

# THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

AN ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE.

[SINGLE COPIES 3 CENTS]

\$1-25 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME III.

BOSTON AND LOWELL, FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1847.

[NUMBER 13.]

## THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

Published simultaneously at Boston and Lowell, every FRIDAY morning. Office in Boston, BELLA MARSH, 25 Cornhill; in Lowell, 76 Central street.

D. H. JACQUES, PUBLISHER.

MISS MERTABLE FAYMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS.—

Single copy, \$1-25 per annum. Strictly in ADVANCE.

Communications and Remittances, should be addressed, Post Paid, to the Voice of Industry, Lowell Mass.

See Prospectus on the last page.

### MISCELLANY.

At the 2nd session of the Industrial Congress, held in the city of New York in June, 1847, a Constitution for a Free State was submitted, accepted and ordered printed, designed for the foundation of an experiment that would result in the superstructure of a Pure Democracy whenever our *Republican rubbish* can be removed; perfection in all its parts is not claimed for it, but only a rough sketch, simple, and easily to be comprehended by the people, and by directing thought upon that subject a more simple and perfect instrument might be elicited. By presenting it to the public through your paper in connection with the notice of the Convention, and the foregoing communication the propriety of the suggestions might more readily be discovered, and the obstacles in the minds of many amounting nearly to insurmountable would appear pigmy mole-hills and easily removed. The only hardest task remaining, in my mind, is the removal of the prejudices and restoring the confidence of the people in themselves.

### A PURE DEMOCRACY.

A Constitution for a Free State, in which the Rights and the Powers of the People for self-government are clearly defined, and by which the Manner and the Means would be effectually secured.

### Preliminary Definitions and Corollaries and Declaration of Rights.

1. All human beings inherit certain Rights pertaining to their Nature which are graduated by their necessities, and only modified by the circumstances naturally connected with their existence; are to be ascertained by the investigation of their nature and defined after comprehending its connected relations; they commence in, and can only terminate with their existence, are co-existent and inseparable from it; consequently ALL RIGHTS ARE INALIENABLE.

2. An individual cannot confer any Rights upon the government, nor can the government abstract any Rights from the individual; consequently, mankind congregated into Society do not possess any Rights not possessed in their individual capacities.

3. All human beings have an equal right to the natural elements of existence, of the spontaneous productions of their actions and combinations, and the opportunity to co-operate in those actions and combinations, so far as is essential to produce the requisites to sustain life; to secure health, and to possess happiness; and, all having an equal right to life, it follows that all have an equal right to the means necessary to sustain life, and those means being drawn from the earth, it also follows as a consequence inevitable, that all have an equal right to the free use of so much of the earth as indispensable to the sustenance and enjoyment of life.

4. All human beings, constitutionally, and by the immutable laws of their nature, possess physical and mental powers, the perfect development, proper application, and exercise of which, preserves their lives, promotes their health, and constitutes their happiness; and liberty only consists in being free, so to develop, apply, and exercise all those powers that the sure possession of happiness is the continued present result.

5. The primary object of instituting government is to secure to every person the peaceful possession and free enjoyment of every natural Right, unobscured and uncontrolled, or, to secure to all the ability to practically assimilate their social intercourse to that truthful and heavenly principle of "doing unto others whatsoever they would wish others to do unto them" in all relations of life.

6. All Laws enacted by the government, or

by the majority, subversive of, or destructive to, the rights of the minority, or of the individual, or in any way infringing upon them, are null and void, in and of themselves, and neither the majority nor the individual is bound not free to abide, by, nor submit to them; because the powers of the majority, or of the government, only extend to the security and protection of all equally in the possession and enjoyment of all their Rights.

7. The history implicitly received despotism, though as false as futile, and unjust as absurd, and only the tailism of Republican despotism, "the greatest good to the greatest number," must no longer be acknowledged; "the fundamental principle of democratic government," because it is not; but must be superseded by a substitution of its honest, intelligible and comprehensive antithesis, "The entire good of the whole," as the only phrase expressive of pure Democracy, or that can ever be recognized as the political motto of a righteous and intelligent People.

With the view of reinstating ourselves in the possession of so many of our Rights as are defined in the foregoing preliminaries, and of securing to ourselves and to posterity the means of possessing and enjoying all others, when discovered and understood, We, the People of this State, do adopt this

### CONSTITUTION.

The Voice of the People is the Law of the State.

Sec. 1. The Constitutionally and Legally qualified Voters of the State are the Constitutional Legislators and Electors, and shall exercise the Legislative Power individually and directly, in the manner and under the restrictions set forth by the terms and provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. The Legislative Meeting of the Electors of the State shall be held annually in the several Towns, Cities, Wards, Villages and Districts, throughout the State, on the first Monday in October in each year, for the enactment of Laws and the election of State Officers.

Sec. 3. The Capitol of the State shall be a State Printing Office, or a Printing Office for the State, furnished with presses, types, and all the necessary apparatus for printing Papers, Books, Pamphlets, &c., to carry out the provisions of this Constitution in the best and most expeditious manner.

Sec. 4. A Department of the State, and a separate Department assigned to each of the several Counties in the State, shall be established in the State Printing Office, as separate offices for each of their respective Printers.

Sec. 5. The Electors of the State at their Annual Meeting for the election of State Officers, shall elect one to superintend the State Printing Office, who shall be recognized and addressed in his official capacity, as the State Printer, and shall hold the office one year from the first of January next after his Election.

Sec. 6. The Electors of each County shall, at the Annual Meeting for the election of State Officers, elect a man to superintend the Department of the State Printing Office assigned to the County, in and for which he is elected, as the officer for that County, who shall be recognized and addressed in his official capacity, as the (named) County Printer, and shall hold the office one year from the first of January next after his election.

Sec. 7. A Paper shall be published at, and issued from the State Printing Office, weekly, or as often as may be sufficient to publish all the matter received for publication, and a copy, or one number of each and every paper so published, shall be transmitted to each and every voter of the State.

Sec. 8. The columns of said Paper shall be open and free to every voter in the State for the publication of any and all original productions that said voters may offer for publication over their own proper signature, name in full, but no anonymous communications can be published; except selections by, over the signature and at the responsibility of the County Printer who may offer them, and not to the exclusion of the productions of the voters over their proper signatures.

Sec. 9. All communications for publication must be divested of inappropriate language, the County Printer being judges; but in every other respect, every author shall be judge of the propriety of publishing his own propo-

sitions; and in case of a deficiency of communications to furnish a weekly paper of medium size, the Printers, State and County, shall be the Editors for furnishing such Paper.

Sec. 10. Every Voter in the State has the right to propose any and all such Laws to the People for their consideration and enactment, as he may deem proper, accompanied with such reasons and such arguments as he may offer for proposing them, not exceeding in any case, eight octavo pages; all of which must be published in a Pamphlet, entitled Laws proposed to the People, of the State of ——— for enactment, &c.

Sec. 11. Every Law proposed must be transmitted to the State Printer, with its Title endorsed, as significant of its import as may be, and filed by him when received at the office, and numbered in the numerical order of the time of its reception; to be published under that number and title; in the Pamphlet of Laws proposed to the People, &c., and retain that number and title until the Yeas and Nays given by the People at their Legislative Meetings upon its enactment have been canvassed, and the majority for or against it ascertained, recorded and declared.

Sec. 12. The Duties of the State Printer shall be to superintend personally the business of the office generally, and see that it is kept in proper order; to file and number the laws proposed when received at the office, and publish them; to publish the State Paper and furnish the offices of the County Printers with the requisite number of each and all the publications of the State Press, to supply their respective constituents; to preside at the Meetings of the Fiscal Agents or Board of Commissioners, and of the Judges to canvass the Minutes of the Tellers of the Legislative Meeting; to furnish the blanks, books, votes, &c., for the use of the People in Legislation; to sign all Laws passed to be enacted by the People, and publish an edition of them, and transmit them by the County Printers to the People; and such other offices as may devolve upon him by the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 13. The Duties of the County Printers shall be, to superintend personally, the offices assigned to their respective Counties; to receive, arrange, and put in type all communications from their respective constituents in conformity with the directions of the authors and the rules of the office; to see to the reading and correction of the proof, folding, stitching, binding, directing, and transmitting the requisite number of all the Publications, to furnish a copy of each to their respective constituents, agreeable to the expressed provisions of the Constitution; and to perform such other functions as constitutionally pertain to their several offices.

Sec. 14. On, or before the first day of September in each year, every voter in the State shall be furnished from the State Printing Office with a duplicate Blank of the following

### FORM OF VOTE.

Catalogue of the Laws proposed to be enacted by the People of the State of ——— at their Annual Legislative Meeting to be held on the first Monday in October ——— through out the State:

No. of Laws.	Blank.	Title of the Laws proposed.
No. 1.		To secure to the People the Right and the means of self-government.
No. 2.		To create and define the powers of Corporations.
No. 3.		To secure to every person the inalienable Right to the Earth.
No. 4.		To raise revenue by direct Taxation.

Attest, Two witnesses, Voter's name.

And on or before the thirtieth day of September next precede the Annual Legislative Meeting, it shall be the duty of each and every voter in the State to write with his own proper hand, or by another in presence of himself and a third person, (both voters) in the proper blank in both blank and duplicate, a Ye or Nay, to correspond so as to be fac similis in regard to Yeas and Nays.

Sec. 15. All Votes, after being filled out, shall be compared with the duplicate by being read aloud by one of two persons (both voters) and responded to aloud by the other, number for number, yeas for yeas, nays for nays, under the inspection of the person whose vote is compared; they shall then be dated and signed by the person whose vote it is, attested by both of those who compared them,

names in full, and folded and sealed in such a manner that no alteration, erasure or amendment can be effected without breaking the seal; superscribed with the name in full of the person whose vote it is, and the name of the place of his residence; and in that condition the vote shall be given to the Receivers of Votes on the day of the Annual Legislative Meeting; and the duplicate shall be preserved on file by the voter, for future reference in case any occurrence should prevent the accurate determination of the number of Yeas and Nays cast, or for any purpose that may be for the welfare of the public, or of the voter.

Sec. 16. The Voters of every Town, City, Ward, Village, or District, in which the Legislative Meetings shall be held, at the Annual Meeting for the election of their respective Town, City, Ward, Village or District Officers, shall elect a Board of Inspectors of Elections, to consist of three Receivers and three Tellers, and the Clerks of their respective Towns, &c., with power to add as many additional Clerks as may be necessary to receive, count, record, declare and transmit the votes and minutes thereof in manner herein set forth.

Sec. 17. The Receivers shall receive the votes from the voters, record the name of the voter in a book provided for that purpose by the State Printer, to be kept at the office of the Clerk of the place where used, and immediately pass the vote to the Tellers, who shall proceed to open and canvass the same as soon as practicable after received, and note the Yeas and Nays and Blanks cast for each proposed Law in the lines of its corresponding number, in two books provided for that purpose by the State Printer, and of the following form:

Notes of the Yeas and Nays cast at the Legislative Meeting of the People of the State of ——— held in the Town of ——— in the County of ———, on the first Monday in October:

No. of Law.	Yeas.	Nays.	Blanks.	Total.	Majorities.
No. 1.					
No. 2.					
No. 3.					
No. 4.					

Sec. 19. When the Tellers have canvassed all the votes and noted the results in due form, they shall proceed immediately to compute the number of Yeas and Nays and Blanks cast in figures in a sufficient number of Blanks provided for that purpose by the State Printer, to furnish the offices of the State and County Printers each with one to be used by the Judges of Elections in final canvass of the aggregate minutes of the Legislative Meetings from every place in the State, in which said meetings shall be held to determine what Laws have been enacted and to be preserved in the archives of their offices for future reference one year, and to be of the following form:

Minutes of the Total number of the Yeas and Nays and Blanks cast at the Legislative Meeting of the People of the State of ——— in the Town of ——— in the County of ———, on the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ———, for each and every Law proposed to be enacted by the People:

No. of Law.	Total No. Votes.	Yeas.	Nays.	Blanks.	Total.	Majorities.
No. 1.						
No. 2.						
No. 3.						
No. 4.						

Attest by the Clerk, signed by the Tellers.

Sec. 20. The State Printer, the County Printer, and the Secretary of State, shall be the Judges to canvass the Minutes returned from all the Legislative Meetings, and compute the whole number of Yeas and Nays and Blanks cast, and the separate number of Yeas and Nays (Blanks being counted in the negative) for each and every Law proposed; and all those that have received a majority of Yeas over all the Nays and Blanks shall be signed by the State Printer, attested by the Secretary of the State, and shall be declared and registered by number and title in open and full meeting of the Judges, duly enacted Laws of the State agreeable to the terms and conditions of their enactment. And a schedule of the same shall be made out by the Judges and published by the State Printer, and

transmitted to each and every Town, City, Ward, Village, and District Clerk within the State for the use their several offices.

Sec. 21. The State Printer, within the shortest possible time after the Laws have been declared enacted, shall publish an edition of them, in volumes not exceeding five hundred pages (octavo), of one thousand copies more than the number of voters in the State, and transmit by the County Printers a copy well stitched and bound in good binding, not leather, to each and all said voters, (in or before the twenty-fifth of December next after the Meeting at which those Laws were enacted) by the People.

Sec. 22. Any Voter may vote in whatever place in the State he may, in which the Legislative Meeting shall be held, as a Non-resident voter; but not until the last half hour before the polls close; unless he should have time to return to the Meeting at his place of residence before the time of closing the polls, in which case the Inspectors may, at discretion, refuse or receive his vote.

Sec. 23. Every Non-resident voter may be required by the Inspectors to declare his name, age, and place of residence; that he has not previously voted in the Legislative Meeting; and that he is a qualified voter; and shall have his duplicate vote with him which shall be compared by the Inspectors aloud in open meeting, signed by the acting Chairman, and attested by the Clerk of the meeting.

Sec. 24. Any Inspector of Elections who shall make false returns by noise or minutes, and any Judge of Elections who shall make a false canvass, or false declaration, or forgery, or signing of the Laws enacted by the People, with the intent or effect of reversing their decision, and being thereof convicted, shall be disqualified for holding any elective office within the State for ever after.

Sec. 25. The State Printer and the County Printers, and the Secretary of State, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners or Fiscal Agents, to make contracts for supplying the necessary materials for the use of the State Printing Office; to perform the specified objects of its creation; to transact all business of a pecuniary nature pertaining thereto; to contract for the transmission of the issues and publications from the office, for the setting of type, and doing of whatever work pertaining to the office that shall supersede their time or ability to perform themselves personally. All contracts to be made on the following principles:

Sec. 26. A sample of all articles to be furnished, and of work to be performed, shall be kept at the office, and be exhibited and delivered to the party contracting to furnish such article in kind and in quality, or to perform such work; and all contracts for furnishing such articles always to be made with those who will furnish them at the least cost; but no article of a kind or quality inferior to the sample, can in any case be accepted; and the offering of an inferior article by a contractor, or his agent, shall be cause sufficient for voiding the contract on the part of the Commissioners, provided they choose to do it. And all contracts for work to be done at the office, shall be made with the operative, and only for its own labor; and a uniform system of compensation for the same amount of the same kind and quality of work, shall be adopted throughout all the departments; and no more work shall be let to one contractor than is expected to be done by that contractor in person.

Sec. 28. Any State Printer, or County Printer, or elected State Officer, who shall employ any person in any department of any State Office, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing Articles, or who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of any Law enacted by the people of this State under this Constitution, and in conformity to its preliminary principles and declaration of Rights, abdicates his office from and by that act or violation; and shall be disqualified for holding any elective State Office of trust or profit within this state for ever after said abdication.

EPHRAIM.  
I thought, as I saw Bin had been  
Physically boxing with a book,  
He'd win could he but touch her cheek,  
For then her colors would be struck!  
[The December Bird.]

PERUVIAN AGRARIANISM.

The fiscal regulations of the Incas, and the laws respecting property are the most remarkable features in the Peruvian policy. The lands assigned for the Sun furnish a revenue to support the temples, and maintain the costly ceremonial of the Peruvian worship and the multitudinous priesthood. Those preserved as well as the Incas went to support the royal state, as well as the numerous members of his household and kindred, and supplied the various exigencies of government. The remainder of the lands were divided, per capita, in several shares among the people. It is provided by law, as we have seen, that every Peruvian should marry at a certain age. When this event took place, the community or district in which he lived furnished him a dwelling, which as it was constructed of humble materials, was done at little cost. And a lot of land was then assigned to him sufficient for his maintenance and that of his wife. An additional portion was granted for every child, the amount allowed for a daughter. The division of the soil was renewed every year, and the possessions of the tenant were increased or diminished according to the number of his family. The same arrangement was observed with reference to the curacas, except only that a domain was assigned to them corresponding with the superior dignity of their stations.

A more thorough and effectual agrarian law than this cannot be imagined. In other countries where such a law has been introduced, its operation, after a time, has given way to the natural order of events, and, under the superior intelligence and thrift of some and the profligacy of others, the usual vicissitudes of fortune have been allowed to take their course and restore things to their natural inequality. Even the iron law of Lycurgus ceased to operate after a time, and melted away before the spirit of luxury and avarice. The nearest approach to the Peruvian constitution was probably in Judea, where on a recurrence of the great national jubilee, at the close of every half century, estates reverted to their original proprietors. There was this important difference in Peru; that not only did the lease, if we may so call it, terminate with the year, but during that period the tenant had no power to alienate or add to his possession. — Prescott's Conquest of Peru.

THE WILL OF A WEALTHY SOUTHERNER. The New Orleans Picayune publishes extracts from the last will and testament of Julien Poydras, late of the parish of Pointe Coupee, and of great wealth. The testator died in possession of six large plantations, and on each of them there are a great many slaves, who are directed to be sold at public sale, the purchasers to bind themselves to emancipate the slaves with their increase at the end of twenty-five years from the day of sale. The balance of the estate, after the payment of the legacies, is to be divided among a number of nephews and nieces of the deceased. To each of his god-children, Poydras bequeathed \$500; to each of his negroes, large and small he bequeathed \$10. To Felix Bernard, Eastache Leheld, Willis Alston and Madame Zacherie he left each \$2000. To Miss Frances Gallatin, daughter of Albert Gallatin, he left \$10,000; to Mr. Lafitte, notary in New Orleans, \$6000. To Joseph Theodore Bandue, of New Orleans, and Guy Richard, of Pointe Coupee, his executors, he left each, \$25,000. Ripe bequests are made to all the charitable institutions of New Orleans. To the parishes of Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge, he leaves \$30,000 each. The interest of this sum is to be employed in giving a dowry to all girls of the said parish who may get married; the unfortunate, to be always preferred.

The State of Arkansas invites emigrants to come and take lands which have been forfeited for taxes, and no payment will be required for them. The Auditor, upon proof of settlement, will make a deed, which deed the Supreme Court of the State has decided will be valid. The forfeited tracts comprise some of the finest lands in the State, and now is the chance for a cheap home or speculation. The Little Rock (Ark.) Banner office has just issued a volume of 75 octavo pages, containing a list of all the lands which the State can donate, and the laws relating thereto. — Chronotype.

ASTHENIC. The following pathetic snatch of "steep-bent poetry" is stolen from the Boston Post—it is enough to draw tears from a milk-stone:—

Amid the crowd, he walked a youth,  
Whose brow seemed charged with woe,  
His eyes were bent upon the deck,  
His step was sad and slow.  
It was not unrequited love,  
Nor disappointment's fruits,  
That marked with care the cheek of youth—  
He could not find his lost.

It is said that peaches and cream are positively good for consumption. The peaches should be ripe and sweet. — Delta.

We can testify to that, for we have often consumed them. — Chronotype.

The Danvers Courier suspects that a certain intoxicating drink is one of the phials of wrath spoken of in Revelations. Quite probable.

FINE BLUE WASH FOR WALLS. To two gallons of white wash add one pound of blue vitriol dissolved in hot water, and one pound of flour, well mixed.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Every man should be guaranteed a permanent home of his own, the choice of industrial pursuits, the power to elect, at will, the hours of labor, an equivalent for what he produces, the best opportunities for education, and freedom in everything.

D. H. JACQUES, EDITOR.  
W. F. FOILING,  
W. T. G. PEIRCE, } Regular Contributors.  
LOWELL.  
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1847.

PROTECTIVE UNION.—NO. V.  
How can we get along without these stores? ask some. "We must have some way to obtain our articles of food, clothing, &c." True, but it does not necessarily follow that they must come through the present system of exchanges. Let us take a candid view of the subject. Suppose, instead of sixty or more grocers stores in this city, there were but six, and those established on "Protective Union" principles. I am not certain but that we could get along with a smaller number, but for convenience we will take this number, and have them located in such parts of the city as will best accommodate the whole. Then in place of one hundred and twenty clerks we would take sixty. One fourth the number of horses and wagons. And the cost of lighting and warming six must, of course, be less than sixty. There would be no losses accruing from bad debts as our trade is conducted on cash principles. There would be no "bosses" to pay and thus there would be a saving of from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars on this class of individuals. And now suppose we take the other stores and reduce them in the same ratio and have them conducted on the same plan every one must see the advantage to be gained by changing the present false system to one where the good of not a few, but the whole is cared for. But some say "It is so handy to have a place where you can run in and buy any little thing you may chance to want." Yes, but it is not "paying too dear for the whistle," this buying little things at handy places? Is your grocer the one that is located nearest you? Perhaps so, but it is often the case that a person resides at one part of the city and his grocer's store be at the other. And again, our nearly six stores are all on two streets or corner lots, every nook and corner almost, and are exceedingly "handy" to spend money. There are, with the exception of the drug shops, the greatest nuisances we have. Just imagine a hale, broad shouldered man of two hundred pounds weight dealing out candy by the cent's worth. 'Tis it ridiculous? How much better it would be for him and community were he to follow a plough or wield a blacksmith's hammer. It may not be so lucrative but much more honorable, and he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he has added to the world's wealth instead of taking from it.

Let us view it in another point. It would have a tendency to lower rents, and for this reason; there would be no use for the stores, therefore they must be converted into dwellings, and the addition of three or four hundred tenements would not be likely to raise the rents. And our Landlords (of whom I shall have a word to say by and by) would not "cut it quite so fat."

But what can this army of Exchanges do if they are obliged to quit their present business? I do not know of any particular branch of honest industry that their genius would be adapted to, but it seems to me that shoe-making tools would bear some similarity to grinding the pieces of the poor. And if some of them were to turn barbers, their system of "shaves" would be turned to good account. But who knows but there might be a Michael Angelo or Raphael among them, a Newton, or Franklin, a Fulton, or Whitney. Each may imitate although it be a great way off these justly great men. All will not be able to equal the great masters in sculpture or painting, but they all may be able to square a block of granite or paint a house, and so with the rest. The "Organ grinder" in our streets is but a very faint representation of Mozart, but still he adds a little harmony to the world. But I would not advise our friends (the Exchanges) to take up this last mentioned business in this class are termed ex-grocers.

But will not this bringing more laborers into the market lower the price of wages? I think not for there is plenty of work, the only troubles in getting it done; and if our laborers and mechanics in seasons of dull times (of which by the way there never need be any) instead of under-riding each other in the price of doing work, unite and get down to a fair price, it would be done together, each putting in his mite and do business themselves, they would find themselves vastly better off in the end.

But suppose there is just enough labor in the market to do the work by working the present long hours. An addition of help would tend to shorten them, and even if the price is less we are still gainers. Whereas it costs us all we earn by working long hours, and supporting ex-grocers; by working less time even at a reduced price if we do

away with our traders, our articles of consumption would come much cheaper to more than half the reduction of wages. And there would be (what is greatly needed) time for improvement both in mind and body. But I see no possible need of a reduction of price even though the hours of labor be less. Let the workmen add women be united in their efforts to throw off all shackles by which they are bound, and they must succeed. They have the "staff in their own hands." Let them use it wisely, and there will soon be certain evidence of "a good time coming."

Correspondence of the Voice.  
MERRIDITH BRIDGE, N. H., Oct. 1847.  
MR. EDITOR: Situated as I am, amid the hills and glens of the "Granite State," where scarcely a flap on the subject of Labor Reform is heard, except sometimes an indistinct, half understood murmur, borne from the abodes of idleness, wretchedness and crime, in our crowded and festering cities, by gentle winds that come to us freighted from time to time, with tidings new, strange and wonderful; I welcome the Voice of Industry at its weekly visits, as I would welcome an old friend; and if I could hope, in return for the pleasure its perusal gives me to say any thing that would at all interest you or your readers, I would gladly do so.

The people of the country are not so familiar with the wrong and oppression they are not daily witnesses of such abject misery and degradation, as are the denizens of the city; neither do they so often see the rich ostentatiously displaying the wealth that was earned by other hands than their own, and thanking God for enabling them to place themselves in the position in which He (?) has placed them. There is more justice, more equity, and more beauty, too, in the country than in the city. Instead of the impure and tainted atmosphere that must ever attend densely populated places, we can here breathe the pure air that is wafted down the mountain sides, over hills and valleys, alongside rippling streams, and across smiling lakes, and feel that in this matter, at least, we can have our hearts desire.

The village known by the name of Merridith Bridge, (from where I date my letter,) is finely situated on a beautiful stream that leads the clear and sparkling waters of Lake Winnipissogee, or "The Smile of the Great Spirit," as it was facetiously called by the Indian tribes who dwelt on its shores, into the Pemigewasset, which, from a little mountain hill, leaping from rock to rock, and from ravine to ravine, through the passes of the White and Franconia mountains, becomes a more sober and dignified stream, and after having watered and beautified the country through which it passes, receives the waters of the Winnipissogee, and then, assuming the name "Merridith," rolls on oceanward.

The shores of Lake Winnipissogee, are well known to afford some of the finest views in the whole country. From Mount Belknap, an hour's ride from here, the view is indeed fine; and from the summit of "Red Hill," still a little farther, when "summer days are come," and nature is "clothed in mantle green," the prospect is enchanting. Spread before the eye like a sheet of polished silver, the clear waters of the lake stretch away to the south for a score of miles, dotted all over with beautiful islands, some of them several hundred acres in extent; others scarce larger than the cloud that in days of old was seen no bigger than "a man's hand."

In the sweet spring time, when the chill blasts of winter have given place to soft southern breezes, and valleys have put on their "smiling tinge of green," the lovers of nature may enjoy a feast; and he that has a soul attuned to the sweet symphonies of waving forests and rippling waters, will find the shores of the beautiful Winnipissogee the place to enjoy sweet communion with his own soul; for there and then

"Mountains, hills and winding dales,  
Reverses lakes and parting cascades,  
Grey shrouding heights and flowery corn-fields,  
In all their loveliest power,  
To make the forest, rich, the radiant beauty  
Of the forest world."

The Mexican War is the all exciting topic of conversation at the present time, and I am sorry to say the fighting spirit seems to prevail. For venturing my opinion during a discussion of the question, I was significantly told that there "always were Tories who went against their country when it most needed their aid." How strange—how passing strange it is that the people—the working men—cannot see this matter in its true light.—Who but the producers—the laboring men—aye, and women, too, are to pay the expenses of this war? Who but the same class will for years to come be compelled to toil still harder to pay the national debt that is now rapidly accumulating, in its prosecution? It seems to me the "glory" of our country may acquire in this contest will be dearly purchased. What think you brother working men?

But, Mr. Editor, I had forgotten your caution in the last Voice, and perhaps my hasty epistle will go under the table. If so, I shall not be at all offended, for neither myself or the world will have lost any thing of value.—Wishing you much success in your arduous career, that will ever receive my warmest sympathies, I join in the wish—"God speed the right."  
S. E. Y.

Correspondence of the Voice.  
BROOKFIELD, (Pa.), Sept. 16, 1847.  
FRIEND JACQUES—I have just learned that you have become Editor of the Voice of Industry—that noble and fearless advocate of the rights of the Telling millions, and I wish you God speed in your righteous work of industrial Reform. I hope and believe that the time is not far distant when abundant success will crown the efforts and reward the toil of all who are laboring in the cause of Human Rights. The signs of the times are cheering. A flood of light is bursting in upon the surrounding darkness. The laboring masses are becoming acquainted with their Rights, and when they once know their rights they will maintain and defend them. The firmness, energy and decision with which they are now defending their rights in some sections of our country, are causing tyrants to tremble, and cheering the hearts of the friends of humanity, and encouraging them to persevere in their efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the Race. Of the attention which our measures are commanding in different parts of the country the passage of the Homestead Exemption Bill in Connecticut and the Ten Hour Bill in New Hampshire are certain and unmistakable evidence. It is true these Bills are far from what they should be but they contain an acknowledgment that our principles are just and right, and certainly that is an evidence of progress.

I am sorry to hear that the cotton lords of New Hampshire are endeavoring to evade the righteous provisions of the Ten Hour Bill and still trampling under their unblinking feet the rights of the operatives, by practicing fraud and deception. But I am pleased to hear of the noble, firm and fearless stand which the operatives are taking in defence of their just but violated rights. I have just read in Young America a noble, firm, eloquent and dignified appeal to the female operatives in the Manchester Mills, signed Harriet E. Putnam. It breathes the right spirit. It is from one fearless in the cause of justice and human rights. I admire and respect the noble and fearless stand which the author has taken against tyranny and oppression and in favor of justice and humanity, perfectly regardless of personal consequences, but expressing extreme anxiety for the welfare of the operatives, such sentiments deserve the highest respect and esteem.

Ladies, particularly those who work in the mills, a few words to you. Be firm and united in your noble efforts to break the chains of your tyrants and oppressors. In union there is strength, March in solid columns and with an unbroken front to the contest, and victory will most assuredly crown your efforts. You can accomplish much if you will only act systematically and in concert. Your influence is great, your appeals are irresistible. I know the situation in which you are placed, and the difficulties with which you have to contend, but do the best you can, use all the means within your reach to better your condition, and I hope and trust, the time will soon arrive when you will be free to make your own terms and when you shall receive the full amount that you produce, and when you shall be permitted to assume that elevated position in society to which you are justly entitled, and from which you have long been excluded.

Perhaps you will wonder why I, living five hundred miles from you, should take any interest in your welfare. I have been at Lowell, and have seen the tyranny and oppression of the Cotton Lords, and wherever I see my fellow beings treated unjustly I feel a disposition to assist them, no matter who they are. For the encouragement of those who are laboring in the cause of National Reform I will say that I am making some feeble efforts to spread National Reform Principles in this section of country. I am publishing articles here every week on Land Reform, the falseness of the present system of labor, &c.

JOURN CASE.  
Correspondence of the Voice.  
SOUTH BOSTON, Oct. 4, 1847.

MR. EDITOR:—My business is done here for the present, and it is hoped your patrons will like the paper so well as to render it unnecessary to send for a renewal of their subscription. More than one hundred names have been hooked in this vicinity, three hundred copies distributed gratuitously, and some sold;—I trust your paper has been thoroughly introduced into every work-shop with the exception of three, viz: Geo. Thomas's, Myles's, and Gray's. These establishments will not even permit those called "fair sex," weak vessels, &c. to enter for the purpose of getting subscribers to a newspaper, designed to ameliorate the condition of "Factory girls." The most of the subscribers were obtained at the Old Colony Machine Shop, Union Works, Plough Factory, Chair Factory, and Mr. Conroy's establishment. "The Voice of Industry Girl" is exceedingly grateful to the gentlemanly working men, proprietors, and foremen of the above establishments, from whom so much encouragement has been received not only in pecuniary point of view, but by kind treatment which made the task more agreeable and easy. One who chose to give another man's name instead of his own, causing no little confusion, is informed that no papers will be sent him, and he must

be forgotten "as he did not know any better." My visit to the celebrated Locomotive Establishment of Hinkley & Drury was very pleasant. Here I saw several of those iron horses, whose shrill whistle and loud bell will soon be heard on the roads. Mr. H. and the gentlemanly clerks in the counting room seem to be interested in your paper, but "could not give a permission to go in to solicit subscribers," however a plan was suggested to introduce the paper at the Counting room on pay day. And a large number of copies have been left with the following preamble:—

To working men in the employment of Hinkley & Drury.  
According to the rules of the establishment I cannot come into the shop with the Voice of Industry but am pleased, to present the paper in this way for your subscription, one year, six months, or three, at \$1.25 per year delivered at your door weekly, and in proportion for less time.

We need and expect your aid, for which we shall be grateful.  
I am, truly yours in the cause of Labor Reform.

The result remains to be seen. Mr. Child is a True Reformer and though a high salaried clerk, is not afraid to maintain his principles. My calculations are now to go to Portland, and on return shall visit Roxbury, East Boston and Worcester.

The generosity of A. A. of W. Ct., is appreciated by me and if possible I shall avail myself of it, for good offers should always be accepted.

To friends and patrons of South Boston I am sorry to say good bye.  
A. E.  
P. S. Seven men, who recently left the admirable and gallant Capt. of the late Legislature, launched from Nashua, N. H., are here at work in "first rate shops, for higher wages and less hours." They said they were "going to send Capt. — up Salt River," I guess he would do more good up there than in the Legislature, so his constituents say, and I feel he is not entitled to our confidence and respect and cannot have our votes again.

A Convention of National Reformers is to meet at Worcester, in this State, on the thirteenth day of October next, to nominate candidates for Governors, &c., who shall be pledged to the principle, that the land ought to be redistributed among settlers and cultivators, in conformity with the spirit of Christ.—

We rejoice to see that there is a spirit animating the mechanic and operative, on this all important question, in which their happiness or wretchedness is involved. We regret to see that a convention is called for the purpose of nominating candidates to the highest offices of the State, before the question is generally understood by that class which is most interested. The attention of the mechanic and operative have not been sufficiently called to the question. Far better would it have been had they poured into the legislature for a few years, their petitions, making known their wants and grievances. This would set those most interested, to looking into the subject, who have given it not over Europe, on the subject—hence the revolutions and strong symptoms of war there, and all in consequence of many of those laws which are grinding upon the poor. Consequently a civil war will take place in Europe before the people will be restored to their natural rights. But in our country, we have only to discuss our rights and then go the ballot box and secure them.— But in this instance, we are likely to have candidates in the field before the wants of the party are known, or their principles understood.

The above remarks, from the Essex Banner, are worthy of consideration. We have long doubted the policy of bringing out candidates, pledged to principles and measures, of which the people are ignorant. We believe such a course premature and calculated to secure the opposition of many that a more prudent policy would ally to the National Reform cause.

By creating a new party and bringing into the field new candidates, we awaken the prejudices of all other parties, while by urging our principles upon them and questioning their candidates, we may gain a favorable consideration and thereby bring our measures before the public. The Land Reform question is fast gaining ground and is emphatically the question of this age, and the time of its consummation will depend upon the prudence and wisdom of its advocates. Let light be shed into the political wilderness of this country and the wild heresies, that have preyed so long upon the working people, may be harassed to the ear of humanity.

We hope our Worcester friends will think of these things, and abandon the policy of nominating candidates, unless those of the other parties refuse to interest themselves in favor of a "Landed Democracy." Y.

We call the attention of our readers to the following from the Chronotype. Mr. Plumb's plan, if either, is the one for the people.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.  
A great many plans within the last few years have been proposed for the accomplishment of this important work. In 1838 Mr. Plumb made an application to Congress asking for an appropriation towards the con-



