

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

VOLUME III.]

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THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

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Wm. F. YOUNG, & MISS M. EASTMAN.

Wm. F. YOUNG, EDITOR.

—TERMS—

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POETRY.

From the People's Journal.

CLEON AND I.

BY CHARLES MACKEY.

Cleon hath a million acres—
Nearer a one have I;
Cleon swelleth in a palace—
In a cottage I;
Cleon hath a dozen distilleries—
Not a penny I;
But the poorer of the twin, is
Cleon, and not I.
Cleon, true, possesseth acres,
But the landscape I;
Half the charms to me yieldeth
Money cannot buy;
Cleon harbors sloth and idleness—
Freshening vigor I;
He in velvet, I in sustenance,
Richer man am I.
Cleon is a slave to grandeur—
Free as thought am I;
Cleon fees a score of doctors—
Need of none have I;
With surrounded, care-environ'd,
To Cleon's fate I die!
Death may come, he'll find me ready—
Happy man am I.
Cleon sees no charm in Nature—
In a day I.
Cleon hears no music's ringing
In the sea and sky.
Nature sings to me for ever—
Earnest pleasure I;
State for state, with all its legends,
Who would change!—Not I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Michigan Farmer.

A PROBLEM FOR FARMERS.

The difference in prices betwixt the products of farmers here compared with those in New York and Boston, to which markets they are exported, and the disparity in the first cost of merchandise there, and the retail prices here, are phenomena which claim the earnest attention of Michigan farmers and our citizens generally.
During which was the time last spring, when Michigan wheat was quoted in New York city market at \$1 75 per bushel, the farmers of Washtenaw county Mich. got but 75 cents in Detroit, Ann Arbor and Paris. More recently, however, when sold for \$1 90 in New York city, and \$1 10 when it brought \$2 10 and upwards in New York city.
The last New York papers say they are offering \$2 00 for Genesee and Michigan wheat in that market, to be delivered any time in June, and though freights have of late much declined lately yet on this day, (3d of June,) wheat is worth but \$1 00 per bushel here. This would seem to show a pretty uniform disparity of \$1 00 per bushel, betwixt the price of wheat here and in New York city! The difference, however, varies from 75 cents to \$1 00, and there may be a few instances when there is very little wheat in Michigan, and freights uncommonly low, that the difference is still less; but if we strike an average on the extremely fluctuating prices for the last three months we would say, wheat has averaged \$1 00 here, and \$2 00 in New York during that period.
A portion of this great difference in price is caused by the necessary cost of transportation; and the rest is the profit of the produce dealer. If we put the cost of transportation on a bushel, say from Ann Arbor to Detroit at
8 cents,
Detroit to Buffalo, 5 cents,
Buffalo to New York, 25 cents, 33 cents
then one dollar laid out for a bushel of wheat there and sent to New York and sold for \$2 00

will pay for the original cost and 62 per cent profit, besides paying for transportation.

If the produce dealer pay \$6 00 for a barrel of flour here, and sell it to New York at a cost of \$3 50, and sell it there at \$9 00, he makes 25 per cent profit on the money laid out.

We may safely say that no produce dealer will continue in business without he has a prospect of realizing from 25 to 30 per cent profit at least; and if any one will take the pains to examine often the eastern prices of produce, and compare them with our own prices, he will find the disparity at least as great (after deducting transportation,) as we have indicated.

The wholesale prices for merchandise as quoted in New York, Boston, and other papers, are not the first cost prices for either domestic or imported goods.

The commission houses receive goods of the manufacturers or importers, and make advances on them in cash. These goods are then sold by the commission merchants (at auction or otherwise) to jobbers, sometimes for cash, but usually on three, four, six, eight, nine or twelve months credit, (according to the kind of goods) in quantities to suit purchasers.—These sales are quoted as the "wholesale prices current," and include the first cost; i. e. the *retailer's* price is 12-1-2 per cent more the manufacturer or importer receives for them.

The jobber sells these goods to country merchants on three, four, six or twelve months time, for delay, risk, profits &c. adds 2 per cent; and the country merchants or retailers add from 25 to 50, say an average of 33-1-3 per cent, and sell them to the consumers.—Thus the importer or manufacturer's commission house have \$100 worth of goods adds 12-1-2 per cent, and sells them to a jobber for \$112-50 which is called the "wholesale price." The jobber adds 20 per cent to what he paid, and sells to the retailer or retail merchant for \$135; and the latter adds 33-1-3 per cent, to what he paid, and sells to the consumer \$186, by retail.

This shows that in Washtenaw county we are paying 90 per cent more for goods at retail than the first cost in New York or Boston 75 per cent of which is mercantile profits; for 5 per cent, pays all the costs of transportation on a general assortment of goods from N. York or Boston city, to Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Much of the effects of this may be illustrated every day by comparing the *whole sale* prices as quoted in eastern city papers, (on which 12-1-2 per cent has already been added to first cost, with the retail prices here.—Thus in the papers of the present date coffee, (St Domingo; &c) is quoted at 6 1-2 a 6 3-4 if we take one store with another in this country, we shall find that this quality of coffee retails for 12-1-2 cents per pound.—The cargo price of this coffee is \$5 70 a 5 00 per cwt, at which prices it is received by the commission house. He (the commission merchant) sells to the jobber at 6 1-2 and 6 3-4 cts. per pound on 4 months credit, which is the wholesale price as quoted in the last papers. The jobber sells to the Michigan merchant for 7-10 a 8 cents, and the latter adds 33-1-3 per cent, and retails at 10 1-2 to 11 cents, (others at 12-1-2) per pound.

A bushel of Michigan Wheat in New York city at \$2 per bushel, will purchase from 34 to 35 pounds of coffee at cargo prices, and in Washtenaw a bushel of our wheat will purchase but 8 or 9 pounds of the same coffee or one bushel there will purchase 34 or 35 pounds but it will take more than 4 bushels to purchase the same number of pounds here.

Russian Diaper *super*, is delivered to the commission merchant in New York for \$1 50 per piece. He sells to the retailer for 1 70 (which is the wholesale price) in the last volume.) The jobber's retail price country merchant for \$2 20 for the price by the yard at the rate he saw given for it, which is the rate I receive for two pieces of this diaper, 1-1-2 bushels of wheat, and the jobber's farmer pays 5 3-5ths bushels for the Michigan quantity.
The Lowell factories give 4 yards of the best rate satin at 50 cents per yard for one bushel of wheat, but the Michigan farmer gives four bushels for the same four yards.
The whole effect of the mercantile and pro-

duce dealers' profits on our commerce is illustrated thus: A commission house receives an article at first cost at \$1 and sells it to the jobber at wholesale (adding 12-1-2 per cent,) for \$1 12-1-2. The jobber sells to the merchant (adding 20 per cent) for \$1 35.—The country merchant adds 33-1-3 per cent and sells to the consumer for \$1 80. Now if we deduct 5 per cent from this for the average cost of transporting goods to the interior of Michigan, it will leave 75 per cent for the mercantile profits. In purchasing this at \$1 75, (besides paying for transportation) the farmer or pays in produce at such a reduced rate that the transportation can be paid for, and then leave the produce dealer 25 per cent profit. This is just the same to the farmer as though another profit of 25 per cent were charged on the \$1 75 worth of goods, which is equal to paying \$2 19. This makes the original dollars worth of goods cost the farmer \$2 19 besides paying for bringing the goods here and taking the produce there.

Besides paying such a price for transportation both ways as to make the transporting companies and forwarding merchants rich, there are 119 per cent in profits to be divided amongst the wholesalers, jobbers retailers, and produce dealers.
This accounts for the rapid growth of our villages and towns, and the colossal size and opulence of our cities, swarming with proud luxuries. We now perceive how this wealth is split away from our country laborers. Our Michigan farmers pay \$1 19 to be distributed betwixt these commercial go-betweens, (besides paying transportation both ways) in order to get another dollar's worth of produce exchanged for necessities. Our farmers furnish their own capital and then work at the halve! Great privilege this!

How much of this burden can be got rid of and in what way can it be effected, is the PROBLEM which is proposed for the solution of our Michigan farmers. I hope to hear from at least a dozen of my brother farmers on this momentous subject through the August number of your periodical.

WEBSTER
June 21, 1847.

WHAT IS DOING IN ENGLAND.

[From the People's Journal.]

Co-operation in Norwich.—Sir: I feel great pleasure in announcing to you the formation of a society recently established on the co-operative principle, and it is with feelings of deep satisfaction that I read in your "Annals of Progress" the progress making in the people's cause; and as we have found ourselves very much strengthened and stimulated to exertion, from reading the various reports in your excellent Journal, we think that others may feel similar pleasure from a report of one formed in Norwich.

During the last winter two reverend gentlemen of this city—one a Unitarian and another a Baptist—agreed to lay aside doctrinal differences, and united together to deliver a course of lectures, alternately, to the working classes. The object of the lectures were to improve the moral, and elevate the social condition of the people. The subjects were truly excellent, and we have no doubt were the means of imparting new and sound ideas to numbers that attended them; and certain we are, that if the clergy through the length and breadth of the land, would follow the example, it would dignify the human intellect the universes been done.

At this meeting to hold a meeting to determine what steps could be taken to carry out the principles as laid down by the lecturers. The meeting took place upon the 30th of March, 1847, and after mature consultation, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to.—That this meeting is unanimous in considering the co-operative and associative principles as the only means worthy of the consideration of the working classes, for a thorough amelioration of their present condition. At the next meeting the society was organized upon the above principles, and organized to be called the "Norwich Co-operative and Redemption Society." Its object, as stated in the rules, are—
First: The accumulation of capital by means of pecuniary contributions, and the grant of articles sold at the common sale.

Secondly: The gradual employment of its members, for the benefit of themselves and the association.

Thirdly: The hire or purchase of land to enable the society to supply itself with the necessities of life; and to become a self-supporting institution.
Knowing that union is not power, unless directed by wisdom, we meet weekly for reading and mutual information, and intend, as soon as means will allow, to establish a library and reading-room; and we hope, by it and the occasional delivery of popular lectures, to diffuse sound and practical views on the all-important topic of mutual co-operation, and other useful subjects.

Our motto is "All men are brethren;" consequently we invite men of every shade of religious and political opinion to come forward and aid us in the great and glorious work of elevating the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the people.

Our subscriptions are threepence per week, and we hope to augment our funds by business transactions. We already number thirty-two members of all shades of opinion, willing to lay aside all sectarian feelings, and unite together for the above glorious purpose.

Co-operative Trading Society at Limehouse.—On Tuesday evening, the 8th June, an adjourned meeting of this society took place, Mr. William Heydon in the chair.—The parties present were addressed by Mr. W. H. White, Mr. Barnard, Charles Richardson, W. Thomson, and others. At the conclusion, we doubled our number of members. M. Browning, from Farringdon street League, made some observations. On Thursday, the 10th, the committee met to make arrangements for paying the deposits, and commencing their trading operations. By diligence and integrity, there is little fear of being successful.

Cottages, Land, and Congenial Society.—Sir: An acquaintance of mine, living near London, possesses sixty-eight acres of land situate in the county of Lincoln. I have frequently heard him say he should like to build on his estate fifteen or twenty cottages, allowing three or four acres of land to each, and go with his wife and family and live in one himself, provided he could get intelligent, and suitable tenants for the other proposed tenements and pieces of land. I believe there are many comfortable people who would like to become tenants (or, 'N'it suited them better, freeholders) of a cottage and a little land, if they could secure congenial society, which is sometimes a difficulty in remote parts of the country. It struck me I would, by your kind permission, make my friend's idea known to the public through your Journal, and I feel assured suitable tenants will gladly come forward to offer themselves as tenants, occupants and purchasers. My friend's estate is composed of some of the rich land in England; is healthy, dry and well drained. The owner of this land is a speculator, nor a more adventurer; wishes to retire from the bustle of the world, and collect around him in the city a few congenial spirits.—By me of this notice in your Journal, my friend's embryo idea will probably become a long pleasing reality to himself and others. This notice may be the means, too, of causing some landholders to divide and subdivide their estates, so as to furnish homes for intelligent and industrious small capitalists who can handle a spade and have learned to live comfortably on limited means. Communications addressed to X. Y. Z., Literary Institution, Greenwich, near London, will receive attention.

Another Co-operative Effort.—A Friend, writing from Manchester, with the intention of opening a communication with the writer of the letter suggesting fraternal intercourse with the Co-operative Societies of America, in No. 75 of the Journal, says—"The persons by whom I am intrusted to make this application are at present engaged in carrying out the principle of co-operation on a limited scale; and though they are all workingmen, they can command from one thousand or two thousand five hundred pounds?" He adds—"They are sober industrious men, desirous of doing good."

Stockton Co-operative Corn Mill.—Pursuant to resolutions adopted at a public meeting held at the Temperance Lodge Room, in March last, a Co-operative Corn Mill Company has been formed at Stockton-on-Tees. The Rev. J. C. Meek is a zealous promoter of this work of brotherhood. Experiments of this nature cannot fail to do much good; they teach the people to rely upon their own exertions; to cultivate feelings of mutual affection; to regard their strength as proportionate to their union; they instruct the working classes in the elements of social organization; and are, in fact, so many nurseries, where the young trees are nurtured, until they assume a sturdy growth and stately aspect, when putting forth their mighty arms, they defy the wrath of the tempest, and adorn the land from which they draw their sustenance.
Benedic.—A few of the workmen of this parish some time ago formed themselves into a mutual improvement society, being readily aided by some in more affluent circumstances. The society has for its object the establishment of a useful library, and weekly meetings for discussion and lectures. Mr. G. Buckland and the Rev. J. Hooper have already delivered two very interesting lectures—one on the "Natural History of the Earth;" the other on "Elocution." Several donations have been received, among which was an excellent collection of books from Mr. Wells, resident surgeon, to whom the institution is much indebted for his warm and earnest support. The society at present possesses upwards of three hundred volumes, and the increasing number of its members amounts to nearly seventy. This society owes its origin principally to the efforts of the Rev. J. Hooper, a dissenting minister. We have observed with great pleasure, the entire absence of those miserable and baneful sectarian prejudices, which have so often formed a barrier to the union of man with man, in the attainment of those great and general objects, the possession of which cannot fail, morally and physically, to raise him in the scale of being. We hail the increasing number of these institutions as showing a desire for a higher kind of gratification than that found in the only place of public resort in agricultural districts, the alehouse. s. b.

A GOOD IDEA, WELL EXPRESSED. The Harbinger says: "It is a poor consolation to tell the haggard operative in our factories, or the watch-worn sailor in the forecastle, that he can escape the wrongs of capital by becoming a capitalist himself. This may give relief to individuals who have craft and skill sufficient to apply the rule; but the class remains with just as many victims to bear the intolerable burden which a false organization of society impose upon them. It is idle to talk of the laborer, on the lowest round of the social ladder, about getting to the top of it by the observance of morality. If he has a human heart in his bosom, his not so much to reach the top that he wants, as to do away with the infernal system by which a lower society is doomed to toil and slave their lives out for a comparatively small portion of the favorite of fortune.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT. A comparison of the register of mortality, says an English paper, will convince us that a hero, placed in the trenches of a beleaguered fortress where he is exposed for weeks to a continual shower of cannon shot; or placed on the field of battle before the bravest and most resolute of his enemies, has a much better chance of life, runs less risk of a premature death, than if he worked in an undrained street and slept in a crowded room in Bristol or Liverpool. The chance of life was at the

Siege of Flushing	50 to 1
Siege of Antwerp	68 " 1
Siege of Badajos	54 " 1
Battle of Waterloo	30 " 1
Shopkeeping, Liverpool	19 " 1
Weaving, Manchester	17 " 1
Saw-making, Sheffield	14 " 1

TEN HOUR SYSTEM. The friends of the ten hour system of labor held a meeting on the Common on Monday evening last. The meeting was organized by the choice of Mr. Strong as chairman, who introduced to the audience Mr. Trank, of Boston, who delivered an able address on the subjects of labor, the inalienable homestead and protective unions.—*Lawrence Messenger.*

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR:

The RIGHTS of MAN to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the fruits of his own industry, to a fair share of the hours of toil, to an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM BIDDING.

"We whose names are annexed, desiring of restoring to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency or Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of the States and of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man who, in consequence of the Legislature who will not pledge himself to the Freedom of the Public Land, in a limitation of the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual hereafter in this State, to the exemption of the Homestead from any mortgage or mortgage, and to a limitation to ten of the hours of daily labor on public lands, or of establishments chartered by law."

REFRAT OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

The Publication Office of this paper has been removed to No. 76 Central street—its former place of publication. Persons wishing to transact business with the paper or editors, are invited to call.

H. H. VANAMRINGE, ESQ.

We learn from "Young America" that this distinguished advocate of the Free Soil cause, is about to visit Wisconsin, to inform the people of the "great West" upon the importance of a "Landed Democracy."—Mr. Van Amringe is an able and devoted champion of the people's rights, and will exert a powerful influence in favor of the people's constitution, in Wisconsin. The following article from the pen of Mr. Van Amringe, copied from "Young America," is clear and forcible, and we ask for it a careful perusal.

CAUSE OF SURPLUS LABOR.

I have been thinking of the advice given by the Sun Newspaper and other journals to immigrants not to settle in our overcrowded cities, but to go into the country among the farmers, where, say these papers, there is a greater demand for labor and mechanical work.

This advice proceeds from a mistaken view of the causes which have led so many persons from the country to seek employment in cities; in fact, it proceeds from an entire misapprehension of the causes which have produced the over-population in our cities.

In the country, among farmers, there is comparatively but a small demand for agricultural laborers, except in the spring and harvest, and then only for a short time. Laboring people, consequently, cannot glide permanently in large numbers in the country, but must go to other situations, where there is a demand for their labor, the supply being attracted by the demand, as in other branches of industry. Farming does not pay much of a percentage in profit, and a farmer, except under peculiar circumstances, hires many laborers, at large wages, will be sure to fall into embarrassments. Farmers, therefore, do as much of their business, with the labor of their own families, as possible. Hence not only laborers, who are strangers, but also the families of insolvent or deceased farmers, whose farms are sold, are compelled to leave the country, and seek employment in cities. This undue forcing of the blood to the heart, this unwholesome flow of population from the country to the city, is an evidence of the alarming disease of our body politic, and indicates that some remedy must be found in the fatal career of declining vitality, which our cities have been engaged, unless we introduce a timely and efficient remedy.

Unreceiving men are very apt to be led astray by looking at the busy time in farming at harvest. As the country cannot permanently through the year, support a large body of hired laborers, it follows that at harvest or some particular busy time, occurring very seldom, the demand for laborers is greater than the supply, and then wages rise, and unthinking persons complain that the laborers are lazy and will not work unless they get high wages! There appears to be some kind of man who imagine that a surplus of destitute laboring population, should always be standing by, glad to do any little extra job at a chance time, for mere starving pay, and without putting the employer to the necessity of running about to look for a hand. When you want these men to work for you, (say they) they are not to be found; or, if you find them, they are impudent, and ask two prices for doing a small job! Unreasonable complaint this! Must these destitute workmen remain in the country, without employment of food; or if some of them should be found, have they not the same right to take advantage of a stirring demand for labor to increase wages that the employers have to avail themselves of periods when the supply of laborers exceeds the demand in order to reduce wages? Surely they have!

A similar cause also acts upon journeymen, merchants and artisans in country towns, and compels them to leave the country and go to large cities.

Small capitalists cannot compete successfully against large capitalists. A country tanner, tanning only three or six hundred sides of leather a year, cannot compete against a

large capitalist, engaged in the same business, who tans sixty thousand sides of leather a year. I do not know what the profits of tanners are. But suppose, for instance, that a tanner clears one dollar net profit upon every side of leather. Then if he tans six hundred sides a year, he clears six hundred dollars a year. But the large capitalist, who turns out sixty thousand sides of leather a year, would, at that rate of clear profit, make sixty thousand dollars a year! It is evident, then, that he can lower his profits, and kill out the smaller capitalist by underselling him. Besides this, he can give laws to the trade, so as to put the small capitalist to great if not insupportable hardships. For instance, the mammoth capitalist may make it the law in his particular trade, that the raw material shall be bought for cash, and then the manufacturer article sold on credit, and thus he gains additional advantages over the small capitalist. For how can a tanner with small means, who is compelled to buy his raw materials for cash, and to sell his manufactured leather on credit, compete with a mammoth capitalist, who, in addition to his wealth, has also the control of the discounts of a Bank, and who will use all his advantages for the destruction of his rival in business? In proportion as railroads and canals are constructed, these mammoth establishments, in tanning, shoe-making, saddlery, blacksmithing, and every department of work and skill, send their productions and fabrics to distant parts of the country, and reduce smaller capitalists to the necessity of using the utmost economy, and are constantly killing out their rivals, and monopolizing business to themselves. The rich are becoming richer, and the poor poorer; and Mammon is usurping a sovereignty in all places.

Now, see the manner in which this state of business acts upon country journeymen, mechanics and artisans, and compels them to flock to large cities.

Employers in the country are not in the habit of hiring many journeymen. They do comparatively a large portion of their work with apprentices. As the farmers have not in general, farms for each child, they put sons of their boys apprentices to various trades in the country; but as these apprentices come to be journeymen, their places are supplied by other apprentices, and the journeymen are compelled to wander off to cities in quest of work. And this the sons and daughters of the country are driven from their homes and early friends, and forced to herd to cities, to swell the multitudes of the poor and starving, who under the pressure of want, and the wretchedness of dark and filthy alleys and cellars, are led by temptation or necessity, to immoral resorts and penitentiaries.

I urge, therefore, every philanthropist to look to the cities, and to the fact that the population from the country goes thither to be corrupted and perished. While land monopoly remains, you can not more get laborers to emigrate to the agricultural districts, than you can get drift-wood to flow upwards against the current, the force of which has already carried it down the channel to its place of deposit.

ANOTHER PAPER.—The last week's "Literary Visitor" announced its own demise, and that from its ashes is to come forth "The Lowell Gazette," under the fostering care of Joel Taylor & Daniel Kimball. Mr. Taylor is a practical Printer of the first order, and Mr. Kimball is well known to the public as the editor of the "Temperance Standard," published at Boston, a paper of acknowledged merit. The known abilities of its conductors, warrant that the Gazette will appear more than an ordinary sheet, and we sincerely hope it will not fail to imitate the spirit of progress which is everywhere appearing to the consciences of men—especially those who have control of the Press.

DEATHS IN THE CANALS.—One of the most eminent Physicians of this city, gives it as his opinion, that during the months of Sundays, through the warm season, is one of the most prolific causes of the usual amount of sickness during the Summer months. The Dysentery prevails among our cities, at this time, to an alarming extent, and it is one of the prominent causes it should receive immediate attention. The health and lives of our people should be of more importance than can be realized, especially on Sundays.

THE BELKNAP GAZETTE is whispering about the "Ten Hour Law" passed by the "Tory party" of New Hampshire, at the last session of the Legislature. What a nest of "Tories" there must be up in New Hampshire!—only think, one hundred and ninety-four of her Legislature, out of two hundred and forty-four, in favor of giving the sons and daughters of the Granite State, time to eat their food and cultivate their intellectual powers!—Toryism! indeed, in these times of money-legislation! The Belknap Gazette, has the glorious honor of being nearly alone in its abhorrence of such "Toryism."

WE trust our friend Case, of Bloomsbury, Pa., will excuse us for not publishing his reported article, as the mayor had just received a long lecture from us. It is not in our power, send the No. of the "Voice you have often requested us, not only can be procured. We are sorry for it.

Our friends at Lawrence must not depend upon the editor of this paper for a lecture, at present, as the health of his family and a pressure of business, require his constant presence. We are glad to learn that Mr. Trask of Boston has addressed the workmen of Lawrence, several times of late, with much success and that the interest continues to increase.

We ask especial attention to the article found in to-day's paper, from the "Michigan Farmer." Read it workmen, and ask yourself if "all is fair in trade."

"THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT" is throwing missiles at the "Ten Hours Bill," passed by the New Hampshire Legislature. About a year ago one of its members—the "Freeman," was a warm friend to a reduction of the hours of Labor. How's this?

"THE GOSPEL FOUNTAIN," published in this city has been discontinued. The subscribers to be furnished with the "Christian Freeman" of Boston.

At a town meeting in Westfield, Mass., a vote to exclude Odd Fellows from the jury box was passed.

THE FACTORY GIRLS of Bradford, England, have been having a Tea Party. The Factory Girls' of Lowell have had a cold water party for several years.

SUBSCRIBERS AT LAWRENCE are informed that J. C. Dow has removed from 48 to 43 Common street, where they will find their papers, hereafter.

LEONARD THOMPSON will act as Agent for the Voice at Woburn.

A CRITICAL POSITION.—Our correspondent "M. A. P." has got "in the thumb and finger" of the editor of the Lowell Courier.

Sickness in the editor's family accounts for lack of the usual amount of editorial matter.

MODEST, VERY!—The editor of the Courier prating about "pretended reformers."

REMNANTS OF FEUDALISM.—In the leases granted by Robert Livingston, Esq., Lord Proprietor of the Lordship and Manor of Livingston," as he is therein styled, there is inserted the following clause and covenant, to wit: "That they the said parties of the second part, and the survivor of them, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times hereafter bring of ease to bring, or cause to be brought, all such corn, or grain as they, or either of them, shall use in family to be ground at one of the mills of the said party of the first part his heirs or assigns, within the said manor; and shall, and will allow to him, or them, one tenth part of the toll thereof."

THE WAR.—Our New Orleans papers give us further news from the war, and after carefully weighing all they have given, we come to the conclusion that there is little probability that any peace commissioners have been appointed to treat with. First, and still that peace will be the result if they have been. The late military operations are all in favor of the Mexicans, so far as they have gone.—Our countrymen have compared nothing this time but very narrow escapes. formidable Mexican forces are in the neighborhood of both Tampico and Vera Cruz. All that Santa Anna wants is time to wear our Gen. Scott. The present aspect of things is decidedly favorable to that result.—Chronotype.

THE MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION IN RICHMOND.—The Mechanics of Richmond have recently formed an Association for their mutual benefit and advantage. In speaking of such Associations, the Richmond Republican speaks of this Institution in the most flattering terms. We rejoice to see our mechanics waking up to a true sense of their importance and seeking by the power of knowledge, that elevation so much to be desired.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The boilers of the steamboat Niagara exploded yesterday, while the boat was going on the North River with the steamboat Roger Williams. The boats were on a trip to Albany at the time of the explosion. By this accident two firemen were killed and seven passengers severely scalded.—Sci.

THE CRUSHMAN.—This celebrated American artist is the son of Wilson's hydrophobic establishment, Great Britain, Worcester-shire, where she rapidly sank, and her last severe indisposition, arising from what will appear in London, it is said, in October.

WHITE SLAVERY.—Gerrit Smith has given \$50 and Stephen C. Phillips \$25, towards a fund sufficient to place a copy of Mr. Sumner's excellent lecture on slavery in the Barbary States in the hands of all the lawyers and ministers of New England. Further contributions are received by Joshua Leavitt, 7 Cornhill, Boston. It will cost about \$400 and the money will be well expended.—Chronotype.

COTTON.—The stock on sale at New Orleans on the 21st inst., is estimated at less than 50,000 bales.

Peaches have appeared in the Boston market. Our mouth begins to water.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

Decline in the price of Breadstuffs.

The royal mail steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, was announced as below by telegraph at quarter past 7 o'clock—Tuesday, morning. She arrived up at nine o'clock, at which time we received our foreign papers.

The Hibernia had 127 passengers: From Liverpool to Halifax, 7; From Liverpool to Boston 110; From Halifax, to Boston, 10.

Among the passengers were J. Lewis Clark, bearer of despatches, Geo. H. Barrett, and Hon. Samuel Cunard.

The Hibernia sailed from Liverpool on the 29th July—and brings London and Liverpool papers of the day of her sailing—5 days later from London and six later from Liverpool, than those brought by the steamship Washington at New York.

The quantity of specie shipped per Hibernia is less than was anticipated, not being more than £20,000 to £30,000.

Commercial.—The following is from the European Mail of the 20th ult.

The advices by the steamer, of large shipments of grain and flour at reduced rates from most of the states, arriving just at the noon of the Corn Exchange here on Tuesday, had the effect of lowering prices and discouraging purchasers. "Wheat has declined from 31, to 30, per bushel, and Flour has reduced 1s. 6d. to 2s. per barrel; Western Canal brought 34s. and Canadian 32s. per brl. Prime qualities of Indian corn have maintained their prices.

The intelligence received by the Cambria, although not materially varying from what was previously known, has had the effect of quickening the demand both for speculation and import. American descriptions have commanded a slight advance, fair qualities being quoted 1-8 higher.

It is thought that the dissolution of Parliament will take place on the 22d or 23d day of the month. It is now understood that the Queen will in person, announce the close of this long seven years Parliament; immediately after which the Count will embark for Scotland, where Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to pass a portion of the summer at the shooting lodge of Lord Albemarle, amidst some of the most remote and grand mountain scenery of her northern dominions.

The accounts are generally of more favorable character. Fever is abating in its violence and the approaching harvest is bidding fair to absorb the surplus labor which has so long remained unproductive in the market; we hope the tide has now set in favorably, and that better times are at hand. Large numbers of Irish have been sent back to their own country from England under the operation of the new law, but no inconvenience has as yet arisen therefrom. Active preparations are making for the working of the new poor law.

The King of Belgium, is confidently stated to contemplate the abdication of his crown on account of his increasing ill-health. This subject has formed his principal errand to England, and now to Louis Philippe, to whose instance King Leopold consents to retain the nominal title for the twelve months, until a regency can be arranged in behalf of his son.

The Cork Constitution notices a rumor that in Skibbereen £2000 of the relief fund remained unaccounted for, and that an inquiry is ordered by government. The Limerick Examiner says, "We have been told that in a certain county in Connaught £10,000 of the relief funds remain unaccounted for."

The personal property of the late O'Connell has been sworn under £25,000. He has left \$1000 to Mr. Ray, secretary to the Repeal Association.

The Cork Examiner, of July 13th, announces the arrival of seventy-four corn laden vessels, containing about 23,250 tons of food during the previous week.

American Independence. The Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence was celebrated this year by a grand banquet given at the Wellington Hotel, Glasgow.—Mr. Joseph Cowdin, the U. S. consul for this city, was in the chair, supported by H. J. Brent, U. S. consul at Ravenna. Upon the health of Mr. Cowdin being drunk, that gentleman returned thanks in an eloquent speech.

The usual toast were given, and the evening passed in great harmony.

Dr. Emmons on Preaching.—A young man having preached for the Dr. one day, was anxious to get a word of applause for his labor of love. The grave Dr. however, did not introduce the subject, and his young brother was obliged to bait the hook for him. "I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to-day." "No, sir, not at all; you lay by the depth either." Lastly the young man was silent.—Norfolk Democrat.

Unpleasant Emigration from Liverpool.—100,000 returns indicate, that upwards of 100,000 natives, from Liverpool alone, quitted chiefly to the west in the last six months, and returned to their native States.

The Rothschilds.—The Rothschilds had seventy-five millions on one hundred and two hundred hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Two hundred bushels of corn were carried by the express train from Boston to Boston, on Monday last.

The gun cotton mill, at Faversham, died on Wednesday, and killed forty and five persons.

Silliman's Journal informs us that the great comet of 1836 will be visible as usual in 1848.

The Spanish word Guerrilla literally signifies a little war.

Hints about Bed Rooms. Their small size and their badness render them very insalubrious; and the cases is rendered so by close windows, and thick curtains and hangings, with which the beds are often enveloped, surrounded, as to prevent the possibility of the air being renewed. The consequence is that we are breathing vitiated air during the greater part of the night, that is during more than a third part of our lives; and thus the period of repose, which is necessary for the renovation of our mental and bodily vigor, becomes a source of disease. Sleep under such circumstances, is very often disturbed, and always much less refreshing than when enjoyed in a well ventilated apartment; it often happens, indeed that such repose, instead of being followed by renovated strength and activity is succeeded by a degree of heaviness and languor, which is not overcome till the person has been some time in a purer air.

Not is this the only evil arising from sleeping in ill-ventilated apartments. When it is known that the blood undergoes most important changes by its circulation through the lungs by means of the air which we breathe and that the vital changes can only be effected by the respiration of pure air, it will be easily seen how the healthy functions of the lungs must be impeded by inhaling for many successive hours the vitiated air of our bed rooms, and how the health must be effectually destroyed by respiring impure air, as by living on unwholesome or unnutritious food.

In the case of children and young persons predisposed to consumption, it is of still more urgent consequence that they should breathe pure air by night as well as by day, by securing a continuous renewal of air in their nurseries, bed-rooms and schools, etc. Let a mother, who has been made anxious by the sickly looks of her children, go from pure air into their bed rooms in the morning before a window has been opened, and remark the state of the atmosphere—the close, oppressive, and often foetid odor of the room—and she may cease to wonder at the pale, sickly aspect of her children. Let her pay a similar visit some morning after means have been taken by the chimney ventilator or otherwise, to secure a full supply and continual renewal of the air in the bed rooms during the night, and she will be able to account for the more healthy appearance of her children, which is sure to be the consequence of supplying them with pure air to breathe.—Sir James Clark, on the Sanative Influence of Climate.

Good. The working men, in their late meeting at Albany, adopted a resolution congratulating the working men of England upon the passage of the ten hour bill through the British Parliament, and calling upon our State legislature to follow the example. We congratulate also, and make the same call upon the State Legislature. Wherever capital is abundant, labor is generally overworked, and wherever it is overworked, competition will soon reduce wages to starving prices, and lengthen the day's work beyond the powers of nature. Legislation cannot regulate prices. But it can regulate the length of the legal day's work, or number of hours of labor which the employer can exact, and which, to recover lost wages, the employer must grant. Ten hours in twenty-four are enough for labor in business with hands or hands. If six is added for sleep, and one and a half for the table six and a half will remain for recreation, and intellectual and moral cultivation. If all men and women who work labor during fourteen hours daily, as the majority of laborers do, employ six inches recreation and study, they would be wiser and better, and healthier.—Many suppose that those who labor incessantly as farmers and mechanics, are the healthiest portion of the community. Statistics tell a very different story.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SERVING A WRIT ON A PERSON. In one of the eastern towns—no matter precisely where nor precisely upon what gentleman of the bar was about committing matrimony. The company had assembled, the parson was in attendance, and the bridegroom arose to hand his reverence the certificate of publication, according to the law, is such cases made and provided. As a lawyer he could do wonders before a bench and jury; but this was a new case; he was sadly embarrassed, and after fumbling awhile in his pocket, handed out the wrong paper. His reverence glanced his eye over it, and with a good natured smile said he believed he had made a mistake, and handed it back. It happened to be a writ!

The poor lawyer was now doubly embarrassed, and fumbling again in his pocket, handed out another paper. After looking at it, all person smiled again, but seeing the perturbation of the matrimonial candidate, forbore to notice a second mistake, and proceeded to tie the knot. On the morrow the happy bridegroom was much surprised to find this second certificate returned by him, with the request of the parson to forward the true one. He opened it, and found it was his Tailor's bill.

A man in New York turned his son out of doors lately because he wouldn't pay him his house rent. A striking instance of pay-rental affection!

Silliman's Journal informs us that the great comet of 1836 will be visible as usual in 1848.

The Spanish word Guerrilla literally signifies a little war.

COMMUNICATIONS.

This department of the "Voice" is intended to contain the thoughts, all sentiments of the People, promulgated by the organs of the press, and all other communications which may be of some value and which do not conflict with the laws of which the Editor will not be considered responsible.

LETTERS FROM BOSTON.—NO. 1.

Introductory. Boston. Its character. Its virtues and its vices. Contrasts. The two extremes of the social scale. Beacon street and Elm street. Solidarity of the Race. Results of Civilization. Faith in a better Future.

Letters from Boston are not necessarily Letters from Boston, and though the places and the circumstances by which I am surrounded, and the events which may fall under my notice, will doubtless often furnish themes, and still oftener suggest thoughts for my communications, there will, I presume, be little in some of them to remind me that they were written in the "Athens of America." Remember then that "pent-up Utica" is to be the prison house of my thoughts—that I am to write anything and everything that I judge to be my feelings, or my fancy, or my whim, if you will, shall dictate. One thing more, let it be understood, once for all, that I shall speak with perfect freedom both of men and of institutions, either in praise or blame, and shall withhold no truth which I believe the good of Humanity requires to be uttered, however unpopular or heretical. The reader is at liberty to reject what he deems unworthy, and to make himself merry over what he may look upon as Utopian. Let every man walk by the light of his own candle, until he gets out into the sunshine. So much introductory: Hereafter "Letters from Boston" will speak for themselves.

In many things Boston is like all other cities. In many things it is unlike all other cities.—It is the city of New England. It bears the impress of New England character. It has, prominently developed, the virtues and the vices of New England. It has its uncomparable love of Liberty, its steady habits, its respect for law and order, its high tone of moral feeling, its industry, its energy, its enterprise. It has also something of its stern, cold and repulsive Puritanism, something of its bigotry and intolerance, something of its Pharisaism, something of its sordid calculating selfishness, something of its wooden muzzing sham, something of its inordinate love of the "almighty dollar." On the whole, however, we may well be proud of Boston. It has been, and is, the nursery of noble men and women, the patron of Art and Literature, and the head quarters of all philanthropic reforms.

Boston is full of contrasts. In this it is not peculiar. They meet our sight everywhere. But here they are more striking than in our smaller towns. There is here a nearer approach to the ultimate results of a false social system. To this, for a moment, to one of those lofty piles of brick or granite which look down upon the Common, from the high places of the temple ten thousand." Within there is luxury, refinement and politeness, with all the blemishments which a generous culture and the highest social advantages which our modern Civilization offers, can give. There the dozens of lofty, lofty rooms, furnished with princely magnificence, whose painting and sculpture and music and other material harmonies charm the senses, dwell those who occupy an extreme of the social scale. It is no fault of theirs that they occupy that place.

Look on that picture, and then on this. Before us is a street of old wooden houses, built, apparently, a long time before the deluge, and now dissolving into a mass of filth, which seems already to ooze from their every crevice. Here exist beings who wear the human form, but seem scarcely human. Instead of luxury they have absolute want; instead of refinement, coarseness and vulgarity; instead of politeness, rudeness of action and of speech; instead of a generous intellectual and moral culture, the education of the rum-hole and the brothel. Here congregate the miserable victims of poverty and sin and shame.—Here

"All night long, cowering low,
By the sides of their hearth,
Rooking babies to and fro,
My wife and I, we sat and wept."

Here, too, and this is no fiction,—would to God it were!—Here
"There are others where all night
We tread men to concrete—
Stiffed with misery and with blight,
To the man who wretched fate."

I will leave this picture, thus merely sketched, to outline. The details are too disgusting to be so horrible to be given here.

The poor children of pollution who nestle in the cellars and garrets of Ann street, and the proud dwellers in the princely homes of Beacon street, are parts of the same Humanity. What the individual members of our bodies are to the whole, are those to the Race. "We are members one of another," bound to suffer or rejoice, to be saved or damned together. In future numbers I may indicate the means by which the Race is to be redeemed from this state of falseness and disharmony. To say that this state of things is the ultimate of human society on this earth, is equivalent to the Blackest Atheism. If our boasted modern Republican and Christian

Civilization, with its sarks, and gold, and splendor, for the few, and its poverty, degradation, rags and wretchedness for the many,—with its machinery on the one hand and its moral evils on the other,—with its churches and its prisons, with its millionaires, and with their piles of misused wealth, and its poor ignorant children dvent to theft, and its homeless and friendless women to prostitution by want of bread, is the point beyond which we cannot go then the whole thing is a complete figure, and the sooner the earth is burned up in a Miller, the better. There are those who believe in a better Future for Humanity, and who look upon the present state of things as the painful transition from Chaos to Order, from Disorder to Harmony. ENERST.

Boston, July 13th, 1847.

Mr. Editor.—As I entirely dissent from the statements of your Correspondent 'Eloisa' on the position of our Clergymen here, I have thought it best to endeavor to put your readers right by placing a few facts before them that they may not, in their speculative calculations, depend on the assistance of our most learned Ministers in the subversion of the present order of Society.

It has been the purpose of all Fanatical Ministers to divert Ministers from their appropriate work—the cure of souls—to take part in their party contests; true, few of them have ever done so, and I think few ever will. They conceive their mission to be higher, nobler, more exalted than spending their time on merely worldly affairs.

What they said, besides what was stated, to lead your Correspondent to such erroneous conclusions I cannot tell. One thing I believe is certain; that neither of them, in their public capacity, have said or done any thing to justify such a conclusion. If Professor Stuart does "saw his wood," and occasionally take a wheelbarrow across the common," is that any reason why we should suppose he wishes to favor the leveling process you propose for the institutions of our Country?

The Professor has said that Slavery is not *Mala in se*, or *sin in itself*. That some Slaveholders are good Christians, and that the Apostles admitted such into the Christian Church. I have been informed that he was waited on some time ago by a gentleman asking aid for the fugitive slaves. The Professor asked him, with an indignant look, whether he really thought he would give money to assist any man's property to run off. Now, sir, I ask whether it is at all likely that a man of his admitted Orthodoxy, holding such sentiments in relation to Slavery, can be in favor of the charges you advocate.

Your Correspondent says "that Mr. Winchester spoke earnestly against the sin of African oppression." That he is opposed to oppression of every kind. What does that all amount to? I think nothing more than that he is opposed to what he believes to be oppression. I know of no reason that can be given to show that he believes our manufacturing system oppressive—if he does he has had ample opportunity, and it would certainly be his duty, to preach it from the pulpit as he does Anti-Slavery, and much more so, for I understand that his congregation is composed in part of Manufacturers and their help; but so far from his being the case, his hearers inform me that in all the Sermons they have heard him preach, on such texts as "love thy neighbor as thyself," "do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," &c., &c., they never heard him make any allusion to such a subject. And why should he introduce such a combustible into his preaching and disturb the present harmony of his congregation, and probably offend some of his best members, who, we are informed, principally support him?

Hopeing that this will induce your Correspondent to be more cautious in future, I am yours for the truth.

A WORKING MAN.
Andover, July 30, 1847.

THE NEW LUMINARY.

The "Courier" has come to the conclusion that a "new luminary" is somewhere within the limits of its influence, but owing to the neglect of the use of its spectacles it has not yet completed the important discovery. It says this "new luminary" shines by its own light, possesses it with the dignified mony-lable the therefore it must be a sun. Mr. "Courier" what an honor you have won for yourself! How suggestive and circumspect you have been! How elevated a position you now enjoy! surely you have won for yourself an imperishable name. O immaculate sheet which comes
"To cheer to please—to please—to appeal,"
would that I were thee. Forgive my aspirations! although I am small, I am ambitious to be great. But I must temper myself to my fate.

Put on your spectacles, and give one more "straining gaze" and see if you cannot show as much acumen in discerning the new "light" as you have manifested in correcting the "error" of a bad administrator. Should you complete the discovery of the creature and subject him to the ordeal which you suggest, it is hoped that during the trial that you will be more chaste in your language than you are in ridiculing the production of this "new luminary."

However it is the easiest way to dispose of truths which one wishes to evade.

But from a source so full of wisdom one is pardonable for looking for something of moving force importing a lasting conviction. But those spectacles necessary, to enable one to discover all the sense in which the "Courier" imparts. These are a vast number of words used in reply to this "new light" and seemingly it is left with the reader to supply the thoughts. The sentiments advanced in the "Voice of Industry" in reference to the servility of the "Courier" are true and endorsed by half the whigs in Middlesex County.—It would be exceeding ungrateful if this "new light" did not thank the "Courier" for the rich compliments it has lavished upon him pertaining to his literary merits coming as they do from such an exalted source. In return at some future time—he may employ his poetical powers to write a song showing the devotion the "Courier" manifests to Corporations. In the fullness of his gratitude he would beg that when he is subjected to the "Couriers" servility for analysis that instead of being held up in a stout persons thumb and finger that he may be held between these important members. M. A. A.

P. S. I would suggest the propriety of having the Courier secure for its masterly production Circulation beyond the narrow limits of its latitude, by having it published in the Voice. M. A. A.

HAMPTON BEACH.

Most every body has heard of Hampton Beach, and many have enjoyed its pleasures, such as sailing, riding, fishing, bathing, &c. The sick as well as the healthy find this a desirable place during the hot weather, especially when the thermometer ranges from 92 to 100. Here any one must "keep cool."

The public probably know all about the excellent hotel. The one on the hill is decidedly very popular, conducted by Messrs. Batchelder & Nudd. The support this house has ever received gives evidence of its merits. Then the Wilmammet Hotel is well known to all who go to the Beach. Mr. Leavitt and son are ever ready and anxious to gratify visitors and show them every attention which contributes to their health and pleasure.—This house is large, well furnished, and those who go to the Wilmammet Hotel will always "call again." Here it has been my pleasure to call a few days the past week, which enhanced pleasure and interest, having obtained a patron at every table, so the Voice will be likely to find its way to the hands of many distinguished men and women.

The Granite House is just opened for the reception of visitors. It is kept by John Leavitt; 'tis to be strictly a Temperance house, and 'tis hoped he will meet with encouragement. His rooms are spacious and well calculated for the comfort of all who may favor him. The opening of this house will be quite a relief to others, who have been crowded the past weeks.

All who want to have a "fret rate time" and a moonlight excursion with a band of music must take a trip to Hampton Beach. You will find plenty of landlords, and enough to eat and drink, which is very desirable at a watering place as visitors are apt to have keen appetites, and then there is so many good things on Leavitt's table one could not but be suited.

Thanks to these gentlemanly hosts for the wide notice our paper may receive through them by a place on their tables two seasons. M. E.

LADIES.

You can buy Parasols, Parasollets, and Sun Shades, one third cheaper of N. PACKARD, 90 Milk Street, Boston. Also, all kinds of Ribbons, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, very cheap.

NOTICES.

Of Meetings of Protective Unions, Industrial Reform Associations, F. O. of R. Sec., &c.

(92) THE WORKERS MENS PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 1, will hold its meetings at No. 111 Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for business, and Monday evening for discussion, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Workingmens' Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 8, Boylston Hall, Boston.

Workingmens' Protective Union, Division No. 6, (Manchester, N. H.) holds its meetings in Stark Building, on Mechanic street, 4th door, every Monday and Friday evening for business, and Tuesday evening for discussion, at 8 o'clock.

Workingmens' Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lewell) holds its meetings at Humany Hall, Market street, over Protective Union Store, every Saturday evening.

GREAT FIRE AT NASHUA.—The Machine shop of the Nashua Mechanics and Manufacturers' Association was burnt to the ground on Saturday morning. The fire was discovered about 2 1/2 o'clock, and had made such headway as, with a scarcity of water, to make it impossible to save the building. Considerable stock, Sec. was saved. The losses, as near as can be hastily calculated, and the insurance, are as follows:—

factory, loss \$2000—insured \$1100 at the New England Office, Concord.
Aaron Hayward, pencil manufacturer, loss \$1500—no insurance.
S. W. Abbott, cabinet shop, loss \$600—insured \$400 in the Bowditch Office, Salem.
John D. Kimball, sash, door and blind manufacturer, loss \$800—insured \$500, believed in the New England Office, Concord.
Thomas Tolman, in palm leaf, \$100—no insurance.
George F. Allen machinery stored, \$150—no insurance.

The loss falls heavily upon a class of industrious young mechanics, who, besides the immediate loss, must suffer to a very great extent from the interruption of their business. A good many of the men employed, suffered a considerable loss in tools.—Telegraph.

From The Young America, Wyoming, N. Y., July 25, 1847.
FRIEND EVANS—Enclosed is \$10 to pay the balance of my subscription to the lecture fund. The balance I believe is \$8. Please send Young America for the remainder. Partners are very busy now. We shall go to work in earnest for Reform after harvest. I expect something from this Liberty League movement. Yours truly,

H. T. BROOKS.
Keep it Before the People, That Land Monopoly can starve Americans as well as Europeans; that Democracy is good for nothing but those that won't practice it; that Republicans have failed, and always fail, if they adopt the maxims and practices of Despots; that Monopolists are busy in the work of death, seizing the heritage of the poor, and consecrating this Free Land (2) to lordly domination and distressing servitude; that National Reform must prevail or there will be no cheap land fifty years from now which men of moderate means can purchase—then the poor must stand poor, for while wages go down, provisions, and land, and rent go up. Keep it Before the People, That the Land Reform and Slavery Reform are the questions of the day.

Keep it Before the People, That men are equal before God, and are equally entitled to the bounties of Providence. H. T. B.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FREEPORT, ME.—We learn from the Portland Argus, that several buildings and a considerable amount of property were destroyed by fire in Freeport, Me., on Thursday, the 29th. Mr. A. B. True was severely injured by a fall from one of the burning buildings. Among the property destroyed was Mr. Seth Bailey's store. Loss nearly \$5000; insured \$2500 at Portsmouth; also a brick store occupied by Holbrook & Gore; most of the goods saved. J. P. Weeman, store dealer, was also burnt out; insured at Hartford; Nye & Co., who occupied a part of Mr. Bailey's store, had their store partially damaged; also Poole, who occupied a part of Bailey's store, lost his entire stock.

REV. AMOS A. PHIPPS died on Thursday night, at the residence of Rev. E. D. Moore, in Roxbury, Mr. Phipps was extensively known, and his death will be deeply lamented. He was formerly pastor of the Pine-street Church, and also of the Maverick Church of this city, and as a pungent and graceful logician, he had few equals. He was a corresponding editor of the National Era, the anti-slavery paper at Washington, and was in the 48th year of his age.—Boston Courier.

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Workingmens' Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lewell) holds its meetings at Humany Hall, Market street, over Protective Union Store, every Saturday evening.

RECIPIATE TENTS.
Equality Tent, No. 7, I. O. of R. meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at Reschate Hall, 76 Central street.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Lewell Division No. 34, Sons of Temperance, meets at Reschate Hall, 76 Central street, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.
Harmony Division No. 5, Daughters of Temperance, meet every Thursday evening at Reschate Hall, 76 Central street, at 1-1 before 8 o'clock.

VALUABLE BOOKS.
FOR SALE BY BELA BARRIS,
No. 25, Cornhill, Boston.

- Facts for the People, showing the relation of the United States to Slavery, by J. H. Pomeroy. 25
- The Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by L. G. F. Pomeroy. 25
- Slavery its legal causes and legal cure, by L. G. F. Pomeroy. 25
- Marriage, its history, ceremonies and philosophy, by Mr. L. N. Fowler. 25
- Physiology for Schools and Families, by Mrs. L. N. Fowler. 25
- Paranormal for Schools and Families, by Mrs. L. N. Fowler. 25
- Therapeutics, proved, illustrated and applied by O. S. Fowler. 25
- Physiology, Animal and Mental, by G. S. Fowler. 25
- Medical Dietetics, by G. S. Fowler. 25
- Love and Marriage, by G. S. Fowler. 25
- Fascination, or the Philosophy of Charms, by G. S. Fowler. 25
- Letters on Education, by G. S. Fowler. 25
- Philosophy of Memory, by J. B. H. 25
- Fewer's Oriental Dictionary, by J. B. H. 25
- Fewer's Thesaurus, by J. B. H. 25
- Fewer's Philosophical Journal, for 1846. 25
- Dr. Engage's Medical Dictionary, by Dr. Engage. 25
- The Bible, a Philosophical and Moral Treatise, by G. S. Fowler. 25
- Facts for Young Men, on the subject of Maturation, 12
- Facts for Young Women, on the same, 12
- Water Cure Manual, by J. D. H. 25
- Christan Non-resistance, illustrated and defended, by A. C. Ballou. 25
- Discourse of Religion, by Theodore Parker. 81 2/3
- Parker's Sermons of the dangerous Classes. Merchants, 25
- Letters on the Bible, by J. P. Filiberto. 12
- The Church, as it is, by P. Filiberto. 12
- Water Cure Manual, by J. D. H. 25
- Dr. A. C. Ballou's Young Wife, Husband, Mother, and Household-keeper, each, 12
- July 12.

MILIKEN'S
EATING AND LODGING HOUSE.
Rear of 185 1-2 Washington Street, Boston.

HEAD OF NORFOLK AVENUE.
ENTRANCE TO LADIES ROOMS NO. 16 PROV.
MILIKEN having established himself in his new and commodious quarters, respectfully returns his grate-
ful thanks to his friends and the mercantile community generally for the liberal patronage which hitherto has been extended to him, and is, as ever, ready to accommodate guests, in the most comfortable and well regulated manner.
HIS BILL OF FARE embraces the first in the market, and will still demand a attention at his eyes and hands which has rendered his cooking the most perfect in the City of New York. He is also a dealer in choice liquors, and is prepared to furnish any quantity of any variety which the market and season may demand. He is also a dealer in choice liquors, and is prepared to furnish any quantity of any variety which the market and season may demand. He is also a dealer in choice liquors, and is prepared to furnish any quantity of any variety which the market and season may demand.

BOND'S LONDON MARKING INK.
THE celebrity which this ink has acquired, both in this country and throughout Great Britain, is a sufficient guarantee of its superior quality and its great utility. It is the most perfect of any marking ink ever invented, and is the only one that will stand the test of time and weather. It is also the only one that will stand the test of time and weather. It is also the only one that will stand the test of time and weather.

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