

# VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Vol. 1.

W. F. YOUNG, Editor.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

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## VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

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## POETRY.

The Old Earth.

The earth gives signs of age, disease and feebleness.  
It yields to increase gradually, and lenantly an exhaust-

tion before hand, toil and sweat from the hand-  
men. It has ill turns, or paroxysms, when it roars

the earth with violence, and then sinks again, like a man who has fallen into a swoon, and then rises again, like a man who has recovered his senses.

It is a mother, who is old, infirm, and weak, who is

indecisive in her movements, who is weary and

weary in her labors, living graves. The earth is old

indeed, and must needs groan on, until it renewes its

Miseries and Misfortunes of the Present Life.

Old Mother Earth is worn and pale;

Her face is wrinkled sore;

Her rocks are broken, her trees are cold;

Her garments are torn, her dress is tattered;

With trembling step and slow,

She marks the course that first she trod,

Six thousand years ago!

The Earth is the earth, the earth is cold,

She shivers with coldness, as

How many winters flavor and chill,

Has rocked her limbs with pain;

Deeps tremble, lightning, flood and flame,

Have scared her visage, so

Such scenes we dear the alone so fair,

Six thousand years ago!

Yet once was the youthful Earth,

And lightly tripped along

To music from a stony choir,

Whose sweet celestial song

Through Nature's temple reverb'ed wild,

And soft as streamlet's flow;

While sister spires rejoiced with her,

Six thousand years ago!

Again many happy children there,

Upon her breast reclined,

The young Earth smiled with peaceful smile,

The heavens were bright and kind.

The purple cope above her head

In love seemed bending low;

O happy was the youthful Earth,

Six thousand years ago!

At first, these children of the Earth

With hate began to learn,

And wonder started her beating pulse,

And bade the young Earth mourn,

And grieves, heavy grieves, still

Have bowed with gathering woe,

The form of her whose life was joy,

Six thousand years ago!

Oh Earth, dear Earth! thy tender heart

Bursts thy chosen ones;

Thou hast'st upon thy myriad graves,

That long their gathered bones;

For them by day and night, thy tears

I passionately must show;

Death chilled the faint-head of life

Six thousand years ago!

Old Earth! old Earth! above thy head,

The sun looks cold and chill,

The sun looks cold and chill,

No more fits heavenly symphonies

Through listening either lone,

Which swelled upon creation's ear,

Six thousand years ago!

We are to bitter relief, O Earth,

Wet up in impatience!

From out the heavens a still small voice

Whispers returning peace.

Tea leaves are precious in the sight

Of one who necks their flow,

What purpose of mercy formed,

Six thousand years ago?

The days of grief are numbered all,

They shall still soon be told;

The joy of youth, the smiles of God,

Shall fleece as of old;

Shall shed a pure, holier light

Upon the peaceful brow;

Then leaned upon thy mossy bough;

Six thousand years ago!

The chosen ones shall live again;

A countless, thronging host,

To wake creation's voice anew,

And swell the droll song,

Earth! go wipe thy heavy tears,

Forget thy heavy woe,

Hope died not with thy first sons;

Six thousand years ago!

(Knickerbocker.)

ATTORNEYS IN CHINA.—No attorneys are

allowed by law in China, but some, assuming

that character in that capacity, contrary to

the imperial mandate. They are thus

usually described by a literary Chinese—Vil-

famous and perverse vagabonds, who are fond

of making a stir, and who, either by fraudu-

lent or crafty schemes, excite disorder, or by

disorderly and illegal proceedings, intimidate

and impose on the people.

Age should be respected, and those who suffer

under infamy or poverty, should be relieved.

## Miscellaneous.

### A MAN OVERBOARD.

BY A. A. MELVIN.

"All hands to bout ship!" was shouted in a quick, loud and sharp voice, by Capt. Arcott in his stride, trumpet in hand, on the quarter deck of the good ship Alcibiades; then on a homeward bound voyage from Calcutta; and about twelve hours' sail inside of the Gulf Stream, close hauled on a wind and howling it off at the good smart rate of nine knots by the log.

"All hands to bout ship!" was reiterated by Mr. Mason, the mate, from the lee-waist, and who immediately went forward and began to make preparations for taking ship.

"Bout ship, bout ship," sang out black Sam the Joe Miller of the ships' company to the watch below; at the same time thrusting his bullet head half-way down the forecastle and setting his phiz on a broad grin.

"No, we'll not bout ship down here!" said little Ned Arcott, "we'll go on deck to do that."

"Yah! yah! why you is smart, you is smart—Ned, ready gettin' smart, ya! smart must be givein' to you fure sure, I declare."

"Sammy will happen to you fore soon, you imp of darkness if you don't take that ink-bottle pliz out of the skuttle," reflected Ned as he came slowly up out of the forecastle, buttoning his vest and rubbing his eyes, for he had been taking a nap in his afternoon watch below.

Ned Arcott was a short, plump rosy cheeked, black-eyed, and mischief-loving little fellow as ever knotted a reef point or handled a deck swab; he was about fifteen years old, and the only son of the Captain, who, being an old salt himself, and having served twelve years before the mast, when young, was determined that Ned should acquire a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of seamanship; and never let him through in his teeth, that he had crawled in at the cabin windows; he therefore kept him in the forecastle with the crew and showed him no favors—indeed there were those on board who said that the old man would ride him down harder than any boy on board the ship, but that can easily be accounted for by an overstrained wish to be impartial on the Captain's part, or a mis-conception on the part of those who asserted it as a fact.—But that was neither here nor there, Ned, as may well be supposed, being the Captain's son, and a merry, good-hearted, fearless fellow, was a favorite of all hands, from the chief mate down to the Jenkins Ducks, the Padlanders as ever dug their, and there was not a man on board the ship but would have risked his life for little Ned, the reed, any day.

"All ready forard!" cried Captain Arcott, "Aye, aye, Sir, all ready!" was the reply.

"Put your John down there, my man," said he, turning his head and nodding to the man at the wheel.

Hard down went the wheel in a moment, and the noble ship swept round into the wind with a majestic and grace incomparable.

"Let go and haul!"

"Whirr-r-r—went the after yards as they went round in a moment."

"Well, the after yards, lead yards now—there, there! that's well; all well aboard the main tack and aft the sheet; there, we off all, belly—"

In a few minutes every brace was hauled taut, every sheet, all the rolls laid up and everything attempted, whilst Capt. Arcott, rec'd his station on the quarter deck, and was again anxiously watching the aspect of the weather which looked rather gaudily in the west. After walking the deck for a few minutes and scrutinizing the motion of the clouds closely, he turned quickly in his walk.

"Mr. Mason?" said he, "show me up those top gallant sails, and haul down that flying jib, and stow them, for I think we may as well take in our light sail fast as last, for we shall have to do it to-night, I fear."

"Aye, aye, Sir!" was the response, and soon the mate and crew were busy in clewing up the light sail and stowing them.

"Come, come my boys, where are you all?" said Mr. Mason, as he looked round and saw no one but the flying jib, "come, hurray, Ned, lay out there to that flying jib—lay out!" and away cleared two or three of the crew, and in a half dozen of all Ned, "I'll be bound they'll be with eyes intently fixed on the boat and Ned they gaze." The gallant boat breasted the wave as if determined of its selfe save her little guardian, for it was Ned's boat that was manned by him.

"I can hold but a minute longer," whispered one.

"Oh, he'll do that! he's game, mason—Ned's game to de back—home," said black Sambo.

Capt. Arcott had set his spy glass and ascended the mizen rigging as far as the top immediately after the boat left the ship, and there Ned over the bosom with such force as to wrench his hands from the life ropes, and down he went head foremost under the ship.

"Look out for yourself, Ned, and don't get sat off at the bottom," said Jack Brown, who was next to him.

"Never fear me, Jack, I can hold on with my cyklids," was the reply, and he had scarcely uttered it before his skin plashed heavily into a head seas, and rising on it quickly gave the flying jib a smart, quick jerk, and threw Ned over the bosom with such force as to wrench his hands from the life ropes, and down he went head foremost under the ship.

"A man overboard!" was shrieked by those on the jib boom, with a fearful shrillness; that thrilled on every nerve.

"What is there that will paralyze the heart and dry up the fountains of speech and thought for an instant, and for an instant only, like the shriek that bears to the ear the sound of death. For a second, every one seemed dead, and still and horror-struck did they stand; but it was only second.

"A man overboard!" shrieked every voice almost simultaneously.

"What! who?" cried Capt. Arcott, bewilder'd, apparently, and jumping to the break of the quarter.

"'A mighty, Cap'n,'" cried Sam, "mas-sen-Ned is overboard, sah!"

"Hard down the helm! hard down," shouted the Captain jumping to the wheel in an instant, and helping the man to heave down—lay aft and square in the afteryards—let go the lee braces, he continued, leaping to the lee main brace and casting it off, "rise main tank and sheet—threw overboard; those his coils and empty barrels;" at the same time he cast an anxious look of terror to the wind and waves, and there stood Ned, as he rose on the crest of a set that threw him half out of the water, wave his little blue cap in token of a long farewell.

"Hurr! hurr!" burst from those on deck, and was borne over the way far to the leeward, with a joyful shrillness that seemed to wake the very deep.

"Hurr! hurr!" echoed the boat's crew as they stood with harped and perspiring brows and hoaving breaths over their rescued Ned, with tears of joy in their eyes, unmindful of the ocean's rage; danger—why, what was it to them? their lives daily, let old Neptune run him mad but not safe—he was yet to be taken on board, which was not the least dangerous part of thefeat. Mr. Mason, after Ned had plied across a thwart in as good a position as possible, seized upon the tiller, and the little boat was soon riding over the waves like a sea-gull. His skill alone saved them, for several times the boat nearly filled with water, but he watched the sea with an eagle eye, and was soon alongside.

Capt. Arcott seeing the boat safe under the lee quarter, now descended from the mizen-top, rowing to himself that he never would step foot on board ship again unless she was well provided with life-boats and buoys.

A rope was thrown, and Mr. Mason with little Ned in his arms was drawn on board. Ned was immediately taken to the cabin by the Capt. and steward and was soon restored.

Mr. Mason took charge of the quarter deck, had the after yards filled away and braced up, the tank and sheet aboard, and soon no one would have known that any thing unusual had occurred, unless they noticed the self-satisfied air worn by every one, or had seen the frequent glances directed to the cabin doors.

Soon Ned made his appearance, looking a little pale after his dive, but a smile was on his lip and a tear in his eye as grasped the hands of his shipmates, all of whom followed round him on the forecastle. Jenny Ducks, the Palander, elbowed himself into the crowd, and after viewing Ned for a moment with great surprise, he exclaimed—

"An' sure is this little Ned that was drowned?"

"No, Jenny, I was not drowned, I was only ducked."

Next voyage the Alcibiades had one of the best of Francis' Patents and two whale boats, whilst little Ned, the reed, took his grub in the cabin—*Columbian Magazine*.

FOR THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.  
LETTERS FROM THE WEST INDIES.—NO. 1.

HAVANA, NOV. 26, 1845.

MR. EDITOR.—At the suggestion of several persons, I forward you this letter, and may continue to send you occasionally a letter for publication, in your paper, in which I shall attempt to describe some of the manners and customs of the West Indies, together with other incidents of general interest.

Yours &c. J. C. S.

Leaving Lowell-Vt.—Incidents—Arrival—Streets and Buildings—Mode of Travelling—Mode of oxen.

Public Square and Market—Lodgings &c.

Leaving the "City of Spindles," on the 27th of October, in the morning train of cars, by the aid of the "Stearns Coach," I found myself in Boston, and on board a coach bound for Havana, about 9 o'clock A. M., all ready for start.

This was a little呆 travelling than any that I have found on the broad expanses of waters, although both steam engines and ships are wonderful inventions, that have emanated from the minds of men, or 'that worthy portion of them, our ancestors.'

To those who embark on the rolling deep for the first time, there is nothing more incomprehensible and grand in solemnity in the scene around them.

These boats our little vessel, seeming but a bubble on the broad expanse of waters, bright sky, at night-time stridden with bright stars, (and, perchance, the scene lighted by moon's silver rays,) throws its canopy around us, as if to shut us off from all terrestrial objects.

The bright foam sparkles around us, but few indeed are the objects to break the monotony of the scene. Seemingly solitary and alone we pursue our way over the boundless ocean.

In the day-time perhaps a whale or two might be seen spouting at a distance, and a shark or a few dolphins or porpoises playing around us.

Occasionally a sea-gull or a number of them best hands in the land.

After an hour's travel to make us start on our longer passage, passing along the principal street we entered an arch, and going up to the second story, were lighted to our rooms.

It had an old look like every thing else; for there were glass windows like those in our own houses, and doors of oak, and paneled walls made of Italian marble.

Over the bed was hung a mosquito bar, made of a sort of drapery, to defend us from the midges and gnats, who were numerous in our house.

As you reader, dear reader, at home, might have been early with cold fingers.

And so having spent our first day in the West Indies, we quietly arranged ourselves for comfortable nights repose.

presently his life, seemed wrapped in the issue.

His cheek now pale, and his breath restrained as he lay on the deck with his brave crew who sank down in the trough of the sea, and his body would stoop unconsciously, to accompany the act now, but his body would rise and his cheek flush, and his eye brightened, as the little boat rose in the next wave.

"A few strokes more, my brave fellows, and he is saved."

"Oh! my God! he is gone when almost within their grasp. No! no! they have him! he has him!"—and the over-exerted Captain fell back for an instant on the locker, from which he had risen, and the glass fell with a heavy crash on the deck.

"'A man overboard!' shrieked every voice almost simultaneously.

"What! who?" cried Capt. Arcott, bewilder'd, apparently, and jumping to the break of the quarter.

"'A mighty, Cap'n,'" cried Sam, "mas-sen-Ned is overboard, sah!"

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"Hurr! hurr!" echoed the boat's crew as they stood with harped and perspiring brows and hoaving breaths over their rescued Ned.

"Oh! twas a scene for a painter, though his skill was exceeded by the artistiveness of the vessel, and in whose mind seem to arise awful forebodings as to the possibility of being trifled with, or the result of being trifled with."

"One of the most interesting incidents is sickness. Most truly can he who is afflicted with it say to him, 'why is not.' 'It may be sport to you, but it seems like death to me,' for to him whose invalidness is sympathetically with every heave of the vessel, and in whose mind seem to arise awful forebodings as to the possibility of being trifled with, or the result of being trifled with."

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# VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

W E A L T H .

Those things that are necessary to our subsistence, our comfort and our convenience constitute wealth. In this sense of the term money cannot be called wealth, because if things necessary for our subsistence, our comfort and our convenience were not produced, money alone would be useless. An island of gold, though beautiful to the sight, would be a place of certain destruction to the unfortunate beings who might be thrown upon its desolate shores. The gold of itself would afford neither subsistence nor comfort. In this respect it would be incomparably less valuable than an island of like extent covered with swamps and marshes, because these could be subdued by the power of labor, and converted into rich pastures and fruitful fields; but Florence, too, could not improve the sterility of the golden surface.

We know by the common consent of mankind, money measures the value of those things which constitute wealth, and on this account is often mistaken for wealth itself. The difference however, between them is very wide. Money stands in the same relation to wealth that the foot rule does to length and breadth. The uses of the two are similar. They are both measures, the one of value, the other of length and breadth. The former measures the value of a house, or a piece of timber, in the same way that the latter measures the width and length of a house, and the number of feet contained in the piece of timber.

In view of these facts it is very certain that money is not wealth any more than foot rule are length and breadth. "The wealth of a country would not be diminished" out of doors by the destruction of money, than would the length and breadth of a piece of timber by the destruction of foot rules. Wealth then, is as independent of money, as length and breadth are of the instruments with which they are measured.

In the earliest ages of society all business transactions were carried on by exchanges of wealth for wealth, or in other words by swap or barter. But when population and business had much increased, this mode of measurement was found to be too inconvenient, and money was substituted.

Custom has now so completely familiarized mankind to this commodity, that they seem to have lost sight of the object for which it was invented, and have attached to it the idea of wealth itself. That this notion is altogether erroneous, we will suppose that all the money in these States was instantly destroyed, would there be any less real wealth? Certainly not. The productive power of labor would be the same, the lands would not be diminished in quantity or less fertile. In a word, real wealth would be undisturbed by the destruction of its measures, however much individuals might be inconvenienced.

The event would place the community in the same condition relative to the measure of value, that a carpenter would be placed in who had a quantity of lumber in measure and had lost his rule. In neither instance would the things to be measured be at all affected by the circumstance.

As money, then, is not wealth, it is very evident that the possessors of wealth can enjoy all the advantages which it can bestow without money. But very different is the condition of the owners of money. Unless wealth be within their reach and can be obtained for money, miserable indeed is their situation. They may be completely encircled with gold and silver and yet subjected to the pains of cold and hunger. Hence the importance of a community possessing wealth over one possessing money, are incalculably great. To illustrate this fact, we will suppose that two islands in the neighborhood of each other contain the like number of inhabitants, and that both communities are equally rich, the one in wealth and the other in money, it requires no Solomon to decide which is the most independent.

Tangible wealth, field, plantation, houses, lands, &c., constitutes the elements of independence—the substantial foundation of social comfort. The nation that possesses these blessings in the greatest abundance and distributes them the most equally, is the most independent, the most happy. Yet with these facts staring them in the face, there are not a few persons who seem to think that money is the main constituent of wealth, that without it the people must be poor, although the lands are fertile, and the population numerous, intelligent, skillful and industrious. Hence they are using their utmost exertions to flood the country, even with spurious money, lest there should not be enough. But their conduct is fraught with the most dangerous consequences, alike injurious to the happiness of the people and the stability of their free institutions. The object of the persons engaged in this game of political fraud, is to obtain for their spurious and useless measures of value, the real wealth produced by labor. But we trust the people will ere long discover their intentions, and take measures to thwart their plots before it is too late.

We hope the time will soon come when the multitude will be fully satisfied that little money can measure much value, equally as well as much money little value; and also that paper money is not only a very costly commodity to the people, but what is still worse, that it is a stupendous fraud inflicted upon them.—*J. S. Gould.*

Labor in New-York.  
ITS CIRCUMSTANCES, CONDITIONS AND REWARDS.  
NO. IV.—THE PRINTERS AGAIN.

The invention of the Napier Press and application of steam-power to printing, have produced an entire revolution in the business. Previous to this, all printing was executed on the hand Press, which had been gradually improving upon its original rude construction for two centuries, until the solid iron Press, worked by lever power, was thought to be the perfection of this machine; its simplicity, elegance and durability seeming to stamp upon it the venerable inscription of the Pillars of Hercules, "*in hoc ultro.*" At first, the Napier was used only in Newspaper offices, where it quickly became invaluable from the rapidity of its execution. In the course of a few years it was further improved so as to be used in printing the cheaper qualities of books—as school books, &c., and a new discovery being made about this time in paper-making, by which printing-paper could be manufactured to any required size and with increased expedition and facility; the Napier began to be used in Book Offices generally, until at the present time it has entirely superseded the hand Press for general work—the latter being used only in Job printing and extra-fine works designed for the centre-tables.

The Adams' Press is a machine of American invention, worked by steam-power, but on the same principle as the hand Press. Harper's Pictorial School is worked on this Press.

So late as 1834 the hand Presses were

universal in the Book Offices, employing a large number of workmen. Five, ten and fifteen Presses in an office were common, and Hall and Brothers and the Methodist Book Concern ran upwards of forty each. Ten dollars per week was the average earnings of the Pressman, which was vastly superior to those of Compositors, and the reason was, that the employer could never make two-thirds Pressmen, the business demanding a workman and no slave. The introduction of the Napier and Adams' Presses threw eventually nine-tenths of these out of employment, and a solitary sort of labor hope only are found in their places, or near them, gazing upon the Napier and the foreign force which surrounds them.

At the present time, one-half at least of all persons working as Compositors, are type-setters and not printers or workmen, in the strict sense of the word. They are scarcely competent to make up the matter they set, and would as much bother a woman if called upon to impose and make ready a form for the press. This has been the result partly of the method in which some of the larger establishments divide their work, more than twenty years ago, and partly through the recent improvement in paper-making spoken of, and the introduction of the Napier Press.

In the first instance, Book Offices employ a large number of hands, of whom three-fifths might be un-skilled boys, employed a few good workmen by the week to impose, &c., deducing one and a half or two cents per page from each of the Compositors. By this means work was expedited and type-setters rapidly made. In the second instance, manu-  
factures and Napier Presses gave the first impulse to cheap publications, and these rush out as they were, and continue to be made it is intended to adopt the same rule generally, viz. a few good workmen to make up and impose while the rest set up the copy and pay a deduction of two cents per thousand of the office.

It is to the improved Napier Presses that the public is indebted for the cheap papers, and within the fifteen years ago there were fair resort to the man-shops of an evening to learn or read the daily news, have it now brought to their doors at a price less than the interest of the money they want to expend, in those hours of ram. As something of an offset to this, it must be admitted that the same cause has greatly increased the dissemination of worthless and immoral reading, tending to vice and deprave both the taste and feeling; and although works of an opposite tendency continue to be published, they have not been and are not encouraged to the same extent with the romantic and injurious.

We journeyed in a number of towns, that of the journeymen Printers, who come to own establishments, few become rich. We can look back through the course of thirty years, and call to mind scarcely one eighth or ten who have passed to the second edition of existence, and who were considerably wealthy, maintaining their families the last. Some who lived to see the commencement of the strife of competition, have worthily plied, and content with their gains, retired from the field, resigning their business to others, most of whom were unskilled. Luxury has ruined Printers as well as others. Within the last twenty years we have seen several establishments suddenly going up, and flourish, and expand as fast as water in a drain. Fortunes were quickly made, and as quickly lost—adventures in making them rather preserving it. Expensive styles of living, in the house, carriage, &c., speculation and gaudiness, soon depleted the well-filled coffers, and ultimately they exhausted in themselves the truth of a trite observation, "that some people on horseback and they will ride like Galion, in one feature a king, getting down where they first got up."

Besides these wreaths among the fortunates, there are those, among the fortunates,

name ones, who do not subscribe to the maxim, "Live and let live." Like Bompasite, they cannot and will not brook a rival in the empire of letters. Doing the higher book business on the most extensive scale, and possessing the means for any emergency, they flounce upon and usually overcome the small efforts of their brethren to make a living—they are known to have expended three and four thousand dollars per annum in this crusade, which accounts for the recent and continued sale of popular works in numbers, at prices below the cost of paper and binding. These things ruin the Journeyman. If one publisher sells his books below cost to overthrow another, he will of course, fill his establishment with boys and two-thirds, who are themselves obliged to shoot at twenty-one before the renewing and ever-advancing schools of smaller fr.

Several attempts were made some years back, to introduce girls into Printing Offices as Compositors, but the practice was soon abandoned. Girls are, however, employed on most of the power presses run in Book Offices, as the labor of these machines, is more suitable for feminine hands.

We conclude by remarking that, so far as Journeymen are concerned, the golden age of Printing is passing away. The increase of Printing Offices is the certain increase of the number of boys and two-thirds, and the decrease of prices; and those who are employed in the unimpeded possession of youth and vigor, but turn their eyes and footsteps toward the rich lands of the West, where independence and plenty may be found. Here they may continue for a few years to wear fine clothes, and pronounce before the splendid mansions of the rich; but they are slaves while they remain, despite their proud bonds of freedom, living from hand to mouth, and seldom in possession of twenty dollars clear of the world. Pride and poverty are inseparable companions. Let them leave the first with their fashionable garments behind them, and forsake themselves to the soil. Our word for industry and resolution will overcome all difficulties, and while they should expect to meet and face minor evils, want will not be among the number.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## HUMAN HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

We have in the United States, at the present time, about 30,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these about 10,000,000 (unless something is done to prevent it) will die of fevers; 5,000,000 of serofluous diseases, including consumption; 3,000,000 of dyspepsia, liver and bowels complaints, and 1,000,000 of brain and nervous diseases. To hasten to their progress these diseases, we have every year, at least 40,000,000 of child colds.

About two-fifths of all who are born die under five years of age; and the average duration of life is considerably less than 50 years; whereas, it ought to be at least 100. Mankind do not "live out half their days."

The births in the United States yearly are from 400,000 to 500,000. Of this number of children, one in fifteen, or more than 25,000 are still born; more than 300,000 inherit from their parents a diseased constitution, and a majority die young. And the average loss of life is ill health, to those who survive, is at least a year and a half—and is most fearfully increasing.

But we are mis-educated and mistrained from the cradle to the grave. Our dwellings, shops, factories, schools, hospitals, churches, are miserably constructed, so far as health is concerned; and still more miserably heated and ventilated. One "prison bird" is far better off, in this respect, than we are. Our employers, our agriculture, our manufacture, mechanics and manufacturers are unhealthfully conducted. Our children are often led to wrong employments. Most of us live, daily and hourly, at the expense of life. We have, still despite of much effort, an ocean of intemperance. And prof. Caldwell of Louisville says, we have a hundred gullions to every drunkard.

Again, we are destroyed by the custom of drugging and dousing. Not so much by the drugging of sensible medical men, however;

RESOLVED, That we, the operatives of Manchester, do fully and heartily concur with the plan proposed by our friends of Pittsburgh and Alleghany city, and adopted nearly throughout the manufacturing country; that the Fourth of July 1846, shall be the day fixed upon by the operatives of America to declare their INDEPENDENCE of the oppressive Manufacturing power, which has been imported from Old monarchial England, and now being engrossed upon the business institutions of our country; provided the manufacturers shall distinctly signify an unwillingness to entirely adopt the Ten Hour System."

The vote on this resolution was put in Mr. Cluer's peculiar style, and the universal demonstration in its favor, altogether exceeded our most sanguine anticipations; hands, mitts, and handkerchiefs; a perfect ocean of them were raised by the real operatives of Manchester in manifesting their approval of the plan which it proposes.

The resolute determination of the Manchester factory girls, is worthy of commendation and gives lie to the arguments of those who contend that the operatives are contented with their present condition, and would not have the time of labor reduced if they could.

Although the hour was now quite late, no sense of weariness was manifested by the audience. A committee of gentlemen having been chosen to draft a constitution for a workmen's association, it was voted to withdraw while the females organized their Association, but what did leave went away with great reluctance, and finally the remaining were requested to be seated while the ladies proceeded with their business, with which they cheerfully complied.

Miss Bagley of Lowell presented a constitution for their acceptance, accompanied with some remarks, characterized throughout for their candor, truthfulness and beauty, and evidently made a powerful impression upon those present. The constitution was adopted and the necessary officers chosen with energy and dispatch, showing that there was no scarcity of materials among the Manchester factory girls, for any such event. We shall publish the list of officers next week. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour (nearly eleven) about sixty names were immediately subscribed to the constitution and hundreds of others stand ready as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself—the meeting, then adjourned.

## VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

What We Want for the Protection of the Working-class; the prevalence of industry, virtue and intelligence.

LOWELL, DECEMBER 10, 1845.

Manchester Operatives Again.

Great Meeting at the Town-Hall.—The Ten Hour System—Opposition—Its Reception—The Manchester Factory Girls, and their spirited organization on Friday night last.

By request from our Manchester friends, we found ourselves, together with some of the *fair virgins* of Lowell, making our way toward the manufacturing emporium of the "Old Granite State," with the characteristic speed of old "Mars," after devouring a half cord of hard pine, and a dog-head or two of the Merrimack to wash it down.

We arrived at the Manchester depot, about two o'clock, P. M.—found the Scrutinizer, (J. C. Clark) awaiting our arrival and *"looking queer,"* (pleased) to see us on the ground for the evening meeting.

After enjoying a luxurious half hour before a flaming New-Hampshire fire, and receiving many congratulations upon the interest felt by the operatives and workingmen of Manchester in the cause of industrial reform, we strolled about the beautiful and thriving village, which has risen Phoenix-like, from the sands of old Derryfield, until the hour arrived for the contemplated meeting to commence; and a more glorious one never convened, where rests the remains of New-Hampshire's honored Stark.

Notwithstanding a great effort was made by the Corporations and their tools to prevent the operatives from attending the meeting, more than a thousand were present in a short space of time after the ringing of the factory bell.

The spacious Town Hall was filled to overflowing and hundreds, we are told, went away being unable to get in, and a more attentive, orderly and interesting audience, it has not been our fortune to witness.

Mr. Cluer addressed the meeting with his usual pathos and ability, urging the necessity of united action on the part of the operatives and the workingmen of this country, to protect themselves against the great system of organized capital and commercial feudalism which are waging upon the industry of the American operatives and fast reducing them to want, dependence and circumstantial slavery.

He administered a searching caustic to Warfield, editor of the corporative organ of that place, who had resorted to all means to defend and uphold the "slaving system" of legal robbery against the truths which Mr. Cluer had poured out upon him during his lectures in that place. He even professed to be very religious, and a great advocate of *temperance*, for the purpose of working upon the prejudices of the people by scaring Cluer of his malice and a falsifier, because he had stated, that he had admiral republicans sentiments expressed in "Paine's rights of Man," and that Warfield was not entitled to much regard, as he was a true friend to various industry, being a man of intertempore habits. Mr. Cl. showed him up to be an enemy to true religion, temperance and the prosperity of our people as a Christian and Republican nation. His remarks were warmly applauded by the audience, showing that they appreciated the truth of his sentiments and justice of the cause.

After Mr. Cluer sat down we were called upon and detained the meeting a short time in urging the necessity of action and organization among the producing portion of the country.

In the course of our remarks, we introduced the following resolution:

In view of the alarming increase of the evils of factory labor, as it now exists, the tendency of which is gradually subverting the republican institutions of our country and filling the land with a dependent, overworked and much oppressed populace, and spread disease and poverty among the popular plebeians, the pecuniary interest of the capitalist and laborer are mutual, under the present arrangement.

Mr. Dudley Heath, in the employ of the Concord and Nashua Rail Road Co., a clerk in the merchandise department, was almost instantly killed while engaged in connecting the engine to the train last Wednesday morning.

The ears were freighted with noise, which projected within a few inches of the "tender," and while Mr. Heath was engaged in hitching the engine together, they accidentally came in contact, crushing his head in a shocking manner, and causing almost instant death.

Mr. Heath was about 25 years of age, and left a young wife to mourn the sad event.

TEXAS ANNEXED.—We learn from the yesterday's Mail, that the "Annexation" is to be effected by a vote of one hundred and fifty to fifty, or

✓<sup>✓</sup> We notice by the last New-England Washingtonian, that its able editor, Edmund Burke, has been suddenly called to New Orleans, leaving the editorial charge of that paper to John F. Coles, Esq. We have ever looked upon the Washingtonian as one of the most consistent and thorough going advocates of primitive Washingtonism, that the country abhors, and we hope under its new administration, we shall perceive its opinions with no less interest than in former days.

SATURDAY EVENING—ALL OUT.

A "Ten Hour" meeting will be held at the CITY HALL, on Saturday evening commencing at 12 past 6 o'clock. John C. Cluer will be present and address the meeting. Let there be a general turn out of the operatives and workingmen of Lowell.

✓<sup>✓</sup> Eliza Birritt, the Learned Blacksmith, will deliver a Lecture on LABOR, at Wrenworth's Hall next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Admittance 12½cts. et cetera. The proceeds to be applied to the Peace cause.

✓<sup>✓</sup> We are sorry to hear through our friend at Leominster that the Voice is not regularly received by some of our numerous subscribers in that town.

The papers are all mated with care, and the names of our subscribers put upon the margin and we hope there will be no trouble hereafter.

Will our friends far bear.

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ingen's Association, the male portion of the meeting were requested to withdraw while the females organized their Association, but what did leave went away with great reluctance, and finally the remaining were requested to be seated with their business, with which they cheerfully complied.

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Thus ended one of the most rational and enlightened meetings ever held in New England, —it did honor to the producing sons and daughters of Manchester, and may God bless their future efforts and crown their labors with abundant success.

Among the many men resolved to by the enemies of free labor, at Manchester, to destroy the influence of the meeting on Friday evening; they slander was not missing. We regret exceedingly that there are those calling themselves men of responsibility, in our *"call virtuous and christians"* New England, who are base enough to falsify the character of the moment, to gratify the selfish interest, of a gang of pure aristocrats, who in return dole out a few crusts from their sumptuous tables, as a reward for *such slaves* vicinity. But Manchester contains a few such choice spirits, and we advise the operatives and working people of that place to beware of the poisonous shafts of such enemies to the freedom and elevation of the working classes.

We learn, with much pleasure, from the Cabotville Chronicle, that the Corporation in Cabotville have added twelve and a half cents per week to the board of the operatives in their employ. The corporations hold back to the last, but the advance on previous compelled them to comply with the urgent demands of the poor women who are dragging out their lives in unmitigated toil, which goes to swell the princely fortunes of speculating drones. Thus it will be seen that the corporations are not entitled to any praise for this step, having been driven to it from actual necessity; which clearly evinces the entire heartlessness of the popular plebeian that the pecuniary interest of the capitalist and laborer are mutual, under the present arrangement.

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# VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

## Who Is My Neighbor?

His neighbor? It is he whom thou hast power to aid and liberate. Whose aching heart and fainting brow. Whose soothed hand may press.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting poor; Eyes we with pity, with a wish, Whom hunger sends from door to door; Go thou and shelter him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the weary man, Whose years are at the limit, Bent low with sickness, care and pain; Go thou and comfort him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heartbroken Of every earthly gone; Widows and orphans helpless left; Go thou and shelter them.

Thy neighbor? Tongue loosing slave; Fettered in thought and limb, Whose thoughts are all beyond the grave; Go thou and ransom him.

Whence'er thou meet'st a human form Less favored than thine own, Remember 'tis thy neighbor whom 'tis thy brother, or thy son.

O pass not, pass not heedlessly; Perhaps that cannot redress; The breaking heart from misery: Go share thy lot with him.

## Plain Speaking.

The following extracts are from a speech by Mr. Dawson, of Birmingham, at a meeting of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, in London, in May—*N.Y. Tribune*.

"I began to day with a strange sight at the Old Bailey. And I went there on purpose, though I abominated such sights. I went there to see the state of the people, for it is not by sitting at chapels or attending meetings that we can ascertain their state. Religion is getting too delicate and refined. We must take it as Christ took it, and go into the lairs and alleys, and make it for ourselves. And, as to the moral effects of a changing, you should have watched the mob! All that is licentious, filthy, and abominable, was under the very gallows tree. Words that disgrace the atmosphere of a Christian and were spoken—These are the people of a Christian and enlightened country. The ignorance of the rural districts is beyond expression. You may read it in the reports to Parliament, where you hear of numbers that never heard the name of Christ. It also exists not only in several, but all of our large towns (heav. hear.) We have lost our hold of the mass and segregation who fill our chapels—the respectable, as they are called, the gentle, but not the common people—the working people have deserted us—they visit the pot-houses or the parks—any where but the chapel. Therefore I turn to these Home Missions and see in them the proper cure for this state of things. Christ preached to the common people; he planted his religion in the deep soil of the hearts of the common people, and when religion ceases to make this appeal to the people, its strength begins to die." Martin Luther, that grand soul came to set the church right. And how did he do it? Not by appealing to the upper classes alone, but by street and bazaar singing, and also by giving the Bible in their German tongue (heav. hear.) In the country, when the religion-got cold and became again; its gloves were off, it was no longer the religion of the people. Whitfield and Wesley, noble souls, then came forth to revive it—How? By going into the fields, to the fairs and market places, to very disreputable places indeed, and to the very vulgar people indeed (cheers). And they revived religion. I say religion wants another revival in this country; and I believe, religion must take a considerably different character from that which it now bears. We must begin with the people—I make it my duty to visit the workmen of Birmingham, and tell them that our preaching is technical, and that our talk is of chapter rents and new rents. They begin with the church of England, that they show me their well-fed pastors and their well-filled pews; but there is no place for the poor man; or if there is, he must have the middle mark of poverty; indeed, we can never clothe our charity children in this country, but we have a middle mark on them as the farmer on his sheep. They say, Well, the dissenters are nearly as bad—their religious enthusiasts of a set of nearly fanatic calimes that they cannot understand—not can they understand—the pride of some of the members of the church."

In the early ages of Christianity, the preachers had to go to the people. In the middle ages, the people came to the preachers. In this, the third manifestation, the preachers must go again to the people. We must make out, that you cannot do, what you cannot do religiously; that you have no business to touch what you cannot touch religiously; and from my soul do I loathe that most hateful cast of all saints that are called in this most casting world, which says that Christians man may not meddle with policies (cheers). He may meddle with it if he does righteousness. The prophet tells me, that the day will come when upon the honest bells shall be written, "Hoffness to the Lord;" and the Apostle says, "Whether you can ordain, or whatsoever ye do, all to the glory of God." He means that everything is to be done in obedience to God. Surely, when I help to make the laws of the land, I ought to be religious. I should carry my religion in the poling-boats, to the newspaper, to the literature, to every thing. Mark what were written upon certain banners that were flourished, in a

procession in this town of yours, a few years back. I note them not to approve them; do not let me be mistaken here. It was written on them, "More bread, and fewer Bibles; more pings, and fewer parsons." This is not a thing to be laughed at; it is highly significant. These words ought to be like the first smoke of a volcano, which tells what comes next. More bread, and fewer Bibles; what does it teach you? That you are too exclusive; that you care more for the souls of men than for their bodies, not imitating Jesus Christ who, when the multitude had gone to hear him without their master, worked a miracle to supply them with bread for the body. I speak of these things because they form the objections of working-men to religion. They say, you have given us righteousness in the gospel, give us righteousness in the shop; you have given us prayers at the chapel, give us prayers that we may not be overworked and ground down by oppression.

If the thousand who are present would resolve to do it, there would be fifty-two thousand visits paid in the year to the neglected, degraded and oppressed. Would not this change the face of things? Your visits should not be exclusively religious; that is, give them nothing but prayer. Give them lessons in faith, and teach it in action. Give them bread, they need for Christ says, "Feed the hungry"; give them clothing, if they lack it; for Christ says, "Clothe the naked"; give them freedom, if they want it; for the Old Testament speaks nobly of those who stand up for the oppressed, who lift up a truthful testimony against unrighteousness and injustice, whether in high places or among the people. These are my reasons for supporting this Society. We must do as Luther, and Wesley, and Whitfield did. You must go as men, and not as gentlemen, (loud cheers). We have seen visits paid to the homes of the poor, and the chair was too dirty for a genteel person to sit down; or the man's hand was too bad or too black for a gentleman to grasp it. If this is the spirit in which you go to the house of the poor, I say keep away, or you will make them stand up in the attitude of defiance. You can be led where they cannot be driven. There is a certain obstinacy in most of us, lead us you may, but you cannot drive us in such (cheers). I honor who knows how to be a gentleman among gentlemen, a man among men, a child among children, and can retain his manhood to the last. Break the poor man's heart with him; take his pinch of salt with him; shake his hand warmly; inquire into his welfare; make out his work; but that white hand for a moment, if thou mayst but win his heart. His heart will be the man who will sit down with him on his three-legged stool; who will share his dinner, with his hands of consequence; but as man with man, brother with brother, and sister with sister. This do, and thy God shall give thee the reward. (Loud cheers.)

## Robert Owen at Hopetown.

We have had a two-days' visit from this celebrated orator. He is a remarkable character. In years nearly seventy-five; in knowledge and experience superabundant; in benevolence of heart transcendental; in honesty without disguise; in philanthropy unlimited; in religion a skeptic; in theology a Pantheist; metaphysics a necessarian circumstantialist; speculations a universal existentianist; in general conduct a philosophic non-resistant; in socialism a communistic; in hope a terrestrial Christian; in practical business a methodist; in deportment an unoponous gentleman.

It's frank straight forward honest, coupled with tolerance, forbearance, courtesy and kindness to opponents. He concedes nothing; he even dogmatises about his *three errors* and their inherent truths; he declared his abhorrence of the evils of existing society and denounces them; he proclaims himself the uncompromising apostle of his new dispensation, and that his whole life and substance are dedicated to radical reform; yet he is uniformly calm, patient, conciliatory kind and courteous in his conversation, addresses and proceedings. This is noble, excellent! We sympathize with and honor it. His dogmas may be wrong, his schemes impractical, his predictions visionary; but in these things he is upright.

His knowledge of men and things. His extensive general reading and observation; his long and various experience in the methods of conducting productive industry, manufacturers, trade, education and government; his acquaintance and ready command of European statisties, his theories, schemes, systems and detailed plans for bringing the human race into a new social order; these render him one of the most intelligent, instructive and entertaining conversationalists and lecturers with whom we have ever met. Notwithstanding all our differences about matters of religion, philosophy, ethics etc. we shall always be thankful for his visit to Hopetown, and are sure of having derived much valuable practical information from his communications. These we hope to turn to a good account in carrying forward the great enterprise to which we are devoted.—One fact only will we stop to repeat, which goes to confirm our confidence in the absolute purity of Non-Resistance. Mr. Owen testifies that he superintended New Lanark for 30 years a manufacturing es-

tablishment with 3500 population attached to it, originally from the drugs of the country. These he gradually rendered the best and most orderly society of working people in Europe or in the world. Yet he never had one person, old or young, prosecuted at law, corporately punished, imprisoned or fined in all that time! This means something, and deserves to be remembered.

But we must close, having written three times as much as we at first intended. Mr. Owen has wretchedly developed, and vast hopes of speedy success in establishing a great model of the new *sodal state*; which will quiet instantaneously, as he thinks, bring the human race into a terrestrial paradise. He insists on obtaining a million of dollars capital to be expended in lands, buildings, machinery, conveniences and beautifications, for his model Community; all to be finished and in perfect order, before he introduces to their new home, the well-selected population who are to inhabit it. He flatters himself he shall be able, by some means, to induce capitalists, or perhaps Congress, to furnish a million of dollars for this object. We were obliged to shake an incredulous head, and tell him frankly how groundless, in our judgment, all such splendid anticipations must prove. He took it in good part, and declared his confidence unshaken, and his hopes undiscouraged by any man's endevil. So we wait to see the beginning of the end! trusting ourselves to other means than gradual growth of smaller establishments for the consummation so devoutly to be wished—*Practical Christian.*

## Land Monopoly in the West.

There could hardly be a better illustration of the evil workings of our present public land system and of the wisdom and justice of that proposed by the National Reform Association, than is afforded by the letter and the accompanying document from Green County, Wisconsin, on the first page of this paper. Here we see that the people who wish to get their land in the country, state or nation, must pay for it, and declare that their confidence unshaken, and his hopes undiscouraged by any man's endevil. So we wait to see the beginning of the end! trusting ourselves to other means than gradual growth of smaller establishments for the consummation so devoutly to be wished—*Practical Christian.*

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It appears that the speculators have two modes of operation. The one is, to buy up unimproved land, or land which the actual settler is unable to pay for when it is brought under the hammer by the government; the other is, to lend money, at an exorbitant interest, to the actual settler who wishes to purchase the land at the minimum price. For instance, the settler wishes to purchase his quarter section according to his pre-emption right at the minimum price of \$1.25 an acre; but he has expended all his means for buildings and improvements; the speculator (perhaps a member of Congress or his agent) kindly steps in and others to lend him the necessary \$300; for four years, provided he will give a mortgage on his land for four hundred, and pay interest on that amount for seven years! The amount of the *shave* varies according to circumstances, but it has been, in thousands of instances, carried to the extent just mentioned! And this infamous extortion is upheld by a government claiming to be the best on earth! Best is may be, but in this particular, it very evidently needs improvement; and that improvement most certainly must come as soon as the sufferers shall finish that organization which they have now so successfully commenced.

The clearly feasible remedy is for the government to sell no more public lands, but to hold them in trust perpetually for the people, guaranteeing the inalienable right of occupancy, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

This would forever prevent speculation on the lands now held by the government, and would secure to every man who could get up on them a home. Besides, it would force much of the land now monopolized into the market, and prevent the necessity of emigration to Oregon and California; and then, if the State would follow up this improvement by a restriction against future monopoly within their limits, a few years would make us a nation of Freeholders, whose example would be admired and emulated by every other nation.

We hope that our friends in Wisconsin will unite with us, not only to secure each settler a home but insist that all the unoccupied shall be kept out of the grasp of speculators and held in reserve for our children and our children's children for ever. —*Young America.*

The state of the potato crop continues to be an absorbing feeling, not only with the people of Ireland, but with the whole of the three kingdoms. Several meetings have been held to carry out measures for meeting the emergency.

Making "twain one flesh" is supposed to mean, in modern parlance, the mixing of pig and puppy in the manufacture of sausages.

A later writer says if the custom house at Liverpool derived its revenue from customs it would be the wealthiest place in the world.

**IMPORTANT TO BLACKSMITHS.** A correspondent informs us of a very useful discovery he has made in burning wood coal, and requests that we make it public. The improvement consists in the use of ground bark in the place of dirt, as a covering for the kiln. Our correspondent, who is a practical blacksmith, in communicating the result of his experiments says—"I covered with the old leaves that had been used in tanning, I used old leaves from the woods before the bark, the same as I would for covering with dirt—both leaves and bark should be made thorough wet." The advantages of this plan are: the kiln, if well set, and well covered will burn much sooner, will never break out, leave fewer brands, and consequently turn out a larger quantity of coal. The coal is heavier, more thoroughly burnt, and entirely free from dirt!"—*Ex. paper.*

**SEARCHING FOR A HUSBAND.**—A young woman from Great Falls, who had been but a week married, came into town on Tuesday morning last, in pursuit of her liege lord, who had left her and her husband, without provocation. She learned that he left here for Lowell on Saturday for the purpose of visiting a young lady to whom he was much attached, before his marriage. She departed for home in the last train of cars, justly vexed at his conduct, and declaring that "she would not call it ANY MARRIAGE AT ALL!"—*Factory Girl's Garland.*

## EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

A correspondent of the *Boston Courier*, writing from Buffalo, says an individual of that city, who in the great expansion of business in 1836, stood next to Rathbone, the second in the list of heroes, who travelled through the country in state, and who spent hundreds of dollars at the hotels of an evening, and then curst the landlords for not charging higher, who purchased the American Hotel, for I know not how much, and expended \$40,000 in furnishing it, who was approached by a man and looked up with reverence, who is said to have given him a schedule in bankruptcy of some eleven millions—is now engaged in the bushy hot奔奔 employment of driving a horse cart, and peddling sand about the streets of Buffalo, while his wife supports herself as a nurse.

**OUND OUTRAGE.**—I positively never knew a man in the country too poor to take a newspaper; yet even many respectable readers do not wear, drink, sleep, labor, &c.—upon paper. The plain fact is, few people have the time to eat or sleep or breath or live! If they did not work, they could not support their families, either mental or physical. Every individual is a mass of potentialities, and when these are developed, which affect the physical, the mind must be developed, and the soul must be educated, and the spirit must be strengthened, and the body must be strengthened, and the heart must be strengthened, and the brain must be strengthened, and the nerves must be strengthened, and the muscles must be strengthened, and the skin must be strengthened, and the bones must be strengthened, and the teeth must be strengthened, and the hair must be strengthened, and the eyes must be strengthened, and the nose must be strengthened, and the mouth must be strengthened, and the lungs must be strengthened, and the heart must be strengthened, and the liver must be strengthened, and the kidneys must be strengthened, and the bladder must be strengthened, and the intestines must be strengthened, and the stomach must be strengthened, and the bowels must be strengthened, and the brain must be strengthened, and the heart must be strengthened, 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