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POETRY.

For the Voice of Industry. TWILIGHT. How I have loved the twilight hours, With falling dew and folding flower...

THE LITTLE MOLES.

When gasping tyranny oppresses, Or angry bigot broods, When others plot for selfish ends...

And morning—poor, sagelings of a day— Its too prolific ban! And poets, by figure, rick, and plan...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. ENTON—The following story was written by one who was once a "totten boy" and a sailor, but now is "formnes favorite"...

A KALE OF THE SEA.

"Come, Jack, pull us a yarn," said I to a weather-beaten tar who answered to the name of "Old Jack"...

After I had served my time out and followed smuggling for some years on my own account, I found it necessary to leave England for a short time for my health...

days. In a few weeks I managed to get clear of all my money once more, for some how or other old Jack's cash never held on long...

THE TOMBS IN NEW YORK.

In company with several friends, we visited the above dismal abode, for the purpose of holding a Temperance Meeting on the Sabbath afternoon of June 13th.

The prisoners were brought out and ranged around in front of their respective cells, that they might listen to the speeches...

shipmate was dead. I was very much grieved for my loss. I sent for the Jew and gave up the house which we had occupied for more than four months...

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measures and principles, and the moral sentiments which each man coming before us for an elective office avows, and the class or classes of men with which he identifies himself...

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GERRIT SMITH-THE PRESIDENCY.

The thing is done. Mr. Smith is nominated for the Presidency by the Convention that assembled at Worcester last week. Elihu Burritt of Massachusetts is also nominated for the Vice Presidency by the same body. We have received the proceedings and the address delivered on the occasion. The address we have no room for this week. We learn from two or three friends who were present, that the assemblage was as large as could be expected at this season of the year, with a limited and short notice—that the scene was one of deep interest, and the address, which will appear in our columns next week, is of the highest character for ability and fruitfulness. We did not agree with our friends in the time and circumstances of the call for this movement. We said so frankly. But that was a matter of discretion wholly, not of principle of integrity. The step is taken and we have no fault to find. It matters not a whit in our judgment, who called the Convention—how many were there, or who they might be. We are for the man because he has been brought forward by that set of men—by those of those times of procedure. Are the candidates proposed for consideration and support true men—do they really represent the principles that are dear to us as our hearts blood the great ideas that must be excited and made available in the regeneration of human nature and the redemption of the world? These are the only questions, and such as these, that we care to raise in making up our decision on a question of this sort.

It is now to be presumed Mr. Smith will not decline the nomination. That settled, he is, and always has been our man, of all others. For twenty-five years his talents, energies and property have been, with unbounded munificence, devoted to the enfranchisement and elevation of the colored people. No man in the country can be found who more perfectly represents the aims, aspirations and plan of those classes of persons seeking sincerely and earnestly the overthrow of the slave system. They cannot do otherwise than repose in his integrity, wisdom and disinterested devotion perfectly unlimited confidence. As the representative of another grand reform—not surpassed in the comprehensiveness of its aims and consequences by any other in this age—Mr. Smith stands out the consistent and conspicuous representative. All genuine labor reformers throughout the country and the world will recognize him the undaunted and conscientious champion of that great central right of humanity—the right of all men to ownership in the green and genial earth sufficient for a local habitation, and a home, as the immediate tenants under the Great King Sovereign of all. In this department Mr. Smith's position is not defined by preservations—sympathy—words merely, but by living palpable deeds. He has invited poor, landless men by thousands and hid them welcome to settlements on his lands with clear titles in their pocket.

The men of peace, who heard the deep and terrific groans of the perishing nations under the iron tread of marled legions, and, for thirty years have put forth toilsome efforts to arrest the progress of war-ruin and debasement, without one single practical result, will in the ground assumed by Mr. Smith, see the key, and the only national one, to their own position. Before we can have "peace on earth and good will to men," we must strip off government of its naval and military trappings and infernal death and engine—we must cut off the demagogues from the claim of unlimited tariff-taxation. The millions must be throttled and crushed in their helplessness and degradation, while loaded down with war-taxes—with the support of idle soldiers, corrupt jobbers and lazy, aristocratic pensioners! Mr. Smith understands this and prescribes the true and sovereign remedy.

Wherever there is a true-hearted lover of Christian democracy honestly applied in Church and State, he will hail Mr. Smith the impersonation of his principles. If the rights of freedom demand a simple, unostentatious government for the protection of all—the humblest and the weakest—with rigid economy and stern integrity in its action then Mr. Smith is the man to be confided to secure such an object. In a word, the friends of anti-slavery, temperance, peace, honest and universal philanthropy may point the world to Gerrit Smith as their "apostle, read and know of all men."

We would prefer the nomination of a Western man for the Vice Presidency, if one of the right stamp could be found. That, however, is simply a question of propriety and usage. Mr. Burritt is an extraordinary man—one of the few who will make a deep mark on his age. His present mission to Europe far transcends in importance to the abiding interests of humanity and the progress of society any treaty ever formed between an European power and the United States. The name of Elihu Burritt stands for—Freedom—Equal Brotherhood—Honor to Labor and Self-Culture—Humility—Right and Social Progress—the Model Man of the Million.

Gerrit Smith and Elihu Burritt—the best advice and example for the rich—the able and disinterested defenders of the poor. They are true men and worthy of every man's vote. One hundred thousand voices cast for them in

1848 would do more, as a testimony against false government, oppression, chaos and ruin, and in favor of justice, peace, social harmony and development than all our confused efforts since the Revolution! Where are the young men—the honest, true-hearted men—the genuine reformers? Will they not at once look at this matter—consider the claims of duty, honor and fidelity upon them!

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE MACEDON CONVENTION.

1. Resolved, That the more we witness of the sway of the Slave Power over this nation, the more deeply we are impressed with the conviction that it has entrenched itself too deeply in all the ramifications of Society to be dislodged without struggles and sacrifices, of which the majority of Abolitionists have hardly yet begun to conceive.

2. That the expectation of overthrowing slavery without attacking the strong holds in which it is sheltered—or of successfully doing this without changing the general policy of the country, shaped and wielded as it is by the Slave Power, is too visionary even for "abstractors"—and ought to be abandoned by, at least, all "practical business men."

3. That we hold our altars so sacred, as to permit it to shelter the deity of Slavery, and whether it takes refuge under the tariff or the communion table, under the ermine of the Judge, or the robes of the priesthood, we shall give no truce to it, for the sake of sparing its hiding places.

And that the so-called "one idea" of abolishing slavery, that falls short of this, instead of destroying the name of an *idea*, but the infinitesimal fraction of the invisible shadow of a departed idea—the ghost of a nonentity—beyond the reach of microscopic observation.

4. That the original pledge of Abolitionists to use all lawful and suitable means for the abolition of slavery, is a pledge that prohibits them from saying, in practice—we will abolish slavery if we can do it without disturbing the peace of the church or the policy of the state—we will abolish slavery, if we can do it without breaking fellowship with our sects, or quitting our parties—we will abolish slavery, if we can do it without assailing the numerous aristocracies and monopolies that shelter it—without repealing the revenue tariffs that relinquish its treasures, or the cotton and wool tariffs that bind northern Senators to its car.

5. That we hope to secure for the colored people of this country and all others, a self-ownership that implies the right to occupy space—and includes the right to the products of their industry and the free disposal of those products.

6. That stability and progress, so far from being incompatible with each other, are to be secured, and rendered effective for good purposes, in no other way than by being united with each other—that while nothing but stability and firmness in adhering to correct principles can enable us to carry forward good enterprises, so likewise, nothing but constant progress in the application of our principles, whenever occasions present themselves, can either ensure or constitute any thing deserving the name of stability of principle.

7. That while the motto of some is "consistency not change"—and of others, "change not consistency"—we prefer rather the motto of "consistency, and change"—the consistency that adheres to principle even when it flutters, requires the adoption of new measures—the change that is involved in progress, and that is caused by consistency in principles.

8. That in the League of Universal Brotherhood, we recognize the basis of the Laws of Nations—the code of commercial and international intercourse—the warp upon which to weave all treaties—the arbiter by which to settle all national difficulties—the touch-stone by which to test all schemes of political economy—the World's Insurance Office against Want and Famine—the antidote of all avarice and leprosy—the expounder of all binding conditions and laws—the harbinger of a World's freedom and a World's Lyceum—a World-Literature and a World-Religion.

9. Resolved, That a National Committee be appointed to devise, recommend and prosecute measures for promoting the objects of this Convention—to solicit funds, to employ lecturers, to circulate publications, to appoint Conventions, and especially to designate the time and place of another National Convention, at least as soon as next spring.

10. That the present crisis demands renewed activity in every department of effort, and especially in the preparation and circulation of suitable books, pamphlets and tracts, by a system of colportage, as well as by the support of efficient weekly journals—and that it be recommended to the National Committee to devise and carry into effect suitable measures for these objects.

11. That we call on thousands of universal liberty and self-government, in all parts of the country, to rally together upon the basis of the principles and objects set forth in the Call for this Convention, as further defined in the Address and resolutions of this Convention.

and meetings for nominating all the State, County, Town, City and Village officers, designated by the constitutions and laws of their respective States, thus providing for the consistent discharge of all their political duties in the bestowment of their votes.

12. That our confidence in JAMES G. BRIDGES, not only as pre-eminently just, magnanimous, disinterested and self-sacrificing, but also as discriminating, sagacious and far-seeing is not merely unimpeded, in despite of the slander and forgery of his enemies—but is strengthened, confirmed and increased by the position he now occupies as foremost among those who, in adhering to their principles, are ready, on all proper occasion, to apply them. And we deeply regret that the state of his health obliges him to decline being our candidate for the Presidency.

IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABORER.

There is a great deal of mock philanthropy on this subject, which ought not to pass for more than it is worth. Men talk fluently about the education of the working-classes the melioration of their physical circumstances, and the like, and often wind up with some high-flown phrases about the dignity of labor, and the equal rights of man. At the same time these very men are devoting all their energies to the support of a system, which must necessarily depress the laborer, and defraud him of his inherent rights.—They are perfectly willing to pocket the avails of the poor man's labor in the form of a fat dividend on their investments; they would shudder at the thought of being obliged themselves to take part in his toil; they would as lief go to the funeral of a daughter or a sister as to see her a household drudge or a factory girl; but they are eloquent apostles of progressive demerology, and no doubt, gain many votes by their loud talk in favor of the rights of labor. But the truth is, no permanent improvement in the condition of the working man can take place, during the continuance of the present artificial distinctions of society. So long as labor is toilsome and repulsive as it now is, every body who can do so, will get rid of it, and, of course, must be supported by the industry of another. Labor must be so organized that it will be attractive to all, that all will engage in it, and that all will reap the fruits of their endeavors. The very existence of a separate caste or order of working men is a social absurdity. Nature has made physical existence a necessity, and under normal circumstances a pleasure.—She has made a human stomach and brain.—A man might as well be ignorant of all brain, as to think of living without the use of his hands. And what better use of the hands, than productive industry—industry that will feed the mouth, clothe the back, and provide the eye and ear with all the delights which they crave? It is the idlest of all follies to prate about improving the condition of the working man, while to all practical intents he is doomed to spit the words, thread the grain, and weave the cloth for a privileged order of society, with whom exemption from labor is the badge of respectability, and often the test of morality.—Harbinger.

AGRIANISM.

We have given our readers a somewhat elaborate and well written article on the above highly interesting subject, on the first page of our paper to-day. Let no one fail to read and closely analyze its contents. If prejudice acts as a hindrance, lay it aside.—This is a highly interesting and progressive state of the world. All believe this great truth. Then let us not prejudice; but let every subject of special interest receive a corresponding investigation. And where can be found a subject of an earthly nature more interesting than the one we are referring to?—The kingly yoke of despotism, snatched assunder by our revered forefathers, was intended by kind Heaven for public purposes, which should cause the Tree of Knowledge, of Liberty, and of Equal Rights, to plant its roots both firm and deep in American soil, and spread its branches so far and wide, that the children of oppression every where, might, in good season, find shelter and salvation under them. Towards this glorious refuge the world is progressively tending; and no one blessed with a beam of this precious light, should, through fear, favor or affection refuse to exercise the inestimable privileges we yet enjoy, until we shall realize the consummation of all those blessings in our grasp, so well calculated to create a paradise on earth.—True Democrat.

PROSPECTS OF THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER, AND THE ORGAN OF THE New England Labor Reform League, created by the ALLIANCE AND MOVEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES AND A DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE MORMON TEMPLE, at Nauvoo, Ill., has been sold to the Catholics for \$76,000. It is to be appropriated to educational purposes by the church into whose hands it has passed.

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON OFFICE—122 Merrimack, opposite Kirk street, Lowell, Mass.

MERRILL & BROWN, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

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PEARSON'S DUCHERROT'S EYE ROOMS. I still continue at my old stand, 40 West Broadway, Merrimack street, near the Railroad Depot, Lowell, Mass., and at all times be found ready to impart his professional services to all who wish accurate knowledge.

Agents for the 'VOICE'. The paper is to be conducted gratuitously independent of principle, opposing all prominent evils, social, political or ecclesiastical, with the spirit which knows no fear of labor, while in the path of duty, and which offers all cardinal truths with perseverance and sincerity of purpose.

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