

and elevate the condition of the Working Men; whereupon the whole subject was referred to Messrs. Van Anringe, Evans and Fay.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on War, made a report, which was accepted; and, on a motion being made for its adoption, Mr. Scott moved that it be laid over, which was lost. A discussion then took place, in which Messrs. W. E. Young, Thompson, W. J. Young, and Ingalls, Fanny Lee, Townsend and others took part, and the report at last was laid over till Monday.

Mr. Fay then presented, read, and explained a Constitution for a new form of Government, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings for the consideration of Reformers.

The Congress then adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock at the Lecture Room of Dr. Newberry, 77 Chatham Street, which was obligingly tendered for the purpose by that gentleman.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING.

Congress met at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Van Anringe from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Protective Unions and Incorporations, made a report, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on War, made a report on that subject, which, after some explanation had been called for, and given by members of the committee, to show that the report did not condemn defensive war, but contemplated that the people should at all times be armed in defence of their rights, was, on motion of Mr. Adams, adopted.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on the mode of nominating Candidates for office, made a verbal report, stating the arguments used for and against questioning the candidates of the old parties, and concluded by offering an act which, he said met the objections of, and was approved by, Mr. Boyce, one of the two members of the Committee who had been opposed to questioning, the other of whom (Mr. Foster) was instructed by his Association to vote against that policy.

The Act was adopted, on motion of Mr. Adams, with one dissenting voice, (Mr. Foster)

Mrs. Townsend's resolution respecting the clergy (laid over from Saturday) was taken up, and its adoption was moved by Mr. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Masquerier. Mr. Fay moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Adams, but gave way to a substitute for the original resolution offered by the author. The adoption of the substitute was moved by Mr. Fay and seconded by Mr. Foster, and was as follows:

Resolved, That while we fully appreciate the labors of all, in behalf of suffering Humanity, we are constrained to declare more sorrow than in anger, that the greater part of the so-called Christian Clergy and Clergesses of the present day are fearfully recalcitrant to the high and responsible duties incumbent upon them; that they sustain the blood-stained banner of Capital and Fraud in their crusade against Labor, and have themselves become the foremost of the vampire brood that gorge upon the veins of honest Industry and Justice; therefore, we warn them, that if they would have those principles which they preach, and by which they profess to be governed, influence the people of this Country, they must infuse into their teachings and practice more of Truth, Justice, and regard for the Rights of Humanity.

Mr. Ingalls, of Long Island, opposed the resolution. Being engaged in the Christian Ministry, he professed to be acquainted with its character, and this singling them out as a class especially deserving of censure he considered unjust and injurious in its tendency. All classes, said he, are interested for true reform, and those are the true lovers of humanity who sacrifice health, wealth and comfort for what they believe to be just and true. He had felt the truth of the principles of National Reform for years, and had advocated them not only in the pulpit but wherever his voice could be heard. Themselves among the class of laborers for votes, it could not be true that the clergy were the most rapacious in their exactions from labor. There were exceptions among the clergy as well as other classes, but many were true, meek and humble followers of their great Teacher. Depravity crept through the whole social system, and pervaded all classes. He objected also to the christian aspect of the resolution. We come not to this Congress, as Christians but as National Reformers, and there might be Jews among us as well as Christians to combine for political reform. The moment we set any one class up as a target we raise their hostility. Our object is not to make war, but to harmonize, unite, make one, therefore on anti-war ground be opposed the resolution.

Mr. West differed with the previous speaker, and thought that as instruments of the slave owners the clergy ought to be condemned. We should have a government and church of our own.

The President thought that the adoption of the resolution would injure the cause of Reform, in which many religious men were heartily engaged.

Mr. Allen said the clergy were moved as the wind is.

Mr. Fay was opposed to special efforts to convert the clergy, having effected most by converting their congregations to the cause of reform. He cited on instance of an individual

who had diverted his annual appropriation of \$10 for the church to the cause of National Reform.

Mr. Hosmer thought that among the strongest and most interested opposers of reform were the clergy. Our policy was not to build up only but to tear down. We must enforce peace by the sword. He hoped the resolution as modified might pass this body.

Mr. Newberry said the sword we must use must be the sword of truth and love. [Mr. Hosmer:]—of course meant the sword of truth. We must be careful not to touch our party more than another. The clergy, as well as mechanics and other classes, are compelled, in the present state of society, to get a living by doing wrong. Let us set the example of choosing the good and rejecting the evil.

Mr. Evans here moved to limit the time of each speaker to ten minutes and that no speaker speak more than twice on the same question. He had intended to make such a motion in view of the business to be done, before this debate commenced. The motion was adopted with an amendment allowing twenty minutes to the mover of the resolution under consideration. The debate then continued.

Mr. Adams believed that men were educated, under present arrangements, to little good purpose. First, the politicians, next the clergy, and next the army and navy under their control were the vampires upon labor. He was satisfied, from personal knowledge, that individual preachers knew their position to be false.

Mr. Foster instanced the case of a minister who had been considered a reformer in the time of the Rhode Island troubles, but who now opposed the Free Soil measures because he had a vested fund for speculation.

Mr. Masquerier heartily acceded with the resolution. He thought we should remind the clergy of their duty. After some further debate the Congress adjourned till half-past 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The resolution of Mrs. Townsend being still under discussion, Mr. Evans said he acceded entirely with the views expressed by Mr. Ingalls on this subject, and would only say in addition that he thought the resolution entirely incorrect in saying that the clergy were the foremost of the vampire brood that gorge upon the veins of honest industry. What the clergy obtained was by the voluntary contribution of those who chose to employ them but there were many other classes, such as lawyers, bankers, and land monopolists, who suck the veins of all labor indiscriminately under the authority of law, and from whom no man could protect himself. Besides, he thought the resolution greatly impolitic, for an attack on the clergy would be considered an attack on religion, one effect of which would be to deprive us of the support of women, over whom the clergy had influence, and as the evils afflicting labor were political and therefore required a political remedy, those who had been longest engaged in advocating the cause of labor had learned by experience to consider as enemies any one who would interpose the subject of theology with their political discussions. He was decidedly opposed to the resolution, but would support it in resolution, calling upon the clergy to come up to the work of National Reform, for want of which their ministerial labors at present were abortive.

Mr. Thompson thought that too much severity used in exposing the delinquencies of the clergy, yet he was opposed to the resolution as too sweeping and exclusive.

Mr. West contended that the clergy were the tools of the capitalists, and exercised an injurious influence over women. The abolitionists in Boston got large audiences by denouncing the clergy, and that gave them an opportunity of spreading their principles.

Mr. Adams said Mr. Evans had alluded to the injurious effects of theological differences on former working men's movements, but it must be born in mind that those movements had no solid foundation. The working men had no lever like that which they now possessed. He had yet to learn that it was wrong to call the clergy collectively what he thought it right to tell them individually.

Mr. Hosmer said the objections appeared mainly to be a partial condemnation, but the clergy were a prominent body and were powerful champions of old abuses. They had highly the general prosperity, but do not look to the lack of individual prosperity. He was in favor of a resolution for each delinquent class, and would offer others himself. If it were policy to dodge in one case, there could be no end of dodging. Truth is powerful. The clergy have not taught as Christ taught, but have preached to men doctrines that were false for Deists. They have spoken of country as if a region of country were above the truth.

Mr. Foster was confident that the best plan was to speak the truth in kindness, and not by way of force or malice. The best plan was to rebuke existing evils in a spirit of charity.

Mr. Thompson did not think that the clergy were moved by the motives attributed to them.

The President thought the resolution calculated to drive from us religious men, and without their aid in many places where he

had lectured he could have done nothing at all. [Objections being made to the President's taking part in the debate, he called Mr. Thompson to the chair, took the floor, and continued.] Those who talk of pulling down the church and building another are losing time. The present movement of the party of labor has become an influential one, is going on preseriously, and it is our object still further to gain the ears of the people. In the vicinity of Pittsburgh he had obtained the use of churches for his lectures; at Windsor, Connecticut, he had the use of two churches; at Troy, Plainfield, and other places churches were also opened to him; but such a resolution as that under discussion preclude him and we should lose the influence of religious men, and church doors would be shut in his face.

Mr. Phillips said that at Constantinople he could have his coat in the street, and it would not be stolen, but notwithstanding the clergy, that was not the case in any Christian city. He would have the truth spoken and nothing else.

Mr. Evans answered some points urged in favor of the resolution. He considered that the clergy were ignorant of political causes. Our course was to show them by unquestionable statistics (as we could do) that poverty was the cause of crime, that land monopoly caused poverty sufficient to far more than counter-balance all their efforts for good, and they would then see it was their interest to help to abolish land monopoly.

Mr. Hosmer did not consider the resolution so denunciatory as it was supposed to be. It condemned only pseudo-Christianity. If the clergy are ignorant, let us teach them, and call upon them to adopt a better course.

Mrs. Townsend thought the argument of the Secretary (Mr. Evans) paradoxical. He wished to obtain the influence of women, and yet, when a woman had entered into the reform movement with all her heart, had come from Rhode Island purposely to attend this Congress, had patiently listened to all its proceedings, day after day, though boarding at a distance and attending the meetings with considerable inconveniences; when this woman, the only one in the Congress, had offered a single resolution, he opposed it. This seemed to her very illogical and inexplicable. Some, too, were nice on the theological part of the resolution: it was a little too inflexible—she professed to be a christian, and knew of no greater reformer than Jesus Christ was; (but the clergy are not yet carrying out his reform) how, then, could she move a resolution that was opposed to his reform? It was not Christianity that she opposed, but the sham-institutions called after that name, and the demigods who had set themselves up as educators of the people. She was well aware there were noble exceptions among the clergy, and cautioned the reformers to beware of being swayed by the interests of newspaper editors.

Mr. Brooks had not supposed that such a question as this would be brought up. He admitted frankness, free opinions and free utterance; but his constituents of the town of Covington had contemplated no such action by this body. The influence of the clergy was great and should not be arrayed against us unnecessarily. The clergy should be regarded with some allowance: he did not think a college the best place to acquire practical knowledge, a lack of which, and of charity, was the great failing of the clergy. He, however, had found several clergymen who had entered with spirit into the National Reform movement, and one had bid him God speed as he started on his journey to attend the Congress.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Boyce, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the next Presidential election, made a verbal report, accompanied by the following resolution, which the committee proposed should be transmitted by Mr. Brooks, one of our members, to the Liberty Party National Convention, then in session at Macedon in this State:

Resolved, That Mr. Brooks be requested to inform the Liberty Party Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, that the constituency of this body could support no candidate who will not pledge himself in writing to the four measures of the National Reform Policy; that if both the old parties neglect to nominate candidates in favor of these truly Republican measures, and if the Liberty Party should nominate such candidate, we are of the opinion that the Justicial Congress, at its next session, to which we refer the nomination of a Presidential candidate, will be likely to nominate a candidate so introduced to their notice, by a political organization having the cause of human rights at heart.

This resolution was unanimously adopted, and an amended copy was furnished to Mr. Brooks, who immediately took leave of the Congress to proceed to Macedon.

Mr. Washburn, a delegate from Troy, took his seat in the Congress.

Mr. Fay then offered the following recom-mendatory act, which, after a brief discussion, was laid over till next day:

Act, &c. It is hereby recommended by the Industrial Congress, to all philanthropists and reformers, and all reformatory and benevolent associations, that they unite so far as to co-operate in one great and universal effort to establish, and to live in such a condition of society as would enable them, one and all, to prosecute their several branches

of Reform with effect,—and to facilitate the accomplishment of that object, and as the only measure of reform yet presented for action that secures the practical exemplification of the principle that all recognize as equally relevant to the furtherance of all reforms. It is further recommended to the consideration of all reformers, as a measure for political action, the adoption of, "a constitution for a Free State," as the measure pre-eminently adapted to such a union, and upon which they can co-operate without compromising a single principle of any particular branch of reform, as it can be adopted and acted upon by each separate, organized department, without any concentrated, general organization of the multifarious reforms.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR:
The Irons of Man to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the choice of vocation, and to that for himself the hours of toil, to an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunity for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1847.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 15.

About thirty-nine years ago, only a log house occupied the site of the city of Rochester, which at this time contains a population of nearly thirty thousand. Situated in the midst of a fine wheat growing country, with a valuable water power, and rendered early accessible by the great western Canal, it increased rapidly in population, and wealth, and now stands one of the first among the western cities. The principal business of Rochester is the manufacture of flour, although there are two or three mills for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods; in the place. I visited one of the large flouring mills to-day, owned by G. W. Burbank, and capable of turning out four hundred barrels per day. By the politeness of Mr. Burbank, I was shown into all departments of his mill, and became highly interested in its operations. So far has machinery here been made to supersede human labor, that only three or four men and boys are required to operate a mill which takes the wheat to the kernel, and produces four hundred barrels of flour per day, all put up, weighed and labeled, ready for market. What a blessing to the human family would be labor saving machinery; could it become the property of the poor, instead of a few capitalists; could its use become legitimized, so as to lighten the burdens of the working people, affording them opportunity to cultivate their mental powers, instead of, as now, entering into deadly competition with their bodies and sinews, driving them into pauperism and crime. Rochester is the greatest flour manufacturing place in the world. I feel obliged to sign that ten hours is the usual time required of the mechanics in this city for a day's work; and I am told the general impression here is, that the ten hour system is in operation in Lowell. (God grant that I may find it so when I return, but I hear otherwise.) The amount of business done upon the Canal is immense, and it must be a great source of wealth to the State. But I regret to say that it is also a great source of intemperance and vice; or rather the manner in which the business upon it is now conducted. Intemperance, profanity, licentiousness and fraud stalk abroad at noon day. Every way-place has its grog shops, so that the canal from Albany to Buffalo is literally loaded with rion. The Packet boats are also adorned with a bar; which receives a liberal support. The condition of the "driver boys," upon the Canal, is deplorable indeed. They are the children of poor parents or without parents, and are paid but a small pittance for their services; during the heating season, and when the Canal closes, they flock into the towns and villages, where they are soon fleeted of what little they may have saved of their summer's earnings, and then left to beg, steal, or go to the poor-house. Many a victim of the State Prison and the penitentiary has thus been schooled upon the Erie canal, and if the State has any regard for the morals of its people, it seems to me that so prolific a source of vice and crime will not long be suffered. I understand that a philanthropic clergyman of Utica has instituted an asylum at that place, for the particular benefit of that unfortunate class of the rising generation. This is a commendable enterprise, and will doubtless do much good; but so long as the cause exists it can prove but a palliative. The true remedy is to provide them with a home upon the Soil, where they shall be free from the grasp of merciless avarice, and the collective influences of dissipation.

P. S. I see by my last communication that the compositor caused me to err in one or two instances. In speaking of a ride up the Hudson, I am made to say that it is "a delightful, especially to one who never enjoyed the luxury." It should have read "to one who never before enjoyed the luxury." And who never before enjoyed the luxury. I was giving an account of the flour we passed upon the canal in twelve hours, the aggregate is reported at six thousand barrels, when

it should be six hundred thousand barrels quite a material difference, especially to a hungry man.

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

James K. Polk, President of this "great country," and an unbroken portion of Mexico is expected to visit Lowell next Wednesday, in view of which the City Treasury is to be taxed \$2500 to pay the bills attendant upon his visit to this city. This may be a democratic way of raising the wind, "according to the modern idiom of Democracy," but it certainly is a novel one. If Polk's friends, or his friends on occasion wish to get up enthusiasm on the occasion it seems to us that they should have the privilege of testing their friendship by their deeds, instead of taxing the people for that which can do them no good, and for which they have no sympathy. We must confess that the arrival of a trafficker in human flesh, and one who has sold out people's lands to entry on the present unholy war of conquest, can awaken but little enthusiasm in our breast, and if we are called upon to show respect for the office which he holds, we choose to take some other medium through which to manifest our regard.

It is stated in the papers that Abbott Lawrence has given fifty thousand dollars to Harvard College, for the support of two professorships of practical science. This gift should be set down to the credit of the Factory girls, as they, and not Lawrence, furnished the money.—Plymouth Rock.

That's a fact, and so long as the factory girls who earn Abbott Lawrence's money, are required to work the present number of hours per day, not only to the deterioration of health, but of intellect, all such boasting regard for the intellectual and scientific welfare of this country as made by Mr. Lawrence in his letter to the Treasurer of Harvard College, seems to us to evince but little regard for consistent philanthropy. Mr. Lawrence seems to think but little about the education of the great mass of factory operatives who are toiling from morning till night to fill his coffers, and many of whom are to be mothers and guides of the generation to come. But supporting colleges and endowing professorships, where the heads of rich men's sons may be taught to control the hands of the poor, is of vast importance!

Miss H. J. Stowe, a lady very little known to many of our readers, will visit Methuen, Exeter, Haverhill, and other towns in this paper, to solicit subscriptions to this paper. We trust her labors will be well rewarded.

Whitney, the projector of the great railroad to the Pacific, has been at Concord, N. H., to dispose the Legislature in favor of his "splendid scheme." We are glad, however, that he met with but little success. Not that we are opposed to a railroad, built upon right principles; but to the granting such a large territory of the people's lands for this purpose, we are decidedly opposed. Could Whitney succeed in procuring the grant he asks for, it would make him one of the greatest, if not the greatest, land monger in the world. If we could get a railroad to the Pacific, without creating such a monopolist of the Soil, let us go without. But the people's lands will soon be made free to actual settlers, and then the people will have their own railroads.

Thomas H. Benton, in his remarks in the Senate on the bill for raising three additional regiments for the Mexican war, said that "He was ready now to sustain the principle he had advocated for twenty years in regard to the distribution of the Public Lands. He would give them to those who would settle upon them and cultivate them. He was willing to give the land on condition that they should cultivate and not otherwise."

The Senate of New Hampshire have passed a bill restoring to the legislature the power to amend or repeal the charter of any corporation—this is repealing the act of the allies in 1846.

We are sorry to hear that during our absence a portion of our subscribers at Manchester and Nashua have not received their papers. The mistake occurred on the part of the individual we employed to mail our papers. Those who have been omitted through the above mistake will find the back numbers at the usual places.

SABBATH LABOR OR CORPORATIONS.
We have received from the Author a pamphlet of 72 pages, bearing the above title.—The subject matter of this work appears to be in condemnation of the Labor performed by the Corporations of this city upon the Sabbath, a subject upon which much has been written, and may be written. We shall speak of the work and the manner in which it has treated the subject hereafter.

CORRESPONDENTS will have patience until we get through with the proceedings of the National Congress. J. J. J. of Boston, next week.

The Courier seems to feel quite uneasy about the rumor that the Mills of this city are to be stopped at 6 o'clock each July. The "importance" of such a "movement" has not as yet been revealed to that paper.

SHIP FEVER. About twelve deaths occurred during this disease, during the week ending June 19, in 1847.

WARD'S SUPERIOR PEARL TOOTH PASTE. Some one had placed upon our table a specimen of this valuable preparation, which from a careful examination we pronounced every way worthy the celebrity it has gained as a safe and efficacious dentifrice.

GENERAL SOCIETY.—A place where the rake is honored and the moralist condemned.

DECEASED FROM. The news by the Census caused a decline in Flour of about \$2.00. Speculators look on.

LIBERTY MEETING next Monday evening. See notice in another column.

MILITARY.—The Stafford Guards, of Dover, visit Lowell this morning and encamp on East Merrimack street.

OLD FELLOWS'S CELEBRATION. We understand that the Old Fellows's of Lowell intend celebrating the coming Fourth of July by an excursion, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS.

This department of the "Voice" is intended to contain the criticisms and sentiments of the People, pronounced by a business and a scholar in their own language, and which may be in some degree varied and collected, and the facts of which the Editor will not be considered responsible.

GRAPES FROM THE WAY-SIDE.

With a few words more of South Andover. There are no cataraets, mammoth caves, or exceeding high mountains; here, for did I hear anything of haunted castles, I will simply name, then, what is most interesting. Having heard some one here speak of Deer-Rock, (or, as some call it, Devils Den,) I concluded to visit it. So one fine morning, a lady friend agreed to pilot me to the spot. After walking a mile or more upon the rail road we came to a field which was necessary to cross. The ground was very wet, and after proceeding some distance we found ourselves just entering a marsh, but we had gone too far to think of returning, so we resolved to pick our way along as best could.

THE BOOK OF "BLANK."

CHAPTER I.

1. 'Twas eventide—and Blank sat in the door of his abode, musing on things past, present, and to come. And the spirit came upon him and moved him with a mighty power.

2. And Blank arose, and spake unto his other half, saying—"Bring forth the inkhorn, and the pen, and much paper, for the spirit is upon me, and I am moved to write a prophecy that shall be published to all nations."

3. Behold, thus saith the spirit of the invisible: take heed ye that toil for hard masters, and be of good cheer, for a time cometh when ye shall not always labor for naught.

4. There is one power that maketh equal the Operative, and the Agent—the Slave, and her Master; and that power is Deity; but ye shall yet another in the hand of the invisible, which shall make all men equal in life; that power is Reform.

5. The land shall not always be hidden for money, nor shall the poor man till it for another; for "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;" and for the use of all man was the soil made.

6. But the spirit worketh by natural means, and through faithful toil shall reform be established; be diligent, therefore, and faint not.—Remember.—In union there is strength."

7. Be of one mind, holding no disputes, one with another; but press forward by all means toward the great end. Do nothing ask, lest you bring a reproach on the cause.

8. Revile not his name in authority over you, neither curse those who think not as you.—Behold, they are your brethren, walking in darkness, for as yet they see not the light.

9. Refrain not from evil, lest, for thy shall thy speech have effect on another, for which can change another, if he be filthy himself, or whose the note in the eye of another, through the beam in his own eye.

10. Ye, verily, there be many of smooth speech, who preach, but practice not, and whose actions give the lie to their words; of such beware; but do thine own work faithfully, and in time, the thing shall be accomplished.

11. John Jay's Abolition is reported to be at the point of death, his disease being of a nature to preclude the possibility of recovery.

The Great One Price Dry Goods Store!

JOHNSON & SHANNON, OF BOSTON, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.

RESPECTFULLY invite the ladies of Lowell to visit their store, where they are now opening the latest and most desirable goods, selected from the most reliable sources, and which they are prepared to sell at wholesale prices. American goods will be sold at the Agents' prices.

At the Old Store, 76 Central Street, Boston, and will compare with the Boston and New York markets, and have the lowest prices in the city. Goods will be sent to all parts of the country, and will be delivered to the door of the customer, free of charge. Having great confidence that the ONE PRICE SYSTEM is the only true principle by which to conduct trade in general, and that it will be the only one that will be successful in the long run, we have determined to adopt it.

Our ONE PRICE SYSTEM will be the only one that will be successful in the long run, and we are confident that it will be the only one that will be successful in the long run. We are confident that it will be the only one that will be successful in the long run.

also corresponding savings on the other. A large piece of the rock seemed to have fallen from the chasm at the time of the concussion, preventing its closing again. Large fragments were scattered all over the base. Having still more to be done, we wished, we returned, and I made a visit to the burying ground. Just as I entered it, I encountered a square grey monument which, by the inscription, I found to be that of Mr. George Abbott, one of the first settlers of Lowell. He came to this country in 1643, and died 1681, aged 68. In 1843, just two hundred years after his settlement here, this monument was erected to his memory by his descendants. There were so many more of the same name buried here, that I had the curiosity to count them, and I found 90 of the name of Abbott. How many more of his descendants, having other names, are buried here, would be difficult to say. There were also good many of the name of Holt. At one time the town was nearly populated with these two names.

A person living in Andover, was once at Haverhill, when a letter, bearing that he was from, arrested him. He was told that he was the man who had written the book, "The Book of Blank." He was told that he was the man who had written the book, "The Book of Blank." He was told that he was the man who had written the book, "The Book of Blank."

Since I had been here, I have seen a couple of books, of different families, received from a legacy bequeathed to the town by Mr. Samuel Phillips. I am informed that the interest of the money, so left, is expended once in about four years, for books, which are distributed among the inhabitants; each family receiving one or two volumes, all of the same price, and kind. This is making a bequest upon the principles of true benevolence.

Being one day in a shop here, we happened to be speaking of Mr. Webster, by the course of our remarks with regard to some of his public acts, I expressed the opinion that he might have been influenced somewhat by the love of money. "Well, till relate one little circumstance," said the gentleman, "and then you may judge for yourself, how much he cares for money." I was informed by an eminent lawyer of a certain claim, which had in common with several others, involving a considerable amount of property; but as I was previously aware of the fact I did not feel myself under any particular obligations to enquire the ground upon which rested the claim, and as I wished to engage the best professional talent to adjust the matter, I resolved to employ Mr. Webster. I went to his house accordingly, and was informed by the servant that he was at dinner. "Tell the gentleman to wait," said our Mr. Webster; and I went off of course, and was requested to set up and take some dinner. This I declined, when Mr. Webster very politely requested me to state my business. I told him I was in no hurry, and could wait until he had finished his dinner. "Oh, never mind," said he, "I can wait till you are well as well." I then stated the matter as well as I could, and asked him what his charge would be in case he should favor me with his services. "In the first place," he inquired, "are you able to pay me anything?" "I told him that I was a poor man, and obtained my living by day's work. "I shall charge you nothing, then, in case you obtain nothing. And if the gentleman who notified you of the claim does not wish to undertake the business, I will, but if he wishes it, I would not like to accept it."

I employed the lawyer, first spoken of, and the claim was proved, and he received three thousand dollars for his services. This money Mr. Webster might have put into his own pocket. Mr. Webster is one of the most careless men alive," continued the merchant, "with regard to money. A friend of mine who is engaged in the Market House, told me that he came to his mill one day and said to him, 'I don't see, but you'll have to let me have a piece of meat to-day, friend, and make a charge of it, as I have no money?' "What is that?" asked the man, pointing to Mr. Webster's seat. "I would think that was a fine place to carry money," and sure enough there was a fifty dollar bill dangling from his wrist, at the same time that he had not enough money in his pocket to pay for a pint of meat.

As I have just been to the New City, I was informed that the ship fever is there—thirty Irish people sick in one house. The city takes care of them. One man died while I was there of this disease. They are just arrived from Ireland. More about Lawrence, another time.

Lowell, June 13, 1847.

Mrs. Embors.—Another case of prostration by which a lady of sixteen years has been refused the right of marriage. It is daily bread. It seems that the gentleman had been employed in the case of the corporation repair shop, and had entered into an compact as to the title here was to serve. He advanced rapidly in his trade and did not become an excellent workman. Finding he could command better wages at a neighboring shop, he had taken a notion to better himself and accordingly made application for work. His application proved successful, he commenced work at an advance of nearly one hundred per cent on his former wages, his prospects seemed bright for a time, but a change came over his prospects—he is informed that his former master has sent his name to the counting room and has not returned to work. Thus the lad has become branded by a corrupted body of conspirators, they have conspired against this individual for the purpose of obliging him to give them for less than others are willing to give.

Let us reverse the case, supposing that lad to have been an unprofitable hand, would he have been allowed to remain in the employ of the company? I fancy not, he would have been told that a reduction of his wages would be made, and if he did not see it to remain he would go to look him up a place. We are told it is a poor rule that wont work both ways, but right in this case is obliged to yield to might. Money is power, and power placed in the hands of Lowell corporations never lies dormant. The corporations of this city are combined for the purpose of compelling the operatives to their terms. Obligated to work from five in the morning till seven in the evening, liable at any time, for the smallest omission to be turned out and branded by the notion lords of soulless corporations—the ten hour system is gaining ground and ere long the factory system will feel its power, men are beginning to learn that they have been over-worked, and are waking up to their rights, and they will have them, "the cotton lords" know there's a feeling about in the land that cannot be stifled, and have retreated from the half hour for dinner to three-quarters. When the ten hour system is adopted and the operatives looked upon as human beings, then and not till then, will the working man cease to lay his complaints before the public!

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Cincinnati Gazette, which from its position must be a good authority, says:—

"With the knowledge freely and plausibly set before the people of the country, that one hundred per cent more breadstuffs has been forwarded from producing regions to the seaboard this season than usual; that the leading depots of those regions still retain forty or fifty per cent more than their usual quantity at this period of the year, and that trains of wagons from half a mile to a mile and a half in extent, are yet met with on our thoroughfares, conveying the product from the granary and the mill to those depots, we do not fear any evil effect from the simple statement, which are given of 'small stocks' and 'great scarcity.'"

The Ten Hour System. The mechanists of Boston have been making an effort to obtain a reduction of their time of labor to ten hours a day. Many of the Maine papers, also, are discussing the ten hour system. Various are the opinions may be, which the discussion of this subject will elicit, we think the moral sense and sound judgment of the community cannot fail finally to acknowledge the correctness of the ten hour principle.—Young American's Magazine.

Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," says:—"The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a violation of his sacred property."

LOWELL LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

The Friends of Freedom in Lowell and vicinity, and all others, are notified that the first meeting of this Association for discussion will be held in the WELLESLEY CHAPEL, PRESBYTERIAN, on MONDAY EVENING, next, June 28, at 7.30 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. BREWSTER is expected to deliver the opening Address, and sing on the occasion.

A full attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen is respectfully requested. Per order, H. G. NEWTON, Secy.

Lowell, June 25, 1847.

KNOWLES, DENTIST, AND MANUFACTURER OF MISERAL TEETH. Office in Wall's Block, Corner of Merrimack and Kirk Streets, Lowell.

THIS himself in readiness to attend to the various operations of the Teeth, and to supply the same with the most improved and durable material, and to repair and re-attach any of the Teeth that may be loosened or broken, and to supply the same with the most improved and durable material, and to repair and re-attach any of the Teeth that may be loosened or broken.

AMBRÖSE LAWRENCE, DENTIST. OFFICE, established Oct. 1, 1839, No. 27 Merrimack street, second door east of the Massachusetts Hotel.

KENNEBEC & PENOBSCOT, FOR THE BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS leave Lowell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M. For PORTLAND, BOSTON, and HALLOWELL, via BANGOR, Capt. D. Blanchard, for Bath, Gardiner, and Hallowell.

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WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELLER. A splendid assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy Goods very cheap at 112 Merrimack street, Boston.

Irish PATROONS. It will do the Courier & Enquirer, and the Express, much good to pursue the following remarks on Irish Landlords. They are from the leading conservative journal of England.

"The honor of England, [saith the Times.] the glory of the British name is deeply compromised by what is now passing. Ireland, the sister of England, her ancient colporteur, and still too much her dependant, is now begging and receiving the alms of the whole earth. No distance, no difference of race or religion, prevents the intrusion of her claims, and it is fair to add, their ready admission.

But can we feel unmix'd satisfaction in hearing that our rivals, and calumniators, in whose mouths Ireland has ever been the worst opprobrium their jealousy, their malice, or their ignorance could suggest, are now bestowing their charity on our unfortunate fellow-subjects? From all parts of the United States have come subscriptions, mixed with sympathy, neither flattering nor safe to this nation.

At Constantinople there has been a subscription, to which the Sultan has largely contributed. The Pope has ordered prayers and collections for Ireland in all the churches, acknowledging his authority. From the East and West Indies we can better receive such expressions of interest; but even dishonestly profess unqualified pleasure at hearing that Marsels had subscribed more for Ireland than for the sufferers by the inundations in France.

Now, there is, not the smallest occasion for these world-wide appeals. Ireland is as well able to help herself as France or any other country. Nay, there are parts of France and Belgium probably still poorer. The only difficulty arises from the inhumanity of the landlords.

The whole earth is doing duty for the relief of Ireland—figures, nevertheless, before the whole earth partly as a beggar.—Tribune.

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