which time addresses were made by Messrs. Turner, Clegg, and Hosmer of Boston, and Eaton of Holliston.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Resolutions reported by the committee and under discussion during the morning session, were adopted.

Mr. Parkman's Resolution upon the Protective Union, was then taken up for discussion, and was supported at some length by the mover. He fully demonstrated the utility and practicability of this Co-operative institution.

Mr. Turner liked the Protective Union, was a member, but he thought some of the Resolutions too much inclined to circumscribe the operations of the institutions and thereby diminish its usefulness. He was anxious to hear all questions of importance to the working-classes, and the community, freely discussed in these Unions.

Mr. White of Watertown made a happy and pertinent speech upon the necessity of the workmen's doing something for themselves—he was happy that this Protective Union had been originated—it was the first plan devised which brings the workmen together, and brings money too.

The convention was also addressed by Amasa Walker of Brookfield and Rev. Mr. Burton of Boston. Mr. Walker was extremely happy that he had lived to see the Working-men of New England waking up to their own interest—there was necessity for it and he bid them "God Speed" in their noble undertaking. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.—The following Report from the Female Industrial Reform Association of Lowell, was presented by the Secretary, accepted and ordered a place in the records of the Convention.

REPORTS OF THE LOWELL FEMALE INDUSTRIAL REFORM AND MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

Since our last meeting in Convention we have accomplished little except to draft a new constitution and reorganize. We have long felt the necessity of having a constitution which should embody something more definite—there seemed to be too much of theory and too little of the real practical in the old one. We wished for one under which we could accomplish something now in the present time for the amelioration of the physical and mental condition of our ruling sisters, one which should appeal to their self-love, as well as their higher natures, and awaken a lively interest in behalf of Industrial Reform. The wants of every member under the pres-

entation of a National Debt.—A Bill providing for the issue of twenty-three millions of Treasury Notes passed the House on the 24th ult. and will in all probability pass the Senate. They are to bear an annual interest of six per cent. and to be funded if necessary—that is, a permanent national debt is to be created. If the war should continue a year or two longer, the different issues of Treasury Notes, consolidated after the English fashion, will furnish a pretty large loan to the present generation, and perhaps leave something of a balance for posterity.

[Western Citizen.]

A Christian profession saves many a good name in this life, but never avails in the next.

ent constitution are to be promptly attended to and relieved by the Society, so that those who have not as yet much sympathy for the Reform movement may be induced to unite with us on the ground of Mutual Aid. We most confidently believe that could there be such societies formed and judiciously managed in all our manufacturing places, they would be the means of saving from ruin, disgrace and an unimaged grave, hundreds, nay, thousands of young, unsuspecting females, who are thrown upon the charities of a cold, unfeeling world, to be helpless child, and compelled to earn their daily bread somewhere or perish in the streets. They would then know and feel that there were nice and sympathetic hearts to whom they could for counsel and assistance in the day of trial and of want. Oh! how many have fallen and perished by the wayside in life's great thoroughfare for lack of sympathy and encouragement from the virtuous and good! How many in our own loved city of Lowell have sunk in ignorance and vice through that feeling of hopeless despondency which poverty and lack of sympathy ever engender in the human heart. They felt that no kind heart was interested in their well-being; no one loved or cared for them in the wide world, and they would seek sympathy somewhere, (for that is the unyielding craving of every human being's soul), and if denied the companionship and sympathy of the good, the true and the noble of the earth, they will, they must find it among the low and the degraded in our community.

Again, how many are allowed to sicken, waste away and die even for lack of kind care and attention. This is another important consideration with us. The words, *Mutual Aid*, to us imply much—they are full of meaning and intended to call out every dormant power and put in action every benevolent and humane faculty of our natures. It is time to awake—to think—and to act! We must strike at the root of the tree of evil and oppression if we would destroy the wide spreading branches. We do hope that the friends of Industrial Reform will continue to dig about that Ups tree until it is completely uprooted from our land and world. Let us look to Europe and take new courage and labor on waiting patiently for the "Good time coming." In the mean time let us not forget to labor while we wait.

MARY EMERSON. Pres.

HULDAH J. STONE, Sec.

Voted that J. Campbell, H. P. Trask, E. W. Parkman and J. Turner of Boston and Wm. F. Young of Lowell, constitute a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year from the annual meeting, to be held in the City of Lowell on the last Tuesday of March next.

The following Resolution was offered by Mr. Campbell and occupied the attention of the convention during most of the evening:

Resolved, That we hail with hope, that is strong with benefit to the people, the efforts that have been made in England, at Birkenhead, and other places, to furnish comfortable homes at a cheap rate, to the working classes. And also, the efforts that have been made by way of experiment in New York and Boston, being well satisfied that a comfortable home will be the best safeguard against vice, crime, and immorality.

The Resolution was supported by Messrs. Campbell, Buffum, Barton, Clifton and Andrews, and opposed by Messrs. Palmer, Hosman and Clark.

Mr. Clark offered an amendment in point which the Secretary was unable to copy. It being late, voted that this Resolution together with the following lay over to next meeting.

By Mr. Trask:

Resolved, That American Slavery is an evil of such gigantic magnitude that it must be uprooted and overthrown, before that elevation sought for by the laboring classes can be effected.

Resolved, That no man who has the best interests of the laboring classes at heart can participate in any political party which gives its support to the existing constitution of these United States.

Resolved, That the evils which oppress and burden the men and women of New England arise from a vicious social organization.

Resolved, That the question of peace and war, of liberty and slavery, of free-trade and tariff, and of the freedom of the Public Lands, though important are not ultimate—do not go to the root of the matter, and that we look for no radical and permanent change for the better until there is a fair and general distribution of the profits of labor.

Resolved, That for this we do not look for political action, but to the association of labor and of laborers, whereby they shall work for themselves and not for another, and receive the profits of their own labor.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the friends at Boston, for their kindness and hospitality to the delegates from abroad.

Adjourned to meet in Lowell on the last Tuesday of March, next.

Mr. Robert Owen, publishes in the Washington National Era, this plan for the abolition of slavery, viz: that all slaves born after 1st January, 1850, shall be educated by the State governments, and prepared to become good and useful citizens, and after serving an apprenticeship equal to their assumed value to their owners, they shall be colonized in some territory set apart for them by the government; to remain in servitude, or otherwise, at the pleasure of the owners.

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 hunt for himself the hours of toil, to find an equal opportunity for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL, FEBRUARY 19, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

We whose names are subscribed desiring restoration to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly swear that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency of Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to protect all other traffic in the Public Lands of the State and of the United States, and to ensure them to be held in full and free title, and to the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Governorship of the Legislature who will not so pledge himself to the President of the Public Lands, to a Limitation of the quantity of land to be granted by any individual hereafter in this State, to the exemption of the Homestead from any other debt or mortgage, and to a limitation to the hours of daily labor on public works, or in establishments chartered by law.

The Publication Office of this paper has been removed to No. 41 Central street—front of the Niagara Office. Persons wishing to transact business with the paper or editor, are invited to call.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—HER POSITION.

Of the late political and moral monuments in the Old Granite State, we have been no casual observer. The various elements of progress and reform we have watched with deep interest and anxiety. New Hampshire occupies a position in the political world both normal and hopeful—normal in her freedom from party affect, and hopeful in view of the position of moral and political greatness she is capable of attaining, if the wise, true and humane elements she possesses are allowed to assimilate into one great harmonious whole.

At the defeat and fettering of the political dynasty which has ruled and governed her justly for so many years, we have no regrets to express. Continued success had made the leaders of the Democratic party of New Hampshire almost absolute dictators. They barred away her political influences for ambitious ends. Aspiration and self-aggrandizement became the great end and aim of her office-holders and office-seekers, from Governor down to the petty constable or beneficiary. The "shady yearning" and industrial Mechanics of New Hampshire have been deluded by these party leaders. The magic name of Democracy has been held up as a talisman to sanction every selfish scheme of avarice and greed, until the state boasting of freedom and republicanism became virtually an oligarchy, swayed about by a few designing men, who were ready to sacrifice the interests of the people to accomplish their own ignominious purposes. The honest democratic partisans of New Hampshire have mistaken the empty professions and heartless zeal of their leaders for sincere devotion to principle. But they have discovered their mistake. They have found that their condition is not one jot superior to their fellow citizens of "old Federal Massachusetts," although their party have had the ascendancy for a long series of years. With the leaders, and many of the measures of the Whig party of New Hampshire we have as little sympathy as with their opponents. They and many of their measures are utterly hostile to the interests of the producing classes, and what reasons they have for the great manifestations of joy which we see through their various organs, we cannot divine; for the spirit of progress and reform which divided the ranks of the Democratic party, can never fellowship a party so nearly allied in every practical feature of their administration. The whig party profess (just at this time) great regard for the "Southern slave"; but what does the history of the Anti-Slavery cause say upon this subject? Where has this party been in former years but in the pro-slavery ranks?

The Whigs also profess much sympathy for Mr. Barton, and others who have come out from the Democratic party, and exult with joy almost unexpressed to see them apply the lash, although their own political wishes are made to smart in the contact. Mr. Barton's Resolutions are directly opposed to the whole genius of the Whig policy and it is a pity to these Resolutions, as he declares, he shall see what favor can they expect from him or those who sympathize with his political views.

New Hampshire is within a short period of an important election, the future destinies of the State. Questions of paramount importance to the working classes will be brought forward, and we conjure her hardy sons of toil, that while they withhold their aid and support from men who have no sympathy for the Southern bondage, to beware that they do not put men into office, who make abolition a hobby to carry on their capricious schemes of legal fraud and extortion upon the workingmen and women of New England.

What a glorious career is open for New Hampshire, if she will stand up, free and independent, a monument of wise, impartial and just legislation. Let her reformers take radical grounds upon the subject of Labor and its wants. The honest and philanthropic of all parties must unite together in emancipating Labor before they can expect the prevalence of republicanism. The strides of incorporated and consolidated wealth must

be vigilantly guarded against. Agriculture must be encouraged by removing restrictions upon the soil. The hours of labor must be reduced and regulated in incorporated establishments having the power to control their operatives and exact more hours labor per day than their health and well-being will allow. Let New Hampshire set her sister States an example worthy of imitation, in behalf of the useful producing classes whether white or black, at the South or North.

FACTORY LABOR—EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

We extract the following from a correspondent of the Worcester Farmer & Ledger, an excellent paper of which we have spoken heretofore.

The article appears to have been written after a visit to the growing village of Ware in this State, and contains some valuable thoughts and suggestions.

"The manufacturers of Ware are becoming quite extensive, and it is a high honor to the enterprise and skill of those engaged in this department, that the goods which they turn out are among the best fabrics of the country. Three large mills have been recently erected. That built by Gilbert and Stevens, which is a very extensive edifice, is not yet entirely occupied. In one of its apartments, they are weaving flannels of a very superior description, and the best and finest manufactured in the country. They are made of almost every width, and the looms used are capable of admitting a web of three yards in width. I am informed that the demand for these flannels is in advance of the manufacture, and that many of the girls engaged in these looms, make a dollar a day. The old mills of the same Company are principally occupied in the manufacture of a variety of doezkins and fancy cassineres. I noticed in one of the upper stories, two little girls at work, and on asking them their ages, I was told: that one was only nine and the other ten years of age! They appeared sprightly and intelligent, but it seemed wretched to confine little children of such tender age to the pent up atmosphere and slavish toil of a factory, from seven in the morning till half past seven in the evening, without a half an hour, at noon, to bolt their dinner, for to masticate their food and be back at bell time is about impossible, but they are compelled to observe the rules, and after such a dinner, pass a long afternoon when lasts till half past seven in the evening, when another opportunity is allowed to swallow a hearty meal. I think our legislators would do a humane act, were they to follow the noble example of New Hampshire, and pass laws prohibiting the employment of children under fifteen years of age in any factory; and I would then have them go one step further and institute laws for the establishment of the Ten Hour system of Labor."

I also visited the new stone mill recently erected by the Otis Company. In this are manufactured an excellent quality of tickings and denim. This Company have in addition a large brick factory occupying the site of the old one which was burnt. In this they manufacture fine and heavy cotton cloths. I am told that this mill turns out at present about 7,000 yards per day, but when in full operation, its product is 11,000 yards per day. The girls employed in these mills appeared to enjoy health and happiness, and among them were many beautiful and intellectual countenances. It was pleasing to notice one evidence of refinement among them, even while bending over their looms. I refer to their cultivation of flowers, many beautiful varieties of which decorate the windows to relieve the monotonous clatter of machinery, and awaken remembrances of joy and pleasure.

In noting the crowd of two or three hundred young men and boys who usually spend their evenings in the streets of Ware village, I could not but think that the Corporations would make a profitable investment, were they to contribute a liberal sum for the establishment of a Reading Room, to which the price of admission might be fixed so moderate as to place its benefits within the reach of every male operative in the mills. To say the least, such a plan, if carried out, would doubtless result in a saving to the employer and in much good to the employed. It is a lamentable fact that employers and capitalists have little or no regard to the elevation and improvement of those who labor in their service. The rights of Labor, however, are coming to be regarded in their proper light, and among the various reforms which are attracting attention and interest at the present day, it is indeed cheering to know that in the foremost rank stands—the Labor Reform.

Worcester, 1847.

☞ We express due obligations to our neighbors of the Courier for the compliment through their columns, and would barely remind them that their standard of "securitism and blackguardism" may possibly differ from others of equal sense and moral honesty. When we allow ourselves to become a political donkey, preside at the celebration of Franklin's birth at a ram-tavern, after expressing almost unexpressed horror of the traffic and traffickers, become subservient to the timeserving influences around us, we shall merit your "good wish."

WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION. The workingmen of Lowell have established a branch of this institution in the city, the operation of which is giving good satisfaction. They have already made several purchases which convince them that much can be saved from the prices usually paid to grocers and other exchangers. The members of the Division are continually augmenting, and if they go in with the right feelings and views—a desire to benefit others as well as themselves, and promote the general interests of the working classes; great good will be accomplished.

We are sorry to hear the position that this institution meets with from some of our citizens whose interests are supposed to be antagonistical. Some gross fabrications and misrepresentations have been thrown out in relation to the Workingmen's Protective Union—even libeling and slandering its members—a more honest and industrious set of men were never associated together for any good purposes, all earning their bread by honest vocations, and that man's honesty is suspicious, to say the least, who will slander the institution and its members, that he may secure thereby the custom of the poor widow and day laborer, and put into his own coffers their hard earned pittance.

The members of the Workingmen's Protective Union have no invidious feeling whatever against the grocers of this city, they only wish to dispense with their services peacefully and honestly, and save the profits they must necessarily pay them in order that they may live by their business. And we ask what honest, candid person is not willing they should do it, and thereby be enabled in some degree to make themselves comfortable and educate their children.

A LIEN LAW. We are pleased to see that Mr. Boutell, of Groton, is making some move in the Legislature in favor of a Lien Law to protect journeymen carpenters, masons and others against mercenary speculators and jobbers. This class of our fellow laborers have suffered severely in our large cities and towns, and if our Legislature is even a shadow of what it professes to be—the peoples' Legislature—they will not neglect the subject long. If the honest carpenter, mason, joiner, carrier and painter are not entitled to protection by law, let us hear no more about the "protection of American industry from foreign pauper labor." We would as soon be eat up by foreign paupers as native speculators, in the capacity of contractors or job-takers.

We trust Mr. Boutell will accomplish something in favor of this subject before the session closes.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—A petition has been presented to this body by the President and members of the New England Labor Reform League, asking for a Law prohibiting incorporated companies from employing one set of hands more than ten hours per day. Can righteous Legislators neglect this call? especially after taking into consideration that about 15,000 workingmen and women petitioned for the same thing at the last session.

☞ Our friend P. of E. Bridgewater is informed that his letter came to hand in due season. He has our sincere regards for his active interest in the cause.

☞ Having been to considerable expense in the recent changes made in our paper, we stand in need of all the aid our friends can consistently render, and we hope those who propose to assist us, will fancy themselves, for a few minutes in our position.

SUBSCRIBERS having formerly received their papers at No. 7 Merrimack st., will find them hereafter at Mr. Hervey's Book Store, 112 Merrimack st.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND. We call the attention of our readers to the call for a meeting in behalf of suffering Ireland, which will be held in another column.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.—Dr. A. De Fontain, formerly of Paris and now of Boston, has invented a pleasant and valuable preparation, and christened it with the above romantic name. It is designed for the toilet, nursery, bathing and many mechanical purposes, and from what we have been able to judge during our short acquaintance with the article, we believe it no humbug. Our "better half" having also tested its merits, asserts that its use has caused her to feel younger than ever.

The Balm is for sale in this city at Mr. Hervey's book store, 112 Merrimack st.

MR. RITCHIE, editor of the Washington Union, and his Reporter, have been expelled from the Senate.

THE WILMOT PROVISION against any further extension of Slavery in the United States, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 115 to 105. The best thing Congress has done since its setting.

☞ Nothing new from Mexico. Santa Anna's rumored death wants confirmation.

☞ Temperance supper at the Washington House, 12d inst.

SURE ENOUGH.—The following pertinent question is from that liberal and able paper the Northampton Democrat. Will some of our political wise-acres, who "reason profoundly" on political economy answer?

If all have an inalienable right to life, why should the majority be denied that right—what is the same thing, the means which Nature affords for subsistence—and only be permitted to obtain a livelihood on condition of giving the larger share of the products of their labor for the privilege?

MR. WALSH.—In the New York Legislature, the other day an old gentleman objecting to so much tedious prattle on the part of some of the younger orators on that floor, Mike availed himself of the occasion to remark that, as to what constituted age, there seemed to be great difference of opinion, and some wrong notions. For himself, he did not think the number of days a man had passed in vegetating on the earth, or the number of seasons through which he had passed, was half as good a criterion of man's age as the changes that had been wrought in him; the modifications to which his brains had been subjected by contact or collision with his species. He was as old now as half the men that had numbered their eighty years.—(Laughter.) A man who had been brought up in a village, seeing the same faces—the same streets—the same houses—the same fields—day after day—who went to bed at 8 o'clock, and rose with the sun—what did he know? He knew nothing of the world in which he lived. Why, half of his disciples—and a new crop of them had recently grown up—(laughter)—and by far the most intelligent portion of them—did not come out until 11 o'clock at night. (Renewed laughter.)

"VOLCANO WORK."—Last week recorded a very wonderful convulsion on Lake Ontario. We have this week to mention one equally wonderful as having taken place at Rice Lake, 12 miles to the North of this town. Last Thursday, (January 14) the lake was seen in great commotion. Presently it burst with a noise like thunder, and a large piece from the centre of the lake was, in a few minutes, thrown up to the height of ten feet, in which position it now lies, which caused the awful commotion in Lake Ontario at Grifton.—(Oshogun Canada Star.)

INTERESTING AND AFFECTIONATE FAMILY.—A Welsh paper has the following:—"There is a man in this place known by the name of Will of the Mill, who resides and sleeps every night in a room, upon straw laid upon the floor, with his wife, seven children, thirty ducks, forty hens and chickens, four owls and six rabbits."

In the debate which followed on the Queen's speech, it was stated that the entire loss to Ireland in consequence of the failure of the potatoe and oat crops was nearly £16,000,000; that about 4,000,000 quarters of wheat would be necessary to supply the deficiency of food occasioned by these failures, and that the transportation of this supply would require 1,750 ships of 500 tons burthen each.

John C. Calhoun says:—"If heaven is continued as an offensive war, no man can see the end of it. It will cost a hundred thousand lives, and many millions of money, and free trade for the next generation of men. And even if we can secure all Mexico to us, it will be our greatest misfortune."

EMBARKATION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—Eight companies of the Massachusetts Regiment embarked at Boston on Thursday of last week.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—A select committee of the Delaware Legislature, has reported a bill, agreeably to the wishes of a number of petitioners, for the abolition of slavery in that State.

In Arrostook county, Me., the snow is five feet deep on a level.

It is observed of the public and private life, that a man lives in one case to his country, in the other to himself; the one is a life of thoughts, the other of action. And both are pretty defined by an old philosopher; it is a fine thing to be talking of it in good company; which comprises the comforts of both conditions in one.

Divine providence always places the remedy near the evil. There is no duty, to which providence has not annexed a blessing; nor is there any affliction for which virtue has not provided a remedy.

CORN IN DELAWARE. It is stated in the Delaware Journal, that more corn arrived in Wilmington on Tuesday, 2d inst, by wagons, than was ever known before in one day.—The Lancaster Pike presented almost one string of wagons throughout the day.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE. The shipments of food to Europe continue to be large. Vessels of every description are engaged while they are upon the stocks, and before they are launched. Vessels are scarce at the South, to do the coasting business in grain. The Norfolk (Va.) Herald states that there are large quantities of corn on the neighboring rivers, waiting for vessels to freight it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO AN OPERATIVE.

I have a fine time to notice the last part of your communication, where you are pleased to say, "place some attainable object before us &c."

Man is a creature of circumstance and is made virtuous or vicious, while young. But little can be done after seven years of age.

Give our young females a thorough and complete knowledge of Physiology, and they will know how to rear and give the infant a healthy and robust constitution.

Next in importance to complete the female education, is Pherology. This is to the mind, what Physiology is to the body.

It may be replied again that the operative has no time; but do those that have nothing else to do, any better?

It is high time that all these flattering and insensational compliments that are piled upon woman, that have made her more like a peacock than a reasonable being, was done away.

I may be again subject to your censure for some expressions contained in this. I plead the most amendment, and shall feel well paid for all the pains that I have suffered from your severe castigation.

One word to the editor of the last. It seems you always misunderstand a Spectator, by looking only at the corner of things.

nothing in the thought it, that you readers should turn over the other side and see how the account would balance.

[We disclaim this charge of being "upon one side." We mean to look at all subjects as they really are, and discuss them accordingly, giving any one an opportunity to correct us if we are in the fault, which may be the case at times, as we do not claim infallibility.

In opposing this current of things we mean to regard strictly the true interests of all classes, believing they are one and the same when rightly understood.

Let not the Voice of Industry be stopped, but let its powerful and persuasive tones be heard in accents that shall thrill the feeling heart with pure sensations and higher enthusiasm.

Let the Press which fearlessly speaks out for human elevation and improvement, be well sustained. Upon this depends pre-eminently the onward triumph of the Car of Reform.

A paper devoted to man's well-being—to his elevation to that proud position in the sphere of existence, which the Creator designed him to occupy, is one of his truest friends.

It comes laden with the fairest sentiments, emanating from hearts burning with a lofty zeal and pure patriotism. Let it go on in the noble career of humanity, till the world shall be emancipated from Ignorance, Wrong, from Mental, Moral and Physical degradation.

Friend Young—I was sorry to hear that you lacked that support which I believe you would have if every one of his five part of the mechanics, laborers or workmen were true to themselves and true to their posterity.

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The author of the above in a practical man, and shows his sympathy for the cause of Labor Reform in a tangible manner, which, as he truly says, is not the case with a large por-

tion of workmen who profess great love for our success in progressing their cause. It is encouraging amid all the opposing waves with which we have to contend and the prevailing selfishness among workmen as well as others, to find a few such spirits.

Extracts of a Letter from an Operative to an Associate.

My Friends.—Though far from you and with prospect of doing but little here in the week, (to accomplish the object so much desired, and so often fraught with priceless good to the toiling millions of our country, that little shall be done, although it may be less than the "Widow's two mites," it shall be all that I can conscientiously do.

Let the Congress shall assemble in the first Wednesday of June of every year. Their first meeting shall be in the City of Boston; their 21st in the City of New York; their 41st in the City of Philadelphia; and their 41st in the City of Cincinnati, after which shall be to each Congress to determine where they will meet.

Some think that the "Voice" is getting pretty bold. One politician said to me after reading the 10th number a few days since, that he should "think that the publishers of that paper in Lowell would be mobbed out, and the supporters of it and its directors banished."

By the way, Messrs. Batchelder & Currier are thorough-going Temperance men, and should be patronized by this class.

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"ISSUES FOR 1847."

LAND LIMITATION, UNALIENABLE HOME-STEAD AND FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONFEDERATION.

To establish Equality, Liberty and Brotherhood (men of every Race) to provide that the Rights of Men be alienable and inalienable, shall be more perfectly understood and maintained.

Art. I. The members shall be elected annually by ballot or associations of men or women who subscribe to their principles, to wit: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; among which are the Right to Life and Liberty; and the right to the Acquisition of Property.

Art. II. The members shall be elected annually by ballot or associations of men or women who subscribe to their principles, to wit: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; among which are the Right to Life and Liberty; and the right to the Acquisition of Property.

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Workers' Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 8, Boylston Street, Boston, at 7 o'clock.

The Workmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 7, Central Street, Boston, at 7 o'clock.

The Workmen's Protective Union, Division No. 12, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 6, Central Street, Boston, at 7 o'clock.

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 the same.

Equality Tent, No. 7, I. O. M. meets every Monday evening, at Reelhouse Hall, 76 Central St.

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