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WM. F. YOUNG, EDITOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE WEDDING BONNET.
A VISION.

TERMS.
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POETRY.
For the Voice of Industry.
THE POETRY OF LIFE.
The poetry of life! how it comes to the soul,
In the whispering breeze, in the dove's plaintive moan,
In the voice of streams that rush to the sea,
And point, as they journey on, to man's high destiny.
In each lovely flower that blooms at its feet,
In this bright peary moon-beam that sleep on the deep;
In the crystal dew-drop in the mighty sea,
Whose proud waves first taught me the song of the reef.

I trace it above in earth's star spangled dome,
Which I love to believe is spirit's bright home;
It comes in the cloud and it comes in the storm,
And in the glad sun-beam, as cheerful and warm.
And O, where are bright beings of angel mould,
Where the fairy-like spirits great and good,
I find them faintly, for they cherish like me,
The bright scenes I have loved from my infancy.

And I, when my faint light of angel mould,
Where the fairy-like spirits great and good,
I find them faintly, for they cherish like me,
The bright scenes I have loved from my infancy.

I fit when a child, its mystical power,
And its bright golden letters grow stronger each hour;
In this mystical power that binds me to earth,
And makes it look bright as the land of my birth.
I may not define it, its language is lone,
But I know that its power is ever the same;
It pervades all nature, its home is the heart,
And from mine it shall never, no, never depart.
Add how cheering is this bright thought to me,
That the earth's smiling millions at all times may see,
In each peary-rose, and bright robed flower,
A kind spirit to cheer each wearying hour.

What thought we had yearly from day to day,
(I'll wonder what labor we wish its home away,
And fall fainting by the way-side), still many we had,
In the poetry of nature, good! E. W.

For the Voice of Industry.
A RIDDLE.
William with purple long hair hooded,
Lacrinia for his side,
But long to yain the sutor said,
His suit was still denied.
But who is proof "against Cupid's power"
She says no longer nay,
With joy he seeks the bridal flower
To grace their wedding day.
The beautiful rose, they both decide,
The favored flower shall be,
O'er that bright moment to preside,
Which links their destiny.
Oh, Destiny! how couldst thou prove
So false to this young pair!
The rose-time false when of his love
Was treach'rous as a fawn.
Forbear the lover and the loved,
By Hyeme's fall were they;
Ere that dried rose leaf had proved
To be untrue and to be fled.
Yet still no reason they disclose—
"Those petals fold so fair,
Nor bloom'd there e'er a gentler rose
Than that which slumber'd there.
And o'er the self same flower he'd worn
Upon his breast, ere now."
And flowers by the same rose-bush borne,
Had kiss'd Lacrinia's eye.
"How many, come! life can solve
This mystery," they exclaim,
Why it should answer that prove
So fatal to the twin.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PALM TREE.—A governor found himself around, a lofty palm, and in a few weary climbs to its very top, "How old must thou be?" asked the governor. "About a hundred years," was the answer. "A hundred years and no taller." Only look, I have grown as tall as you in fewer days than you can count years. I know that well, replied the palm. "Every summer of my life, a guard climbed up, arched me proud as a tower, and as short-lived as thou with me."

I was the other day in the company of half a dozen young ladies—gentle cousins—all of them as merry as little larks, as busy as lamp-lighters, and as important as the preparation for that great event in female life—a wedding—could make them. The bride's bonnet had just come home, and I had the satisfaction of seeing a dozen lily-white hands all in one tumultuous group, arranging and shaping it to the face of the fair maid herself. It was pronounced on all hands quite the thing—a love of a bonnet, in fact, and after having devoted it in the centre of the table, and hunted under the sofa and all quarters, for the room to make sure the cat was not there, they left me with an especial charge not to touch it for the world. I acquiesced accordingly, as I sat dozing before the fire, and they left me alone to pursue their welcome task. Presently a knock, knock came to the door; it speedily opened, and a strange gentleman in respectable black entered with a magic lantern under his arm. Somebody or other I was not but astonished at his entrance, but took it quite as a matter of course. "So you have a bride's bonnet here," said he, looking at me with his keen grey eyes. "All smiles and happiness, I suppose?"

"Yes said I," as though he had been the oldest friend in the world, "little Anne—"

"Ah!" said he stopping me, "people must marry I suppose; but I have a word to say to you about this girneck." And stepping to the bonnet, he turned up his cuffs like an expert chemical lecturer, took it into his hands, blew upon it, and as quickly as a child's cardhouse rattles to the ground, the bonnet lay in pieces before him. Satin, bluish-rose, feather, frame work, and the very cotton with which it was woven, lay grouped under his hands. He then deliberately wiped the illuminated lens of his magic lantern.

"Let us begin," said he, "from the beginning," taking in his grizzly fingers the bluish-rose, and stripping its stem until the iron wire of which it was composed was laid bare. Before even this threat of metal can be produced, men must dive into the bowels of the earth to procure the ore and the fuel with which to smelt it. "I will show you the true history of the making of this bonnet." With that he turned the focus of the lantern upon the wall, and I saw a picture of a deep pit into which men continually kept entering from like so many empty, black and filthy to the last degree; and further in the mine, toiling up steep ascents, women on their hands and knees, with chains round their bodies, dragged up the heavy corves of coal.

"But this," said I, "surely is not employment for women!"

"Well," said he with a shrug, as if mimicking a general expression, "what's to be done? Somebody must do it." With that he changed the slides, and I saw a child, not more than five years old, sitting in a narrow little passage in the remotest darkness of the mine. I saw him pull something he held in his hand, a little door opened and a woman harnessed to the corve passed onward; the door shut to, and the child was again in the darkness, huddled up in the corner to protect himself from the cold and damp. Noticing my surprise, my strange visitor shrugged his shoulders again in his expressive manner. "Well," said he, "but the thing must be done, you know! But stop, we have only got as far as the coal in our lecture."

With that he again changed the slides, and the next picture he showed me a roaring furnace, out of which leaped and sparkled into the moulds the molten metal, like a gnome escaping into the earth from which it had been abducted. Workmen stood by, lit up in the glare, the sweat running from them in

"It is but just to say that women are no longer to be regarded in the condition of earth-born. The picture is richer, however, as it affords a striking example of the barbarous and manly working classes habit to in the course of their daily lives. As in this instance public attention will be drawn to the many hard labors and sad situations which too many of our fellow-creatures endure. We have a great deal to do to change a state of things."

As he spoke, he adjusted a new slide, and showed a Brazilian plantation, in which the slaves labored under the feet of the cowhide of the overseer. "The bees who make the honey," said he, "with his fold necks," how

great drops; with the courage of heroes they seemed to defy the listening heat.

"How," said I, "can these poor fellows stand such a life?"

"They don't," said he, with his aly sneer, "it soon wears them up; but there are plenty more in the labour market! What so, cheap as flesh and blood? But we have forged the tough iron and spun the fine wire. Now for the artist's touch."

As he spoke, a fresh slide rattled through the lantern; and in a mean room, I saw a poor girl, winding delicate gauze round the iron wire, and with wasy fingers, mocking nature in one of her most beautiful moods. As she added petal after petal of the rose she was making, she stole hour after hour from the night. "You see," said he, "she tints the flower from the color from her own poor cheek. Alas! that the human rose should decay that this artificial thing might flourish!" He said this, but immediately added in his usual tone, "but there—what's to be done? The pay is slow starvation I admit; but these wretched crew—the labour market so, that they are glad enough to slave even at this work—if not, a worse fate awaits them."

"But we have only got as far as the flower in our lecture," he said, and held out the blush-rose he had taken from the bonnet; he then put it aside with the triumphant air of one who had just made a successful demonstration.

"Here," said he, holding up a piece of the glazed calico lining, "I will show you something interesting about this, and immediately I threw out upon the wall a picture which differed from all that had gone before it. Tall palms, and all the luxuriant vegetation of the East shot up. Then a village was seen upon the banks of the Ganges. In the open air women sat at their looms weaving cloth, and singing as they wove.

"Have you noted the scene enough?" said he. I nodded, the picture dissolved, and instead of the former scene of beauty and industry, I saw a village in ruins, through which the wild dog alone roamed, and the jungle grew up to its very foot.

"You see," said he, anticipating my eager query as to the cause of this change, "when the power-loom first began to revolve, and the tall chimneys of Manchester rise, the poor rude looms on the banks of the Ganges, and their fragrant, industrious workers, pushed at a blow—but you know competition is the order of the day—the weak in these times must go to the wall."

Perceiving that I did not exactly understand the Christian spirit of this doctrine, he added, with a more earnest tone—"Perhaps the time will come, when the transition from a slow to a more speedy method of production, through the agency of machinery, will be made with some mitigation of all this sudden unlooked for misery—but while I am moralising my lamp is burning, and I have a score of slides in show you."

With that the lantern threw upon the wall another picture. It was an African desert, and an Arab on horseback was hunting down the swift ostrich, who with outspread wings sailed along the burning sand. At length, worn out by the greater power of endurance of his pursuer, he was taken and slain, and his captor rewarded himself for his trouble and by plucking from the yet bleeding bird his waving plumage. In the distance, a caravan comes winding along towards some distant mart, to which the Arab attaches himself—the wells fail the moving multitude, and one by one man and beast fall, and leave their whitered bones as a track-mark for future travellers across the waste; but the merchant is borne home though human life is lost.

"You would not think, to see with my negligent elegance this feather fell," said the stranger, holding up its white sweep, "that man had given even life in the struggle to bring it to this perfection. But there, what's to be done?—we always thought more of matter than of man. We have not quite finished yet," said he, taking up the framework of the bonnet, "we must go to the New World for our next picture."

As he spoke, he adjusted a new slide, and showed a Brazilian plantation, in which the slaves labored under the feet of the cowhide of the overseer. "The bees who make the honey," said he, "with his fold necks," how

grateful man is to them! I suppose you think we have no such slaves. I have two or three choice slides here," said he, holding up his transparent glasses—a figure or so of an exhausted milliner, and a Spitfields weaver in his little garret, weaving inch by inch of glossy satin, whilst his own poor family have on ragged to cover them; but I have shown you enough of the misery that has gone towards making this little trifle. The pretty little miss, when she puts it on, and carries it so lightly on her head, will little think how it has been delved, and forged, and weaved, and built up into such becoming fashion—but 'tis worth a thought about." With that he blew lightly upon the scattered materials, and they rushed together again as speedily as they had before fallen to pieces.

"And now," said he, in the rising tone of one coming to his peroration, "I am not altogether such a bad sort of a spirit as you might have taken me to be. So I will give you a sentiment of much importance to the working bees in the busy human life, and that is:—**A HAPPIER PRODUCTION AND A BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.**"

And clapping his magic lantern under his arm, he wished me a good evening and disappeared.

"Why, Tom?" said a sweet voice close to my ear, at the same time a soft little fist thumped me on the back; "why, Tom?" said Anne. "Don't have been talking such strange things in your sleep this last half hour. I told you how 'twould be, eating so many nuts." And truly I had gone fast asleep with my feet on the fender, and saw this vision.

And now, gentle reader, do not be angry with me if, initiating the tactics of newspaper puff, which begin with some abring (title and the as inevitable "Miscellaneous," I have struck in your heart upon an universal sympathy, and thus beguiled you into the less interesting channels of social economy. But for once the puff, like the form of the tankard, is all on the top and it will be seen, perhaps, that there is more substance in the matter below than the title warrants. Considering how important a portion of the community are the productive classes, it is no slight matter that we endeavor to rid their daily occupation as much as possible of the needless repetitiveness and slange that in too many cases at present attaches to them. As for the proposition of "A better distribution of wealth," it has occupied the attention of all the most enlightened economists, but they have looked upon it as a thing rather to be desired than capable of accomplishment. In the various joint stock associations, however, and mutual benefit societies, which have spread lately so widely among the middle and working classes, by which profits are diffused through the masses instead of centering in large capitalists, one of the methods in which the problem is to be worked is perhaps hit upon. The subject, however, is so wide a one, that most probably I shall return to it again.—*People's Journal.*

A RARE BIRD.—A few days since a game keeper, at Littlecott, near Hungerford, England, shot a large golden eagle, a bird almost unknown in the southern counties. The eagle had gluted itself on a dead deer, and was unable to fly away on the approach of the keeper, who fired six times before he killed it.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

On Monday the 8th, a part of the crew of the brig Ann, of Shields, addressed a meeting in this town, on the benefit of Total Abstinence to Working-Men. The arguments adduced by these hardy sons of the deep, went to show that teetotal sailors were superior in health—contrary to the reports that they were more subject to scurvy than those who take grog. The appearance of these men was clean, healthy and robust. We hope that our Merchant and Naval Service will before long boast of more teetotal sailors.—*London Temperance Chronicle.*

During the thunder shower Thursday afternoon, a house in Newburyport owned by Mrs. Emery and occupied by Hon. John Gouldard, was struck by lightning and considerably injured. No person was hurt.

AGRARIANISM.
Some enemies of religion have contended that the priests, as a general thing, take the part of the rich against the poor, are opposed to equal rights, in favor of legislation for particular classes and interests, for the benefit of capital, generally found in the side of the aristocracy, of wealth and power. But the following extract from the well known moral philosopher, Paley, contains about as radical democracy even, as was taught by Him who was guilty of the crime of poverty—who the aristocracy did then openly and do now secretly despise—the doctrine which is the very foundation of democracy—the doctrine which our opponents so bitterly hate—which they so much effort to cover and have forgotten, and which they always shut their ears against when quoted and urged to be exercised by the rich toward the poor.—*As ye would that men should do to you; do ye also to them, likewise.*

"If, in a flock of a hundred pigeons in a cornfield you should see ninety and nine of them gathering all they get into a heap, reserving nothing for themselves but the chaff and refuse; keeping this heap for one, and that the meanest pigeon of the whole flock; sitting round and looking on all winter, whilst this one was devouring, throwing about, and wasting it; and if a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest, touched a grain of the hoard all the rest flying instantly upon it, and tearing it to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practiced and established among men. Among men you see the ninety and nine toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one, (and this one too oftentimes the feeblest and worst of the whole set), a child, a woman, a madman or a fool) getting nothing for themselves all the while but a little of the coarsest of the provisions, which their only industry produces, looking quietly on whilst they see the fruits of their labor spent or spoiled; and if one of the number take a particle of the hoard, the others joining against him and hanging him to the theft.

The many labor for the few. The many produce the riches, but not for themselves.—The few, taking nearly all the avails of labor, the many receive so scanty a compensation, that any one of them finds it so difficult to become rich as it is for the rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven. This most unfair system creates on the one hand, the superabundance of the rich, and, on the other, the wants of the poor."—*Northampton Dem.*

Wealth can be lawfully and innocently gotten only by labor. In the choice of sides, virtue and wisdom are to be preferred to party.

Education is not the mere acquisition of knowledge, but includes moral and religious training. The religion of Christ is not excitement alone, but ardent love, arising from prayer and watchfulness.

WASH YOUR TEETH.—Solomon has encouraged clean teeth in the following beautiful strain: "Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep that are even shorn, which came up from the washing."

Never let your teeth look like a flock of sheep before they go down to the washing.

A CUPFUL OF SEDITION.—We have been shown a small cup, says the *Sanjour's Republican*, said to have been purchased in this city, in which were the words, "Fetish Slave King! Prosper Freedom!" We could scarcely suppose that it could have been intentionally brought to this market by any one, though it was found in the hands of a negro. It might be well for our citizens to be on the look-out, as the enemies of our institutions are growing both bold and numerous!

COTTON FACTORY IN VIRGINIA.—The Southern agents are getting into the cotton manufacturing business slowly. Forty thousand dollars were recently subscribed at Alexandria, for the purpose of establishing a cotton mill there.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR... THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE... FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

WE whose names are annexed, desiring of restoring to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree that we will not vote for any man for the President...

REPEAL OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

The Publication Office of this paper has been removed to No. 76 Central street...

A. G. S. AND NATIONAL CALL.

Our correspondent from Hopkinton evidently inclines to that school of philosophers who impute the evils of society to the inherent depravity, selfishness and ignorance of man...

Now we do not doubt that our friend A. G. S. is devotedly attached to the interests of the working people, indeed we know this to be the case, and for this reason we the more regret that he has fallen into so great a philosophical error...

ENGINE SUPPER.

A sheet known in this city for some years past as 'Vox Populi' and of origin as mysterious, its subsequent life has been vacillating and doubtful...

Physical competency must ever precede the moral and intellectual elevation of both individuals and nations, and without this is first secured, all efforts at reform will be neutralized...

But how this shall be accomplished, seems to be the issue between us and A. G. S. and here our friend has again bewildered himself by the mystical theory to which he has become a disciple...

perverted and abused, because demagogues have made it an engine of self aggrandizement, and because the aims and standards of the present political parties are low, narrow and selfish...

The Whigs, Democrats, Workingmen and other parties all, are guilty of caring more for party than for humanity. They have neglected the cardinal principles of human rights to carry on a crusade against each other and build up their own party...

It is not a favor we ask of Congress, to make free the Public Lands, but a right of which the people have been robbed for ages past by military despotism or Legislative assumption...

For the 'practical' enterprise in which our friend A. G. S. is engaged we entertain a profound respect, also for those connected with him in establishing a system that shall guarantee justice to all...

Make the good Mother Earth free, as proposed by the National Reformers, and she will provide for and cherish her children from her abundant stores until none shall want, and infuse new, higher and holier aspirations throughout the entire mass...

We feel to rejoice that even this much has been accomplished, and though but little strictly considered, yet it means more, and if the people will be true to themselves the day is not far distant when the 'Ten Hour System' shall be established in New as well as old England...

WARLIKE.

Some two weeks since, in commenting upon the capture of Vera Cruz, and the horrible slaughter of women and children, we took occasion to express our opinion...

R-CLEEDS.

We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with the individual who has the honor of authorship to the above, 'quarter subscriber' upon our list, only as a 'quarter subscriber'...

whether there was a majority at all. So much for the 'large majority'! Notwithstanding the abhorrence in which our modest 'Vox Populi' holds 'base insinuations'...

Thus the 'majority' of Engine Co. No. 8, will see how much they have gained by calling this rowdy watch-dog from his kennel for a defender...

A TASTE OF THE FUTURE.

It gives us pleasure in being able to state to our readers that the Corporations of this city have unanimously agreed, that after the first of May their operatives shall have three fourths of an hour for dinner the year round...

The progress of the short time movement in England with the recent passage of the 'Ten Hours Bill' and the great change of public sentiment going on in this country in favor of a reduction of the hours of labor...

We feel to rejoice that even this much has been accomplished, and though but little strictly considered, yet it means more, and if the people will be true to themselves the day is not far distant when the 'Ten Hour System' shall be established...

We understand that one Agent in this city was particularly instrumental in effecting this change, having urged the measure for some time. We shall honor him for the stand he has taken, and we hope he will be led to consider seriously, the necessity of farther reduction...

MANAGER.

I wish you to discontinue the paper directed to the subscriber squirm who will Mr. If you are half witted you will know what this means (though I vary much about it).

R-CLEEDS.

We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with the individual who has the honor of authorship to the above, 'quarter subscriber' upon our list, only as a 'quarter subscriber'...

It is then further stated, that after a 'fair hearing' the proposition to go to Marston's was carried by a large majority. The truth of this is the vote given to Marston's was carried by a bare majority, and some doubted whether there was a majority at all.

will become converted and the scales fall from their eyes. But so prone has the Courier become, to slander the friends of reform upon this subject, that this short article, even, cannot be waded through, without abusing the very individuals who have been instrumentally bringing about the 'movement'...

THE FACTORY GIRLS.—HAYDN BLESS THEM!—The following brief communication will show how cordially and effectively the factory girls of Lowell have responded to the appeals made to their feelings of sympathy and benevolence...

FRIEND DREW.

A FRIEND DREW.—A few evenings since we received a call from two blessed 'sisters of charity' who were responding to the appeal of the Christian Citizen, by visiting every Factory boarding-house in Lowell...

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes 301 Shaws, 252 Cloaks, 116 Heterogeneous, 118 Quills, 1,032 Quills.

I believe the above statement is correct, and though I trust our 'sister' will comfort some of Mr. Fox's daughters, yet how small is it to what it might and ought to have been.

CONCERT.—The Choir consisted to Rev. Mr. Burnap's society, Appleton St., and led by Mr. Rix, will give a concert at their Church on Saturday (to-morrow) evening.

The Legislature of this State closed its session on Monday last. If any one can tell us what has been done to benefit the poor during its setting we shall be most happy to report it.

The Merrimack is unusually high and the water very riley, occasioned, we understand, by the washing away of a portion of the Northern Rail Road at Fishersville...

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—S. P. HANSCOM, Esq., of Boston, will lecture at the City Hall on this Friday evening upon the subject of Temperance.

THE MERRIMACK FAMILY.—A band of singers by this name from the 'Granite State'—a land noted as the nursery of 'unsung genius'—will give a concert at the City Hall on Saturday evening.

WE see by the last 'Investigator' that an article appeared in the previous number of that paper, from a correspondent in this city, sending us certain articles in reply to our columns...

CITY TREASURER.—It may be said, that Esq. has been chosen City Treasurer, to fill the place of John A. Buttick, resigned.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—The Courier came out with an article upon the subject of giving the operatives longer meal times, under the above caption, very 'important movement'...

FREDRICK DOUGLASS arrived from England in the Cornhill, last week.

Dr. J. W. Graves, of this city, has been appointed by the Governor one of the trustees of the State Reform School, under the Act of April 9, 1847.

Two young men were arrested on Tuesday last and brought before Judge Crosby on charge of stealing \$157 from the Harwood Shop of the Boat Corporation...

A CIRCUS COMES.—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.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Irishman by the name of Croghan was killed on the Railroad near the jail, on Saturday evening last.

DISTRESSED CONSCIENCE.—The rowdy organ of this city feels very much conscience shocked because the City Government allowed Cover & Dodge to give a social and temperance concert at the City Hall on Sunday night...

THE PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—J. S. DWIGHT of 'Brook Farm' gave the closing lecture of course, on Wednesday evening, upon the 'Philosophy of Association'.

PREVENTION AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—is the title of a book by the celebrated Dr. S. S. Eitch who has performed wonders in curing consumption. His treatise upon this alarming disease should be in possession of every family in the United States.

The Boston Post says that while Mr. Levi Slade was riding on horseback in Chelsea last Tuesday evening, his horse was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

BRO. YOUNG.—Allow me to add my testimony to many already given in, respecting the above House, having tarried in 'Spinnecotton' a few days, I preferred as always, to stop at a Temperance House; and I am happy to recommend to the travelling public the 'WASHINGTON' as one of the most comfortable as well as fashionable resorts in the country.

DISCUSSION.—The following question will be further discussed at Mechanics Reading Room, No. 76 Central St., next Monday evening:—Are the principles of the Working Men's Protective Union beneficial to the community? A general attendance is requested.

RESERVABLE PAPER.—The Grand Jury of Accomac county, Virginia, on the 29th ult., presented the New York Christian Advocate and Journal the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church as an incendiary paper, in the following words:—

WE the Grand Jury, upon our oaths, do present, that the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, a newspaper published in the city of New York, is a paper which is circulated through the post offices of this county, and advises, and is calculated and intended to persuade persons of color, within this Commonwealth, to make insurrection, or rebellion, and denies the right of masters to property in their slaves, and incites the duty of resistance to such right, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

THE following words:— 'This presentment is made upon the examination of the paper, signed, LEWIS L. SNEAD, Foreman.

FIRE.—Yesterday, a barn on Lawrence street, owned by Alexander Wright, and occupied by Samuel Morey, was entirely destroyed by fire. Not insured. A house near by, occupied by Oleott Pierce, was considerably injured.

This forenoon, a fire broke out in a house on the corner of Wall street, Belvidere, owned by Hamilton Davidson, of Charlestown, and occupied by Wm. Williams. It was extinguished without much damage.—Courier of Wednesday.

THE NATIONAL REFORMERS.

FRIEND THOMAS—I see that Mr. J. C. Thompson thinks I am ignorant of the purposes of the National Reformers, and that...

For means of information upon the subject in question, and upon the general movements of Labor Reform, the Young America and most other reform periodicals come to my hand regularly, and I think I have not read them in vain.

My object in what I said of the National Reformers was to show that their project was a partial one, and that their political efforts would not accomplish what they desire.

The same objections lie against this party as against other political parties, which make it impossible for them to effect much good.

But the only successful reform will be that which elevates men individually; that educates their heads and hearts, and makes them wiser and better.

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public sentiment. Some years since the Legislature of Connecticut passed an act to tax dogs; and to many of the people owned this species of animal, and many of those who voted for the act referred to, soon found dead dogs in their wells.

Now I wish the Workingmen could see this great truth, that they themselves need enlightening. What Mr. Cobb says of the laboring classes applies to us; we need to be educated.

And if you could fall out such ones, get them to sign a pledge for some practical movement and have their names printed in the "Voice," it would bring things to a focus.

I am pleased with many things in the "Voice," for I see many articles that are calculated to enlighten the reader in moral and physical duties.

But I see little in the Young America which relates to the individual, moral and intellectual elevation of the people.

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The same objections lie against this party as against other political parties, which make it impossible for them to effect much good.

But the only successful reform will be that which elevates men individually; that educates their heads and hearts, and makes them wiser and better.

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JUSTICE TO LABOR.—The "Ten Hours Labor Bill" had been debated in the English House of Commons, and passed by a large majority.

This shows plainly enough that the English aristocracy are much more democratic than the Massachusetts Legislature.

A STRIKE.—The journeymen wood-turners of Philadelphia have had a strike for wages, and the mechanics of all trades in that city have struck.

The journeymen carpenters of Baltimore on Monday last, made a general strike for higher wages, and paraded the streets in great numbers, with a band of music.

The shipwrights and calkers of Boston have struck for higher wages. They have heretofore, says the Journal, received \$2.50 per day, and now demand \$3.

GENERAL NEWS.

PEACE.—Senator Atocha denies that he proposed the 26th degree, as a boundary between us and Mexico, and that he was disrespectfully received.

SARGENT, of 39 Central St., has for sale an excellent discourse by Rev. E. H. Chapin, preached on Fast day, upon the obligations of nations and individuals toobey the highest dictates of christianity.

ARRIVAL OF MECHANICS.—Among the recent arrivals at New York from Europe, are 600carpenters.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—MAN KILLED. The cylinder mill at Hobbs's Powder Works, in this town, was blown up about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

FIRE IN DOVER.—The Bellamy Print Works in Dover, N. H., owned by Benjamin Poor, Esq., of Boston, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon.

THE FLOUR MARKETS.—In New York, yesterday, fine quality of mixed brands, Genesee were made at \$7.25, and \$7.81 1/4 and of Extra at \$8, and \$11.2-2. Southern sold at \$7.50, a sale of Genesee to arrive in June was made at \$6.12-2.

POST OFFICE REFORM.—A petition is being circulated in Boston for calling a great Post Office Reform meeting.

ISSUES FOR 1847.

LAND LIMITS, EXALTED HUMAN RIGHTS, AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &c.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS. To establish Equality, Liberty and Brotherhood among men of every Race, to provide that the Rights of Man, alienable and inalienable, shall be more perfectly understood and guaranteed.

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

Art. II. The Congress shall be constituted upon the following principles: It shall be elected annually by bodies of Associates, men or women, who subscribe to these principles.

Art. III. The Congress shall assemble on the first Wednesday of June of every year.

Art. IV. The Laws of this Congress, being intended to embody and represent the collective intelligence of the great producing and other useful classes of the community, shall be advisory and recommendatory, having of whatever moral force may dwell in their own wisdom, and none other.

CHAS. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, President. JOHN FERRAL, of Penn., Vice Pres't. GEORGE H. EVANS, Sec'y.

MARRIED. In Boston, 18th inst, by Rev. Mr. Kirk, M. Chas. H. Cummings, of Charleston, to Miss Maria C. Giddens, of Boston.

DIED. April 18th, Catherine H. Child, 16 yrs, consumption; 19th, Hannah E. Huntington, 3 yrs, scarlet fever; 20th, Lydia A. Patten, 22 yrs, consumption; 22d, Martin D. Hemenway, 20 yrs, consumption.

NOTICES. Of Meetings of Protective Unions, Industrial Reform Associations, I. O. F., &c., &c.

There will be a meeting of the Lowell Union of Associates, at No. 76, Central St., next Sunday evening, May 2nd, at six o'clock.

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The Great One Price Dry Goods Store!

JOHNSON & SHANNON, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies of Lowell that they have taken the store where they are now occupying the largest, cheapest and choicest selection of DRY GOODS, ever brought to this city.

As we are about commencing a new system of trade we will annex a few prices: BROWN DELAINE, new styles, from 20 to 25; BLUE DELAINE, from 20 to 25; GREEN DELAINE, from 20 to 25; RED DELAINE, from 20 to 25.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 4, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 10, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 12, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 13, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 14, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 15, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 16, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 17, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 18, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 19, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 20, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 21, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 22, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 23, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 24, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 25, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 26, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 27, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 28, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 29, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 30, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 31, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 32, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 33, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 34, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 35, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 36, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 37, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 38, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 39, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 40, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 41, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 42, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 43, holds its regular Monday evening meetings, at 8 o'clock, at the Boston-stone store, open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

