



no constitutional infirmity of long standing when admitted to membership...

ARTICLE XXII. The Cause to be pursued on a Member's being sick... should a member be taken sick at a distance from his Division...

ARTICLE XXIII. Forfeiture of Privileges.—Any member omitting to pay his assessment for three months...

ARTICLE XXIV. Pensions.—When a member arrives at the age of sixty-five years...

ARTICLE XXV. Money obtained by false pretences.—Whoever shall procure money by misrepresenting the length of time sick...

ARTICLE XXVI. Place of Residence.—It will be the duty of any member on changing his place of residence...

ARTICLE XXVII. Quorum.—The meeting shall be called to order ten minutes after the expiration of the time appointed...

ARTICLE XXVIII. Adjustment of Differences.—When any dispute arises between the members of a Division...

ARTICLE XXIX. Alteration of the Constitution.—For the purpose of making any alteration or amendment to this Constitution...

INDUSTRY.—Among the first of virtues, parents should teach their children to rank industry. Idleness is the parent of needless vices...

COMPASSION.—Compassion is an emotion of which we ought never to be ashamed. Graciously, particularly in youth...

HEAVY VERDICT. A late Circuit Court held at White Plains, Westchester county, Miss Conklin, a lady over forty years of age...

The Springfield Republican states that a party of eight or ten foreigners arrived in that town on Saturday evening...

Labor in New-York.

THEIR RIGHTS, THEIR CONDITIONS AND REWARDS. NO. XI.—GENERAL COMPLAINT OF THE SHOE-MAKERS—THE LADIES' BRANCH. There is no class of mechanics who average so much amount of work for so little money as the Journeyman Shoemaker...

Now his picture is faithfully drawn—not overcolored in any one particular. We have written nothing that we have not seen over and over again with our own eyes.

He said he had tried it faithfully for years, worked early and late, and half died and half blind. He had lost nearly his own health in this and that something would turn up.

There are often several hundred Journeymen in New-York who have no regular situation; and of those who have work, a greater number do not receive, on the average, over three and a half dollar per week.

But of course there are a few very skillful and tasteful workmen. The get more, and are employed by the better class of work, and receive a fair and equitable quantity of Ladies' gaiters...

The most common article sold here, is chiefly manufactured in the Eastern States, where the workmen can get a dollar, at least, for their work, and they are not overworked...

amounts to a mere song, and consequently our market is filled with this kind of work and the laborer on the branch of industry in our city is compelled to submit to it...

"There are about twenty-five employed by the shoe-makers, from twenty-five to thirty, and the wages are low."

"There are more who make eight than seven or nine dollars a week."

"Of the many hard-working and industrious classes of our fellow-citizens, the journeyman shoemakers stand among the first in this respect. They are a temperate people, and a large portion of them attend Divine service on Sundays."

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

What We Labor For.—The abolition of idleness and the prevention of the prevalence of industry, virtue and morality.

LOWELL, NOVEMBER 28, 1845.

The Boston "Workmen's Protective Union."

We call the attention of our readers, the workmen in particular, to the Constitution published in this number of the Voice...

By a perusal of this constitution, it will be seen to agree in all the fundamental principles and objects with the one recommended and adopted by the National Industrial Convention...

The success of the Boston "Union" has exceeded the expectations of its warmest friends, and promises fair to accomplish the great objects its framers had in view.

First, a Union of the producing Classes; secondly, the gradual accumulation of a surplus fund; and thirdly, the prevention of the prevalence of idleness and the prevention of the prevalence of industry, virtue and morality.

The objects proposed by this plan are of vital importance to the future prosperity of the workmen and women of our land, and the universal good of mankind...

The first great desideratum then, is UNION—a union among the now divided and confounded sons and daughters of industry...

With the present light and knowledge in the world—the noble struggles of humanity's divine progeny, which are everywhere manifesting themselves for some state of better, more congenial, rational and humane; what holy arts might not the useful producers of our country realize, if they would be united...

ly, wrong, poverty and misery in the country, and the consequent development of vice and crime, will cost the workmen and women of New-England to be induced to adopt some such course of united action...

"The making of Lasts—though not carried on very extensively in our City yet—deserves a little notice from our hands, as a branch connected with the subject we are treating of."

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We notice an article in the last number of the Tribune, headed, "A voice from the Mill-horrs of New England—Calumny Met"

"Now what are the facts connected with these meetings and resolutions? Why the meetings were got up under the particular auspices of the agents and a few clerks and preachers, who are receiving their fat salaries at the hands of these corporations, which they are justly defend in the resolutions above referred to...

"We decline any desire to take sides with any political party, who may seem to us factory abuses merely for the purpose of every party capital; still we cannot remain silent while another party equally 'hollow-hearted' in order to support their 'protected industry' and 'Tariff' humbug calls meetings and passes resolutions, defending the present system of manufacturing servitude, which go forth to the world as the sentiments of the real operatives; when they emanate from a few hiring agents, clerks and overseers, who are ready to do the bidding of any and all corporations for a few of the spoils which are yearly wrung from the hard working operatives."

Strange indeed that these corporations and their supporters should have such unbounded regard for the good of the operatives and the interests of the laborer! Are the remedies in favor of intemperance? Are the slaves unmerciful of the South, true friends to freedom and his rights? Certainly not—their what sayings can corporations have for Free Labor, when they exist and flourish by virtue of the opposite?

"We are at a loss to discover the consistency of the Tribune in the position it takes relative to factory labor. It even indorses and relates the false statement in Mr. Miles work, that the average hours the operatives work in the Mills are only ten and a half. Are we to be people to understand by this that the operatives get pay in full for a week's work when they labor only three hours per week?"

"The editor of the Tribune like many others, to make his course look quite impartial, liberal and free from party spirit, modestly acknowledges that evils do exist in the factory system, and then apologizes for these evils, because they are to be found in other departments of labor. He tells us that females working in the factories are in a far better condition than those who are employed in household services and as sempstresses &c."

"That much wrong may be found in other departments of female labor, beside that of the factories, is too true, but this is no good reason why we should cover up and attempt to justify the system of factory oppression which is making such and inroads upon the happiness of our people, and the good of the country."

"As much has been said and written upon the great pecuniary advantages of factory labor over all other, we would state, that persons who have been engaged in the business for many years, assure us, that females are as well off in the country with seventy-five cents per week, as they are in Lowell with one dollar and seventy-five cents."

We are requested to publish the following Resolution, unanimously adopted by the Female Labor Reform Association, at their meeting, as a token of respect and esteem for the services of Mr. Schouler, in behalf of the operatives of this city.

Resolved, That the members of this Association; tender their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Schouler, for his services in this meeting, for rendering so ungrudgingly and unflinchingly, the defense made by the delegates of this Association, before the special committee of the Legislature, to whom we were referred petitions for the reduction of the hours of labor, which he was Chairman."

"We notice by the last of the Workmen's Union, that the Workmen of Lynn are to have a Grand Ball on Thanksgiving Day, and we are glad to see them so united. We hope the Cordwainers will give it a wide publicity, that it may continue to advocate their just claims."



