

er, that we are chiefly interested, and to these we think Mr. Moffat's plan might be more particularly directed. St. Giles' and the Albany have been destroyed by the Woods and Forests, like so many wassp's nests, and the Queen's commissionaries glory in having done so for the sake of "improving the neighborhood." The victims of these so-called improvements, in which many Isaacian and fancy street architecture, are now flooding the miserable courts and alleys of the metropolis with (if possible) a more deeply dyed spauler, from these haunts that we must rescue the mechanic, for misery creeps upon him like the piercing cold, against which in time he ceases to exert himself, and asks only to die in peace. For this class of the population then we turn again to the calculations of this pamphlet, and we find that it is possible to provide a six roomed house and a garden attached for six shillings a week, including a free passage by the railway to and from town. We have been making some inquiries about the rents of houses in the neighborhood occupied by our working population, and find that this is the average sum paid for two rooms. And if six rooms be too much for him, a four roomed cottage, with fresh-water, and garden, could be provided at two shillings less than he is now giving for his wretched couple of apartments in town! Well, indeed, might the committee of the London Trades' Union speak of this scheme as "one which would realize more than their fondest hopes."

London is continually pictured as "the great heart of England"; how much healthier would be the action of that heart, if its life-blood, instead of stagnating in its deepest depths, should, by these great arteries, the railroads, be pulsed forth every night, and brought back purified in the morning to the performance of its vital labors. The poor weavers of Spitalfields keep up a memory of the country in their hearts by the geraniums and green flowering plants which make even their garret windows cheerful. How strong must be that yearning after nature which keeps alive such a taste in a poor man struggling for his daily food! But there is a moral as well as a physical survey in men—as the line to the sailor in the great ocean, so is the slender plant, speaking of the freshness of nature, to the poor mechanic shut up in his vast brick and mortar Babel. Trees, flowers, and "the green garment of fields," are the natural companions of man, and in proportion to the length of time which you banish him from their society, so will he be distorted from the true image in which he was originally made.

It was no idle saying—
God made the country, but man made the town.
Society, in its upper phases, has long been practically learning its trade, and it only reverts to the masses of the population, profiting by the last word of practical science, the railroad, to learn it also. It might be perhaps, at a far distant period, but we think it not very unreasonable to suppose, that a time will come when cities, instead of containing stagnating multitudes, will resolve themselves into vast bazars—crowded or deserted, as the hours of labor began or ended for the day. If such a state of things should ever come to pass, it will be brought about by such a scheme as the one we have alluded to, and it is our earnest wish, that the experiment should be tried, as we believe it would result in working a most favorable revolution in the habits of the working classes, and thereby make firmer that broad base by which the social pyramid is supported.

Free and Slave Labor in Virginia. The white workmen on the Tredegar and Armory Iron Works at Richmond, Va., have made a strike in consequence of the employment of slaves on a portion of the works. As an indication of the progress of the age, this movement is important, striking as it does, the very root of slave labor. It sets up a distinction in the slave States themselves, between the servile labor of the degraded blacks who are held in bondage, and the voluntary labor of the skillful mechanics who have gone there from the North—a distinction which the South have not been accustomed to behold, and one they would find hard never to see exist. When the principle that "all labor is degrading" is overthrown, and the mechanic whose capital is his ingenuity and his sinews, begins to be regarded as what he really is by the cotton lords and tobacco growers of the South, they will not, like the Richmond workmen, be thrown upon their dignity as citizens, and their manhood as freemen, to save themselves from being classed and associated with slaves; and to be treated in almost every sense like them. The progress of the age is onward, and light is breaking slowly, though surely on one of the most productive though badly managed sections of the republic.—Barre Patriot.

The authorities of Albany have forbidden the landing of any more emigrants from the North River steamboats at their wharves.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR:
THE RIGHTS OF MAN to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the choice of industrial pursuits, to the full and free use of his faculties, to the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry, to the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL.
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1847.
INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

We whose names are annexed, desirous of retaining to our National Rights to Land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency of Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to the full enjoyment of the rights of man, to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the choice of industrial pursuits, to the full and free use of his faculties, to the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry, to the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing.

REPEAL OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.
The publication Office of this paper has been removed to No. 26 Central street—its former place of publication. Persons wishing to transact business with the paper or editor, are invited to call.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
NEW YORK, JUNE 7th.

This London of America presents a wide field of observation and reflection to the stranger. On the one hand there is much to admire and interest—in which the capabilities of the human mind are wonderfully displayed in beautifying and adorning our external relations: but on the other, there is much for serious and melancholy reflection. While Science, Art, and human energy are engaged in building elegant temples, with costly and attractive internal and outward arrangements, while the most exquisite architectural taste is studied and observed in rearing these temples of wood and stone, that the few possessors of extreme wealth may dwell in pomp and in vicious idleness—the temples which God built, and which contain the human soul, that "immortal gem," are desecrated and despoiled with impunity! The existence of such a city as this, with its 50,000 paupers, its thousands of street beggars, its dissipation, prostitution and crime, its narrow and crowded streets, lanes, and by-paths, and consequent disease and premature deaths, its extreme wealth and extreme poverty—are incontrovertible arguments in favor of the great cause in which we are engaged, and for the furtherance of which the "Industrial Congress" have assembled at this time. That our cause will triumph is beyond a doubt, and never were our encouraging words more true than at this time. The eyes of the working people are opening upon the subject—they are beginning to see that some radical change in the laws which regulate man's relation to the soil and the instrumentalities of life, must take place before he can enjoy those rights which are declared inalienable and essential to the happiness and progress of the race.

The Congress is well attended, considering the time and money to be sacrificed by those who leave their homes and business to consult and deliberate upon measures for the emancipation of down-trodden humanity. We have some strong hearts and sound heads with us, and great good will toward our country. Among other most important measures brought forward for consideration of the Congress, is the "Workingmen's Protective Union," which seems to meet with general approbation, and I feel fully confident that the workmen of this State will soon organize upon this plan. A Division is about being formed in this city and I think I shall be able to induce the formation of one in the West, our part of the State, before my return. Mr. Brooks, an able and devoted member, from Wyothing, near Rochester city, assures me his influence shall be exerted to form one in that section. Mr. B. is a large farmer, and lives in a wheat-growing country, and will be of great service to us in carrying on this enterprise. The high prices of all kinds of provisions, (I understand that bread is actually selling in this city from 20 to 25 per cent higher than in London) is causing great dissatisfaction among the laboring classes of New York, and "strikes" for higher wages occur almost daily. The Odd Fellows procession on Saturday, on the occasion of laying the corner stone for their new Hall, exceeded anything of the kind I ever witnessed. The number in the procession is computed at 15,000. But it appears a most extravagant and immodest number of accomplishing benevolent purposes. True benevolence and charity seek no such pomp and parade.

A very great difference is perceptible between this city and Boston, and Lowell, on the subject of temperance. Bar Rooms and Rum Shops of all grades and description are visible on every street and the joints may be seen on all hands. But the permanent cure for this crying evil lies in the condition of labor. Falco noticed a striking difference in the observance of the Sabbath between New York and Lowell. While the corporations of Lowell, blast rocks, lay stone, and dig canals on Sunday, the poor women here in New

York set along upon the sidewalks and sell fruit and confectionary with as much complacency as the minister walks into his pulpit, and I had almost said, with as much christianity as many of them manifest in visiting their theological wars. I have found many warm-hearted friends, to New York, but none so decidedly attached to me as the Caband Hack driver, appeared on my landing from the steambath. They were almost willing to lay down upon their knees if I would consent them the pleasure of taking me "on town." Poor Falco they had better go back into the country, "care themselves" farms, and go to work, to make themselves a happy home.

I leave for Rochester to-day, from whence you shall hear from me again. N. Y. P.

SIGNS OF "THE GOOD TIME COMING."
YES, reader, notwithstanding the unkindly war the United States is waging against a sister republic, and the wail of our banishing brethren inhabiting the "green isle," and the slavery, intemperance, and other evils by which she is so sadly afflicted, we can catch a glimpse of a "better time." The seed of Universal Reform has been sown broad east through the land, and watered by refreshing showers of truth; the germinal sin of love is rising, and will soon warm them into life, and in place of the callous hearted beings, of to-day, we shall have men living, breathing, and such as are intended they should be; and justice will be meted out to all. The whip of the task master will be thrown away, and the slave is free. The landlord will cease to oppress—the soil is reclaimed—its "free" for all. The capitalist will not overburden the operative, for labor will then be the only true capital—they both are free. Intemperance will not be known—the drunkard is free. No more wars or fighting; no fallows reared for legal murders; no crime of any kind—the world is free. And where once was contention, hatred, and discord, will be peace, love and harmony.

"We may not live to see the day
Of the good time coming."

but still we may be permitted to dwell a little on the future, when there is so strong an indication of the dawn of a "better day" and there certainly is, if we judge from "the signs of the times." It is truly cheering to witness the change in public sentiment respecting the various Reforms of the day, especially those to which this paper is particularly devoted. In looking over our exchanges, where formerly we could see but an isolated sheet that dared to speak out in behalf of the down-trodden laborer, we now find scores coming in "brim full" of humanity; and some, not yet where it was least expected. Others (not yet converted to the good cause), occasionally give them a passing notice, and will not doubt by and by come out and work with us. The working men themselves, are waking up from their lethargy, and are asking why these things are so; and they have a speedy answer by taking a cursory glance at the present organization of labor. They see in a moment that their own hands have created all the wealth by which they are surrounded, and why cannot they have their share of it? Surely, "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Thought he gets action, and once fairly aroused, who can doubt the result. The pioneers in the cause have worked long and well, and they have much more to do. "Industry must be franchised, and labor free, liberty to the bond, peace and temperance religion on earth, and all crime removed" are their laborer's cause. But he not discouraged, brave hearts you have cause to rejoice for, for there is a deep, strong, steady setting in, which (though slowly) is certainly setting on the good ship Reform to a safe harbor; and though we may have passed many a rough sea, yet rest assured that those who come after you will rejoice in "the good time coming."

"The Voice of Industry" at Lowell, (edited, we suspect by a foreigner) calls the Native Americans "a fragment of a party." Perhaps it is so; but the gentlemen will find that the people will "gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost."

The editor sneers at our motto, "Some that Americans shall rule America," and adds his supposition that "every candidate for office should have a foreigner to bid his adieu to." He says, "I have no doubt that there will be some tapping done, before this country is free from the curse of foreign influence." Will this foreign deflator to American industry please hold out his own arm—*American Great Seal.*

What you "suspect" is not true. Mr. Sizel, the Editor of this paper was born of the parents of the native soil of these United States, (not much to brag of considering that he is wronged one of the native soil of his race), yet at the same time he is perfectly willing that the natives sons of Ireland, Scotland, Wales or any other country should have the right to live on this part of God's earth, under the croaking of mercenary demagogues. We would inquire if the Sign and his ancestors were of Indian extraction? If not (arguing from his premises) what right has he over an Irishman? Because he happened to come yesterday does not make him any more of a man than he who came to-day. The editor of the Voice is so foolish as to believe that "all men are created free and equal" no matter of what country, what color, or what their religious belief, in that he holds men and brethren children of one com-

mon father, and as such ever ready to extend to them the right hand of fellowship. It would be well for the editor of the Signal to rid himself of some of the influences by which he is surrounded before he talks of "freeing this country from the curse of foreign influence." And as to this "foreign deflator," (as he is pleased to call the editor of this paper) holding out his arm to be "tapped" we would in the most delicate manner in the world most respectfully decline, knowing as we do, the editors utter aversion to such a mode of operation.

WHO IS OPPOSED TO THE TEN HOUR RULE?
We understand from good authority that the ten hour question was brought up in our "Common Council" by one of the members who happens to have a little of the "milk of human kindness" in his disposition, it raised quite a "huzzah" among them, it was bitterly opposed, especially by the 2-overseers.

It is not strange that this class of persons (with some exceptions) should be against the adoption of this law, when they have the lightest work, greater pay and more liberty than any others about the establishment, except that he drones in the counting rooms, they are afraid of their bread and butter. By the way, the idea has been suggested by a good friend, of presenting petitions to the city government for a reduction of the hours of labor to ten, of those persons employed by the city, if we can get one up with fifteen hundred or two thousand names attached to it, there is no doubt but the point can be carried, as our rulers keep an "awful squinting" towards majorities as recent affairs in this city has determined. WHAT SAY, SHALL IT BE DONE?

We would direct the attention of our readers to "the letter from the Editor." We hope he may be able to form a Protective Union in Western New York; a few such would compel the flour speculators to shut up shop.

A work entitled "Fascination, or the Philosophy of Charming," by John B. Newman, M. D., has been sent to us. We would recommend this to all who desire to "know themselves." We have not made a thorough examination of its merits, but the names of the publishers (Fowler & Wells) is a satisfactory guarantee of its excellence. Price 40 cents; N. L. Dayton, Agent for Lowell. Also, "Elements of Animal Magnetism," by Charles Murley, same publishers. Price 12-2 cents; N. L. Dayton, Agent for Lowell.

On account of the sudden illness of Chief Justice Shaw, the court which commenced its sitting here this week has adjourned; therefore the case of Roy which was on trial is put over until next court.

Truth's Telegraph has arrived and is rich with intellectual lore, may the publisher meet with the success he so justly merits.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

This now permanently organized Institution for concentrating the influence of all men of all parties who are struggling in the cause of Human Rights and Universal Liberty, this infant rocked in the cradle of liberty in 1846; this now well-formed child of 1847; this giant that is to be in a few brief years more, is now in annual session. According to the Constitution, the body assembled on Wednesday morning last, at Croton Hall, and have held six sessions for business and evening meetings for address.

On Wednesday evening the delegates attended the regular monthly meeting of the National Reform Association, at Military Hall, when one of them, Mr. Brooks of Wyoming, addressed the audience by request, in a concise, vigorous, sound, and happy manner, on the objects and measures of National Reform. The meeting was also addressed most happily by Messrs. Allen of Boston and O'Connor of Philadelphia on the same subject.

On Thursday evening at Croton Hall; Mr. Meeks of Baltimore, Mr. Allen of Boston, and Mr. O'Connor of Philadelphia, were invited to address the Congress and the public audience assembled. Messrs. Meeks and O'Connor spoke on National Reform, and Mr. Allen on Trade, Labor, Exchanges, and Protective Unions.

Among the interesting speeches during the day sessions, was one of Mr. Young of Lowell, editor of the Voice of Industry, on the rise and progress of the Protective Unions of New England.

Committees have been appointed to report on the best means of propagating the principles of the organization, on the Presidency, the Policy of Nominations for Public Office, War, and other interesting topics, who have met at times to report.

A detailed report of the proceedings will be commenced in next week's paper.

P. S. Some of the delegates were to speak last night at Croton Hall, and others at Brooklyn.—Young America.

GENERAL SCOTT.

"This Knight of the long candle," since the wholesale murder at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, has been delivered of a proclamation, and a profound document it is. It blankets the Mexican as well as the American for gallantry, much larger than has been presented. This woman and baby killer, and hypocritical "devotee" to all the saints in the Catholic calendar, would make them believe, if he could, that he is the best friend they have on earth, and cites for proof: "We have not profaned your temples, nor abused your women, nor seized your property, as they [the Mexican Press] would have you believe." Ignoring bomb shells into churches is not profaning them, or murdering women is not abusing or stealing everything they can lay hands upon, is not seizing property, although in accordance with the rules of war, we don't know what is. No, no, General Scott, "bomb shells" and "soft swayer" do not go down well, although mixed with a "has-y plate of soap."

What a file, that if necessarily an army of one hundred thousand men could be brought. If they knew the state of public opinion at the North in regard to this war, it would lead them to doubt the truth of the sentiment who has "never falsified his word." It may be the glory of some to be decedent great in this trade of human butchery; but we do think that after years have gone by, and our using a retrospective glance of days' lang sime, the knowledge of saving the life of one fellow being, or even the doing of one kind act, would be much more pleasant than to be the greatest "butcher" that ever commanded an army on a field of battle.

In the case of Roy, now being tried in this city, for the murder of Meachinot at Charleston, we hear the junior counsel for the prisoner, in opening the case make the remark that he "did not squishness about capital punishment," and quoted the usual passage from the old Mosiac law of "whoso sheddeth man's blood, he shall die." To prove that the law of "chokeing people to death for certain offences is right." Perhaps he may think so, we do not however, for the worst possible use you can put a man in our opinion, is to string him up by the neck until he is murdered, and what possible benefit it is the murderer or his family or to community at large we have yet to learn. We deplore the great amount of crime committed as much as any one, but cannot see the justice there is in committing one crime to punish another. We think that the counsel employed in such cases should have learned the first principles of humanity, else in pleading the cause of the unfortunate criminal it may clash with his conscience.

We learn that a man by the name of William Angel was instantly killed in Chelmsford on Tuesday last, while endeavoring to fit a stone, the lever with which he was at work slipped, striking him in the neck with great force, throwing him a short distance. Upon examination the Physician pronounced his neck broken.

Mr. Clark Hutekiss was drowned in Merrimack river on Saturday afternoon last. He was in a boat, with a company with a lad, and while fishing a stopper over and pitched in, and was not seen to rise again until his body was recovered about ten minutes afterwards. All attempts at resuscitation were unavailing. He was a young man and has left a wife and child.

The Journeyman Cabinet makers of Lancaster, Pa., packed their kits, and said they had worked their but at present prices, on the 17th. The Boardmasters struck on the same day. Both batches took their seats again at advanced wages. The Tobaccoists did not there to see all their promises end in smoke, and accordingly quit on the Saturday previous. The Tailors declared they would follow suit the next week.—Essex Banner.

The Journeyman Cabinet makers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Byard town, have turned out in grand procession, and paraded through many of the principal streets of Pittsburgh. They demand an increase of 20 per cent, on the present prices of labor.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Later news has been received from the seat of slaughter, Scott, the would-be hero, and his deluded lackland followers from the model republic, were little nearer the "Halls of Montezuma" than at last advice, while a Mexican army of 14,000 had appeared between them and the storied hills. The butchery of late had fallen on a small scale comparatively, but large enough to add to our overwhelming misery. "No three men now alive on this Continent will more richly deserve the execrations of posterity than Polk, Taylor, and Scott."—Young America.

ANOTHER STRIKE ON THE WATER WORKS.—We understand that the laborers upon the line of Water Works between Newton and Cambridge, to the number of 200, stopped work this morning. They claim an advance of price from \$1.00 per day, at which they have heretofore been working.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, June 2, 1847.

DEAR VOICE— Anniversary week is at length over in our city, at least and to one who has not mingled in our crowded thoroughfares and yet more crowded meetings, can realize the comparative quiet which reigns throughout our streets this evening. The Anti Slavery Convention which was held in Marlborough Chapel, commenced on the morning of the 29th and continued until Thursday night. Speeches were delivered by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Wm. H. Channing, Parker Pillsbury, Chas. L. Jennison, — Brown, S. S. Foster, and John Douglass, who was elected President, was expected to deliver an address but was prevented by sickness. Wednesday evening Mrs. Luperia Moss from Philadelphia arose to speak but was unable to do so on account of the noise made by the rowdies, many of whom probably opposed her to be Abby Folsom ascries of Abby I were mingled with their stamping and hisses. On Thursday evening the mob evidently came prepared to raise a row, and had the four Police Officers who were there done their duty, and attended to the affair in season all would have been well, but they took no notice of the noise, and the mob gaining courage from the circumstance, threw down the lights, tore the seats to pieces, groaned, hissed, and leaped about like a set of incarnate fiends. The gentleman who was addressing stopped in the middle of his speech, as it was utterly impossible to proceed. On the first rush of the mob many supposed the building to be on fire and added but little to the confusion by attempting to force their way out. They soon learned the true state of affairs, however, and quietly awaited the restoration of order. The Police finally arrested two or three of the ringleaders and carried them to the "lock-up," which succeeded in quelling the tumult. The meeting was formally dismissed, and the people returned to their homes deeply impressed with the fact that the law affords them no protection against the insults of the "rowdies," who freely violate and disgrace our city. Sabbath afternoon Mrs. Mott delivered a lecture at the Marlborough and it is to be hoped that the respectful attention which she met with from the highly intelligent audience resembled that to hear her in some measure atone for the disgraceful treatment she received at the Marlborough Chapel. George Combe calls her "the most intellectual woman in America;" and although I believe it to be saying rather too much, I willingly concede that she is a remarkable woman. Thoughaverse to being females speaking in public, the gentle dignity of Mrs. Mott's manners, the purity of her language and the nobleness of her sentiments directed me of all prejudices while listening to her.

The Associationists held their meeting in Washington Hall, and though there were many more there as would have been, had the notice been given earlier, they had quite a respectable house, and what they lacked in quantity was more than made up in quality. Some very interesting speeches were delivered by Messrs. Channing, White, Ripley, Orin, and Dwight.

Friday the Washingtonians, God bless them, had a meeting in the afternoon and a jubilee in the evening. At the close of the afternoon meeting, some of the friends of myself went into the upper part of the building and were surprised and delighted to behold the nonpartisan provision which the Society had made for the poor degraded inebriate. One room contained several neat and comfortable beds. Top the accommodation of such poor creatures as they found drunk in the streets without friends or home. Two other rooms were fitted with garments of almost every description where with to clothe them when they come from their senses. It is cheering to hear these noble Washingtonians (who not content with words alone go to work with their hands also) relate their own past history and their feelings as to contrast it with the present. Such men as Hoskins and Potter are living illustrations of the truth of "Temperance Reform" and when we hear them speak so strongly and honestly of the future we cannot but feel confident that they must and will succeed. Thompson, Cole, Hanson, and others delivered short addresses in the evening, and "The Wight Family" discoursed some of their sweetest music to us. Those four young sisters bid fair to take a high position in the musical world, and I trust they will, for their sweet voices are not easily forgotten.

The last session of the "Indian Opera" closes to night. I would that I could give you a faint conception of Fortuna in Celestine, singing, but it is impossible. It is such music as I have dreamed of, but never heard before. But she leaves us this week and we must make up our mind to do without her, but the voices of herself, Rainier and De Via will never be forgotten by hundreds who feel that their hearts have been made purer and better by hearing them. Mrs. Barrett is playing at the Museum and draws full houses. Mille Blangy will reappear at the Howard Athenaeum in a short time. The tide of emigration still flows on, hundreds and hundreds of the poor famishing Irish are seeking

refuge among us. What can be done for them? BOSTON, June 2, 1847. DEAR VOICE—I have to tell our brother of the "Pleasure Boat" that there came to my attention from a high place against that piece of the cargo of his little craft, which was copied in the Voice of last week. I found it to be a copy of that of our dear friend, and I am sure that you will be glad to see it. It is a copy of the paper was the title of by our three subscribers; persons who were patrons of the "harrowing of one" who was a question that we should select such a subject, and I never being such a gross inconsistency as denouncing the Mexican War, and calling Taylor a murderer. Such selections were enough to kill their fathers, and he would not read another word. This man was a Whig; a professor of religion; and a lawyer and anti-epitaph and I believe in anti-epitaph. His hated slaveholders, but then he would vote for them because of some states' women; and because a man sold men, women and children, but he was not so ready as they would not make good rules. Then he had read "Paris from the Cotton City" and this "Spinning Jenny" and nothing of a need of reform in our bills, and guessed the paper was unaltered. Oh! holy nature! why does he not speak of a reform, that is the question, not who this personage is who claims to be a machinist for it has already been ascertained that he is "Spinning Jenny" and I nothing else. I have not forgotten yet that he called our sheet the "Voice of Folly." I see by the Mail of June 24, he has got "Iron Mill" in a pair of patent boots. Perhaps this was the only way to raise himself a Doctor.

But I will return to the subject of copying from the "Pleasure Boat." Being asked to read something about the war, and General Taylor, I thought best to give them something from the "Captain's Office." All seemed to listen, before I got through they exclaimed, "that's good; it is first rate; it seems to me not to admit to speak against this war, and the miserable shuffling shifting set of editors who seem to hold the leaders of the blind." Here I named two subscribers, which more than made up the loss of the approbation of the war-Wing man. Some of the Boston folks wonder that I am not discouraged and worn out in the service; and believe there are many hearts equal to those factious girls who fill our magazines and newspapers, and none deserving of good husbands, and above all, should have the hearty cooperation of the many in support of a paper that has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the working men and work-girls, by enlightening public sentiment. I should be happy to comply with the invitation of a friend, and say something upon the subject of Native Americanism, but do not understand their principles; and feeling a great sympathy for the unfortunate "sons of Erin," who have over worn the yoke of oppression, and are now famishing; and in consideration of their sad woes I could not resist sending them back to poor Ireland. I regret that the tide of emigration has assumed to throw many of our mechanics out of employment, as I have heard since I came to Boston, and they tell me that it is the cause of these "hard times" and I wish our paper shall live, we must take hold of Native Americanism. Thanks to those who have sent me papers on this subject, and I do not read them, which is a source of great pleasure, and I am much indebted to those who bestow such favors.

NOTE.—I would give those of the sisterhood who are on the lookout for cheap and unbecoming in this city or Lowell, to look at the advertisements of Messrs. Allen & Beals, that they may know where to get the best bargains.

NOTE.—We would inform our sister that she need give herself no uneasiness on account of the "prophecies" of the Native Americans; as they have been proved that they have any. "Preserving men for opinions sake" may do very well for a bigoted priest, but will not answer for those who acknowledge the brotherhood of man, and are "doing their master's work."

"THE CHAMPION OF AMERICA'S LEROY" is the title of a paper first started in New York City. It is a large, well printed paper, but we believe the working classes would be doing worse than throwing away their money in supporting it unless it will advocate either different measures than it does in the number forwarded us, or additional ones. It advocates the demanding such duties unimpeded labor as would save the American laboring classes in exclusive possession of the home labor market. Now the editor and publishers of this paper ought to know that so long as the soil is a subject of speculation it will be held at such prices as to be beyond the reach of the working classes generally; that those of necessary labor at such prices as they can get; that every acre in the price of land, places it so much the farther beyond their reach, making them more dependent still, that property is rapidly going into the hands of the few, thus increasing the number of

such as are compelled to labor for wages; that already one-fourth part of the mechanics, &c. of this country cannot find employment except by underbidding others, and that this number of surplus laborers, this constant underbidding and lowering of wages is making the condition of the laborer more helpless and dependent. If the importation of foreigners was entirely stopped—which is impossible—these causes, together with the great advantages which our laws give to money over labor will gradually, unless a radical remedy is put in operation, bring the masses of this country into the same condition in which the masses of Europe now are. The present rapid importation of foreign laborers will for a season hasten this catastrophe; but if it must come we prefer to have it come as fast as possible. It may be possible to gradually reduce us to the condition of the Irish, so that we will starve to death by thousands in the midst of plenty without grumbling at it, but let this condition be forced upon us rapidly—let us be brought to starvation while we can still remember times of plenty and comparative independence—and we shall not be prepared to submit to it without attempting to better our condition, though the effort should result in a bloody insurrection, which would give us either into the arms of liberty or death.

There should be no objections offered to the importations of all able bodied foreigners. If the public funds were made free in limited quantities to actual settlers, and a limit fixed to the quantity which any one might obtain possession of hereafter, the working classes would no longer be the slaves they now are—they would be perfectly independent, and foreigners, instead of robbing us of our homes at an expense, would then be added to the number of producers. We have wild land enough to put the whole of Europe on if they wish. We desire to see the surplus labor of our own, as well as other countries, permitted to locate on the western lands, and added to the number of those who earn their own living and add to the wealth and prosperity of our country.

There is not only advocated, and we believe cannot be any reform carried out, which shall be a radical remedy for the wrongs of labor except the "land reform." Nor are we alone in this opinion. A very large share of the talent of the country—the public newspapers—of philanthropists and politicians are with us. We should be glad here to give our readers the testimony of the Bible on the land questions of Blackstone, Paley, Paine, Channing, Volney, Caird, Fourier, Evans, Buffum, Spencer, Gray, Jackson, Jefferson, Jackson, Dutton, Birney, Smith, Sec. &c., but our article is already too long.—Northampton Democrat.

NOTICE.—Mr. Birney (James G.) has sent in his address to the call of a Convention, put forth by Messrs. Goodell, Jackson, and others. From this, it seems he too is in favor of organizing a new political party.

Young America, the organ of the Land Reformers, shows a warm side for them, and remarks: "As these Liberty men adopt all the national reform land measures, and as the National Reformers expect to have candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, some means ought to be devised of uniting the strength of both parties on the same candidates."

Mr. Birney, we presume, will be the candidate for the new party.—[National Era] Don't be too presumptuous, friend Era.—The National Reformers have not begun to think who shall be their candidate; but, in case these Liberty men and the National Reformers should unite upon one who is in favor of Homes for all, may they not reasonably expect for him the support of every friend of universal freedom? I do not know that there is any probability that these people can, but it seems to me quite clear that they ought to unite on a candidate.—Young America.

NOTE.—Flour is said to be \$20 a barrel in the Magdalen Island, Gift of St. Lawrence.—There is great destitution there and also in Cape Breton.

"A MOST HOLY WAR." In a public discussion in this village last winter "one of our principal men" declared in all seriousness, apparently, that the war with Mexico was "the most holy war on record!" This seems to be the opinion of our commanders in Mexico; for most of the battles have been fought on the day consecrated to purposes of worship and deeds of charity and mercy.—Sunday is a favorite fighting day, and the following list of battles shows how our army "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." "The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Sunday, the 8th day of May.

"The American army arrived and took position in front of Monterey on Sunday, the 20th day of September—the battle commenced the next morning.

"The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on Sunday, the 24th of January.

"The battle of Buen Vista commenced on Sunday, the 21st day of February.

"The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to General Scott on Sunday, the 27th day of February.

"The battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was fought on Sunday, the 28th day of March.

"The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on Sunday, the 17th day of April."—[Independent Democrat.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY BEAR.

MEXICAN NEWS. An arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz brings dates from that city to the 25th of May. Commodore Perry had captured a host of towns on the coast and was about to attack La Bascos, where the enemy was 2000 strong.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th May have been received. Santa Anna had given up the command of the army, for the purpose of assuming the duties of President, and was to enter the capital on the 19th.

The numerical election of Herrera to the Presidency was probably incorrect. There had been further changes in the Cabinet.

Nothing later has been received direct from Gen. Scott.

The New Orleans Freeman says that on the 25th of April the American Squadron, consisting of six or eight vessels, were off Mazatlan, and that a thousand men were disembarked and taken to the town.

The citizens of Mazatlan were making preparations to defend the town.

The Squadron also intended to capture San Blas.

The citizens of the city of Mexico seem anxious about fortifications.

Gen. Valencia had departed from the capital at the head of 5000 of the National Guards to unite with Santa Anna's forces.

The Vontito had made its appearance at Vera Cruz. [Probably as an epidemic.]

A letter dated Monterey, May 10th, says that it was the intention of Gen. Taylor to start on San Luis Potosi on the 1st June, where another great battle was expected.

A duel between two Lieutenants, both from Virginia, had taken place at China, on the Rio Grande. The weapons used were muskets, loaded with buckshot. Both were killed.

The democratic candidates for Judges of the various Courts in New York, and also in King's County, were elected yesterday. Also the democratic candidates for Clerks of the Courts. In New York, John McKean has been elected District Attorney.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—In Cotton there is little movement to-day.

Provisions are steady, with a fair demand.

Flour, heavy. Sales of Genesee at \$8 75 per barrel.

Sales of Corn at \$1 15 for mixed, and \$1 10 per bushel for yellow.

MARRIED: In this city, on Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Miles, Mr. Eric Stone, of Lowell, to Miss Harriet B. Seadling, of Boston.

NOTICES: Of Meetings of Protective Union, Industrial Reform Association, I. O. of F., Sec. &c.

THE WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 1, meets at No. 9 Belton Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for business, and Monday evening for discussion, at 7 o'clock, P. M. GEORGE C. JOYNS, Sec'y.

THE GREAT ONE PRICE DRY GOODS STORE! JOHNSTON & SHANNON, OF BOSTON, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS, 108 CENTRAL STREET.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies of Lowell that when they take the store No. 6 CENTRAL STREET, they will find a large assortment of FINE GOODS, never brought to this city, and now opening the largest, cheapest and most beautiful assortment of goods, and they will be furnished at wholesale prices. American Goods will be sold at the Agents' prices.

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The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, (Cape Street, N. B. holds its meetings in St. Mark's Block, on Middle street, 4th door every Monday and Friday evening for business, and Wednesday evening for discussion, at 7 o'clock, P. M. D. C. JOYNS, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, (Lowell) holds its meetings on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of Mr. A. H. Hastings, 207 Essex street, opposite the University of the Maritime Trade, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of Mr. A. H. Hastings, 207 Essex street.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lowell) holds its meetings at Humany Hall, Market Street, every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of Mr. A. H. Hastings, 207 Essex street.

The Lowell Industrial Reform Assoc. GUILD meets every MONDAY evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of Mr. A. H. Hastings, 207 Essex street, to meet all who are interested in the proceun classes.

THE FEMALE INDUSTRIAL REFORM AND MEXICO ASSOCIATION meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of Mr. A. H. Hastings, 207 Essex street. All ladies desiring to be admitted should send to 207 Essex street, or to the residence of Mr. A. H. Hastings, 207 Essex street, for a card of admission.

IMPORTANT TIDINGS. ALLEN & BEALS, FURNITURE AND CARPENTRY, No. 2, 4, and 6, Court Street, Haymarket Square, Boston. Dealers in Hair Stoves, Ball's Glue, Cabinet Trimmings, &c. &c. &c. J. STAMM L. ALLEN, JAMES H. BEAL.

FEMALE WEAVERS WANTED. A number of looms capable of making every kind of fabric, and of every size, from the finest to the coarsest, are now on hand at the Lowell Manufacturing Co. The looms are of the latest and most improved construction, and are capable of making every kind of fabric, and of every size, from the finest to the coarsest, and are now on hand at the Lowell Manufacturing Co. The looms are of the latest and most improved construction, and are capable of making every kind of fabric, and of every size, from the finest to the coarsest, and are now on hand at the Lowell Manufacturing Co.

Bacteriophage Miniature Rooms? 52 STATE STREET, (Corner of Hard Street, Lowell.)

FOR THE KENNEDY & PENOBSCOT, FKI BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS leave Lowell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M. For Portland, Boston, and other places. For further particulars, apply to the Ticket Office, at the Depot, or to the Agents, at the Depot, or to the Agents, at the Depot.

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LABOR REFORM.

For the length of time that this subject of Reform in the hours of labor, has been discussed and taken hold of in good earnest by the people, its success has been unprecedented.

It takes some time for any reform to get fully into operation, not only from the violence of its will opponents, but from the acquiescence of its friends with all its ramifications.

With many is associated, though wrongfully, the twofold—more hours we labor, the more shillings we get. But the reasoning deduced from these ideas is based on false premises, and if indulged in and carried out, end in loss of health, which is wealth—loss of happiness, and premature loss of life.

But this subject of having a fair and reasonable number of hours, by universal consent, appropriated for regular labor, is becoming daily better and better understood, both by the operatives and by their employers; and where it has once been fairly and fully carried into practice, and the "Ten Hour System" adopted, they have, we believe, in no case, resembled the salutary measure, though in some few cases, the greatest thirst of immediate pecuniary gain, has induced the purse-proud monopolizing employers, to attempt its overthrow, as in Bath, Maine, but they received a signal and complete defeat.

In Sao, Bangor and other large places, in Maine, as well as in this State, it has been brought into general use. Assisted effort in such causes is good—it effects much—the masses, when engaged entirely in a good cause will invariably carry the day.

In Boston and vicinity, the very large and respectable class of workmen, the Pump and Block makers, have some time ago unanimously adopted resolutions fixing the hours of labor agreeable to this system, and their employers readily accepted the terms.

They among other resolutions, resolved that the "Ten Hour System" is the criterion for the tolling millions of the human family."

Also the Painters, another large class in that city have adopted a like course, and the Machinists are fast maturing the same plan.

By the by, we would here insert a query, merely to elicit observation and inquiry, and an answer just for our own satisfaction.

Do the Democratic papers in this State and elsewhere uniformly advocate the adoption of the Ten Hour System, and do the Federal papers as uniformly, either directly or indirectly, disapprove it?

One remark further and we stop for the present. From many towns and villages in New England, we are large and respectable portions of community—the laboring classes, looking to the action of the next Legislature of free Democratic New Hampshire upon this subject. That such legislation may be had upon this matter as shall secure the safety, rights, and comfort of the great mass of the people, as well as corporations, if said corporations do not in the meantime come to a due and proper sense of their accountability and obligation to the people.—Dover Gazette.

THE SCALES ARE TURNING.

We perceive that many of the editors are growing weary, during the approaching summer, three quarters of an hour are to be allowed the Lowell operatives, the same.

This we can consider nothing more than an act of mere common justice. It is a mere matter of right that such an interval should be allowed. This system of placing a quantity of food in the month and swallowing it almost without any mastication whatever, is one peculiar to the Working Classes of this country; and we deprecate it to be one of the principal causes of the mortality existing among them.

A MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.—A remarkable story which is vouchered for as absolutely true in relation to the discovery of a long lost child, is told in a late Scotch paper, the Post-Observer.

It was open, and the pleasant play, the "Battle of Sedgewood" was in course of performance. A favorite actress, Miss De Burgh, was upon the stage supporting one of the characters, when a tall military man, in one of the stage boxes, gazed wildly about him, and starting up from his seat, loudly exclaimed, "My wife, my Eliza! my Eliza!"

Of course, a commotion and excitement ensued, and an explanation took place which resulted in the discovery, that the gentleman was a Lieutenant Lewis, and that he was in truth the lady's husband. He had been in foreign service for many years, and was now accompanied by the lady's son, a fine fellow two and twenty. Each believed the other dead, and the lady had married Mr. De Kough, who had then died about eighteen months.

Soon after this, a most agreeable domestic took place, for the reunited and happy pair availed themselves again of the benefit of clergy, and no objections being made by either of state, these two persons whom the fortunes of war had put asunder were reunited in the presence of a large body of rejoicing friends.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A Dutch brewer at Gilematt, lately broke out against the Sons of Temperance in a strain commencing—"Dese ladders mit de witte lus collars, wot lives in dese town, is de ruination of de pewters bizness."

SMART, "HOWEVER BOUNDED," "Proprietor," who is one of the smartest men of the age, and who is generally engaged in as many as fifteen or twenty kinds of business at one time, thus defines his position:

"My genius is bounded on the East by the rising sun, on the West by the horizon; on the South by the shores of time, and on the North by the furthest limits of astronomical observation; while the aurora borealis of truth, lights up my path by day and night."

WOMAN THE MAGNET OF MAGNETS.—John Hocking, of the Birmingham blacksmith, in a lecture at Leicester, urged the ladies to be ardent advocates of teetotalism; the men would then be sure to sign the pledge.

He was one day, he said, at a lecture, when the lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet—adverting any one to show or name anything surpassing its powers; he (Mr. Hocking) attempted the challenge, much to the lecturer's surprise, but he nevertheless invited him on to the platform when he told the lecturer that woman was the magnet of magnets—fire, if the loadstone on the globe could attract a piece of iron for a foot or two, there was a young woman who, when he was a young man, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday to have a chat with her.

The Journeymen Cabinet Makers of Pittsburg, Allegheny city Bayardstown, have started out in grand procession, and paraded through many of the principal streets of Pittsburgh. They demand an increase of 20 per cent, on the present prices of labor.

The Journeymen Cordwainers of Lancaster, Pa., packed their kits, and said they had worked their last at present prices, on the 17th. The Bootmakers struck on the same day. Both branches took their strolls again at advanced prices. The Tobaccoists did not choose to see all their promises end in smoke, and accordingly quit on the Saturday previous. The Tailors declared they would follow suit the next week.—Essex Banner.

"William," said a pretty girl the other day to her lover in the broom, "I'm afraid you don't love me any longer." "Don't love you any longer?" replied Bill, "I don't do nothing shorter."

It is a well known fact, that the most successful and profitable of all the various kinds of business, is that of the "Voice of Industry."

The paper is to be conducted upon strictly Independent and unpartisan grounds. It will not be interested or embarrassed, with respect to any party, or favor, in the path of duty, and will not be influenced by any party, or favor, in the path of duty, and will not be influenced by any party, or favor, in the path of duty.

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