

VOICE OF INDUSTRY

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

NO. 33

W. F. YOUNG, Editor.

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VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

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Poetry

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
SONG OF PEACE.
BY G. H. BAKER.

Adieu to song of peace—
Let nations join the strain;
The march of blood and pomp of war
We will have again
Let factories cease to roar,
And flowers o'er valleys fair;
And our mountain steep the songs
Of happy swains be there!

Our infants shall rejoice,
And add the timber sound;
Soft dreams up more shall broken be
With drums parading round.
No more for slaves shall we
Lure lovely eyes shall fall;
But justice and the balance shall come
In halcyon days to all.

Toe long the ban of blood,
Hath ruled without control;
Nor widow's tears, nor orphan's sigh
Can soothe the iron frowns of war;
But let the nightingale fall—
And from her lofty bow
The choquet notes that circled there—
Where are the trophies now?

Look to the countless grave,
Where sleeping thousands slumber,
The morning gloom no more shall faint
In the eyes of lonely maid;
The pin, the arrow is paid—
Of fish with falling foe,
The greedy leaves wave their heads
And quiet they rest below.

Sound high the harp of peace,
And raise the joyous strain;
But let us rough none by it be led
To sell the sword against the pen;
No all its trophies now—
Vain glory bygone years,
To philosophize past the pointed sword,
To prying hooks the spears.

Come near to brother man,
Come in the paths of peace,
And with his wife and with all his train
Of children who are soft and kind,
Come with that spirit free
That art and science give,
Come with the patient man for truth,
Sick, and his sad wife.

RICH AND POOR.

Al! think the gay licentious frod,
Whom pleasure, power, and influence surround,
And who their thoughtless hours in gaily mirth,
And merriment, and revelry do spend;
And who, when they are at the work, do
Hic, and my, and that, and the other;
Al! think, they may have many feel, this very
poor, meagre, dith.

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Whom pleasure, power, and influence surround,
And who their thoughtless hours in gaily mirth,
And merriment, and revelry do spend;
And who, when they are at the work, do
Hic, and my, and that, and the other;
Al! think, they may have many feel, this very
poor, meagre, dith.

RIGHT OF THOUGHT.

Al! think the gay licentious frod,
Whom pleasure, power, and influence surround,
And who their thoughtless hours in gaily mirth,
And merriment, and revelry do spend;
And who, when they are at the work, do
Hic, and my, and that, and the other;
Al! think, they may have many feel, this very
poor, meagre, dith.

MARRIAGE.

The married man is like the
bee, that fixes his hive, augments the world,
benefits the republic, and by a daily diligence,
without wronging any, profits ill; but he who
goes about seeking for the world, lives
upon spot and rain, disturbs peace, steals
things that are none of his own, and, robbing
the lives of others, nest misery as his due re-
ward.—[Feltman.]

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

There are miseries which wring the very heart; some
wear even food; they dread the winter; oth-
ers want forced fruits, artificial heats change
the earth and seasons, to please their palates.
They know children because grown rich, are
usually shaming, as to swallow in a morsel
the nourishment of a hundred families; greed
is the law that can behave well in these extreme
times: let me be no happy nor unhappy; that
is neither rich nor poor; I take satisfaction in
modest modesty.—[Bywater.]

Miscellaneous

CHRISTIAN COLONY.

BY E. MARIA CHILD.

The highest gifts no soul has received,
during its worldly pilgrimage, have often been be-
stowed by those who were poor, both in money
and intellectual cultivation. Among these
donors, I particularly remember a bird-work-
ing, uneducated mechanic, from Indiana, or Illi-
nois, he told me he was one of thirty of
forty New Englanders, who, twelve years be-
fore, had gone out to settle in the western wild-
erness. They were neighbors; and had been
drawn to unite together in emigration from a
general body of opinion on various subjects.
For some years previous, they had been in the
habit of meeting occasionally at each other's
houses, to talk over their duties to God and
men, in all simplicity of heart. Their library
was the gospel; their priesthood the inward
light. There were then no anti-slavery socie-
ties; but this taught and reverently willing to
learn, they had no need of such agency to
discover that it was wicked to enslave. The
efforts of peace societies had reached the
secluded land only in broken echoes, and non-
resistance societies had no existence. But
with the volume of the Prince of Peace, they had
heard open of its influences; they had seen
its precepts and resolutions.

Rich in spiritual culture, this little band
started for the Far West. Their inward homes
were blooming parades; they made their out-
ward in wilderness. They were industrious
and frugal, and all things prospered under
their hands. But soon wolves came near the
fold, in shape of reckless, unprincipled ad-
venturers, hordes in force and cunning, who
were contented to do wrong, for the sake of
practical Christians spoke of their despera-
tion in terms of reverent remembrance, and re-
paid them with unfeeling kindness. They
went forth— they openly avowed, "You
may do us what evil you please, we will re-
turn nothing but good." Lawyers came into
the neighborhood and offered their services to
settle disputes. They answered, "We have
no need of you. As neighbors, we receive you
in the name of Christ; but for us, your
profession has ceased to exist." "What
will you do, if I steal your barns, and
steal your harvests?" "We will return good
for evil. We believe this is the highest truth,
and therefore the best expediency."

When the rascals heard this, they consid-
ered it a marvelous good thing, and said and did
many provoking things which to them seem-
ed witty. They were taken down in the night
and cowed into the cornfields. "The Chris-
tians, who were so kind to us, as well as they
would, put the cows in the barn, and at twilight
drove their greedy hogs, saying, 'Neighbor,
your cows have been in my field. I have fed
them well during the day, but I would not
keep them all night lest the children should
suffer for their milk.'"

This was fair, they planned the joke
found no heart to laugh at it. By degrees a
little change came over the more discontent
settlers, and they began to cut off horses,
wheat, and break the legs of poultry. Rude
boys would say to a younger brother, Don't
thrust that stone, Bill; when I killed the chick-
en last week, didn't they send it to mother,
because they thought neither brood would be
ashamed to throw some on their chickens?"
This was evil. Therefore with good will, all
eyes were turned to do them with injury.

Years passed on, and saw them thriving
in worldly substance, beyond their neighbors, yet
they were beloved by all. From them the
lawyer and the constable obtained no fees.
The sheriff summoned and apologized, when
he took their hard earned moneys in payment
for the war tax. They mildly replied, "This
had trade of mine. Examine it in the light
of conscience, and see if it be not so." But
while they refused to pay such fees and taxes,
they were liberal to a proverb in their contribu-
tions for the useful and benevolent purposes.
At the end of ten years, the public lands,
which they had chosen for their farms, were
advertised for sale by auction. According to
the custom, those who had settled and culti-
vated the soil, were considered to have the
right to bid for it at the government price,
which was at that time \$1.25 per acre. But
the fever of gold speculation then checked to
run unimpeded high. Adventurers from all
parts of the country were flocking to the auc-
tion; capitalists in Baltimore, Philadelphia,
New York and Boston, were sending agents
to buy up Western lands. No one supposed
that the best of soil would be regarded as
the best of soil.

The first day's sale showed that speculation
ran to the extent of \$1,250,000 per acre, was
bought in five minutes, twenty-five and thirty
dollar pieces. The Christian colony had
small hopes of retaining their farms. As first
offers they had chosen the best lands; and
persevering industry had brought it into the

highest cultivation. Its market value was
much greater than that of the acres already
sold at exorbitant prices. In view of these
facts they had prepared their minds for another
removal into the wilderness, perhaps to be-
gin again the same struggle for sale, they ob-
served, with great surprise, that their neigh-
bors were very busy among the crowd
begging and extorting: "Don't bid on
these lands! These men have been working
hard on them for ten years. During all that
time they never did harm to man or brute.
They are always ready to give good for evil.
They are a blessing to any neighborhood. It
would be a sin and shame to bid on their lands.
Let them have them, as they bought them."
The sale came on; the cultivators of the
soil offered \$1,250,000 bid higher if
necessary. But among that crowd of sel-
fish, reckless speculators, not one bid over
them! Without an opposing voice, the fair
aeres returned to them. I do not know a
more remarkable instance of evil overcome by
good. The wisest political economy lies hid
up in the maxims of Christ.

Who delighted to hear listened to this
unheard-of success, as he explained his
philosophy of universal love. "What
would you do?" said I, "if an evil thieving
yagoband came among you, resolved to stay,
but determined not to work?" "We would
give him food when hungry, shelter him when
cold, and always treat him as a brother."
"Would not this process attract self charac-
ters?" How would you avoid being overrun
with them?" Such characters would either
reform or not remain with us. We should
not expect an angry, wild, or selfish man to
be true to their necessities; but we should invariably
regard them with the deepest sadness, as we
would a guilty but beloved soul. This is
harder for the human soul to bear than whip-
s or prisons. They could not stand, but I am
sure they could not. It would either melt
them or drive them away. In fine cases out
it would melt them."

I felt rebuked for my want of faith, and
consequent shallowness of insight. That
hard-headed laborer brought greater riches to
my soul than an eastern merchant laden with
pearls. Again, I repeat, money is not wealth.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.—In the Senate, Mr.
Allen, in pursuance of notice given yesterday,
asked leave to introduce the following joint
resolution, which was read by the Secretary
as follows, namely:

Joint Resolution declaratory of the principles
by which the Government of the United
States will govern in regard to the inter-
position of the powers of Europe in the
political affairs of America.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America,
in Congress assembled, That recent manifesta-
tions of a disposition, by certain powers of
Europe, to interfere in the political arrange-
ments of this continent, with a view to the
enforcement of the European principle of
"the balance of power," in regard to the inde-
pendent nations of America, having made it in
judgment, the duty of the President of the
United States to call the attention of Congress
to this subject in his annual message, and to
announce, on the part of the United States,
the counter principle of non-interference, in
the judgment of Congress that the announce-
ment thus made by the President was denun-
ciated by the manifest hazard to which such
interference would inevitably expose the re-
lations of peace now subsisting between the
old world and the new.

Resolved, That Congress thus concurring
with the President, and sensible that this sub-
ject has been brought upon the attention of the
United States by recent events so significant
as to make it impossible that this government
longer to remain silent, without being ready
to submit to and acquiesce in the interposi-
tion of the dangerous doctrine, do hereby
solemnly declare to the civilized world the
unalterable resolution of the United States to
adhere to and enforce the principle, that any
effort of the powers of Europe to intermeddle
in the social organization or political arrange-
ments of the independent nations of America,
or further to extend the European system of
Government upon this continent by the estab-
lishment of new colonies, and the interposi-
tion of the European powers, which had
weighed with the Senate that they refused to
grant leave—25 to 23.

In the House, the consideration of the reso-
lution of notice to Great Britain to abrogate

the convention of joint occupancy relative to
the Oregon territory, was resumed.
Thursday, Jan. 15.—In the Senate petitions
and memorials were presented.
Reports were made from committees on pri-
vate matters, of no public interest.
The House resumed the consideration of the
title of the title on the consideration by the
joint resolution reported by the committee on
foreign affairs, to give to Great Britain the
eleven months notice of the termination of the
convention of the 6th August, 1827, respecting
the joint occupancy of the country of Oregon.
Mr. Cooke, of Tennessee, addressed the
House against the notice, as provoking war.
He arraigned the committee on territories, of
the last House for then going against the na-
tive and same going for it.
Mr. Cooke then referred to the recent
speech of Mr. Adams, expressed his dissent
from it, and charged that Mr. A. had changed
his ground since 1818, when he offered, as the
secretary of state of Mr. Monroe's adminis-
tration, to give away half of the territory,
which Mr. Adams now claims to be all ours.
Mr. Bellinger, of Va., did not doubt that
one title to all Oregon was clear and unques-
tionable, and he, for one, would never give
up a single acre of it. He said that we must
do the negotiation and the notice, and go
quietly to work and settle the country. We
only wanted time and prudence to secure Ore-
gon.

On Friday, Jan. 16, the Senate did not sit.
This day was assigned, in the House, for the
Florida contested election; but Mr. Hamlin
said that Mr. Calhoun, the sitting member, was
absent. He was called up on Monday.
The House was in committee on the Ore-
gon when it adjourned.
Saturday, Jan. 17.—The Senate did not sit.
In the House, Mr. McConnell, on leave
gone, introduced the following resolution—
Resolved, That the committee of ways and
means be requested to inquire into the ex-
pediency of reducing or repealing the import-
duty on two of the prime necessities of life,
salt and iron.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said he would rather de-
bate this resolution; so it was laid over.
Mr. DeLoach, of Va., announced the
death of his colleague, Mr. Taylor. Approp-
riate resolutions were passed, and the House
adjourned to attend his funeral on Monday.
Mr. Abbott of Massachusetts, was one of the
committee.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Friday, Jan. 16.—In the Senate, a Petition
was presented from James Jackson and 209
others of the towns of Framingham, Hopkin-
ton and Holliston, for a new town.
Various petitions were received from the
House, and were disposed of.
The different subjects of the Governor's Ad-
dress were given to suitable committees in
the House.

Railroad petitions came in again thick and
fast. Among them were four from different
towns in the county, in aid of petition for rail-
road from Woonsocket to Salem, Joseph S.
Cabot had 438 others of Boston, H. Reed and
133 others of Lynn, John Sanford and 132 oth-
ers of Beverly, 213 citizens of Gloucester,
Sylvester Osborne and 164 others of Daves,
and 68 citizens of Marblehead, in favor of rail-
road from Salem to Amesbury and Melbury
line in favor of railroad from Marblehead to
Wareham, A. Brazee and 439 others of Milford
in favor of petition of railroad from Woon-
socket to Framingham; 232 citizens of Cam-
bridge, in favor of road from Waltham to
Boston, &c.

Other petitions of importance were presented
among them 68 citizens of Barnstable that
capital punishment be abolished; 72 citizens of
Barnstable that the
Mr. Wilson of Natick, offered an order,
that the Committee on Manufacturers consider
the expediency of preparing a law, making all
shares in future manufacturing corporations
\$100 each.

Saturday, Jan. 17.—In the Senate, papers
from the House were disposed of, and several
petitions presented. The proceedings of this
day hardly were without interest. Messrs.
Curtis, Shepard, Scudder and KPL, were ap-
pointed a Committee to consider that part of
the Governor's Address relative to the tariff.
The Committee on the Militia reported an
order authorizing the Adjutant General to sell
certain lands in Barre and Milford.
A petition of 129 citizens of Danvers for a
Railroad from Salem to Milford.

Monday, Jan. 20.—In the Senate, a com-
municative was received from the Governor
transmitted to him from the War Department
designed to obtain the consent of this govern-
ment in the purchase of Governor's Island
Boston harbor, and transfer of the jurisdiction
of that Island, and of Lovell's and George's Is-
lands in the harbor, to the National Govern-
ment. The documents were laid upon the
table and order to be printed.

In the House a large number of petitions
were presented, among them, was one from
353 citizens of Danvers and 102 citizens of
Middleton in aid of railroad from Salem to
Amesbury; to reduce capital stock of Merrimack
Bank Haverhill.
Amesbury Manufacturing company to in-
crease capital stock.
Tuesday, Jan. 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Bon-
den, from the committee on manufactures, re-
ported bills to incorporate, and to increase the
capital stock of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton
Company in Salem to \$1,000,000. These
bills were placed in the orders of the day to
go through their several stages.

In the House, several petitions were pre-
sented out of a local nature.
Many orders of notice on petitions were re-
ported and ordered to be published.
Wednesday, Jan. 22.—In the Senate, the
large number of papers and petitions that came
up from the house were disposed of in occu-
rence.
Mr. Borden, from the committee on manu-
factures, reported bills to incorporate the Bay
State Mills for the manufacture of woollens in
Methuen, with capital of \$2,000,000, and the
Atlantic Cotton Mills at Methuen, capital
\$1,000,000, and to increase the capital stock
of the Lowell Manufacturing Co., by adding
the sum of \$400,000.

The proceedings of Thursday were little or
no importance.
Foreign News.
The Steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston
Friday morning last, bringing 12 days from Lis-
bon, bringing important news from Eng-
land, which the following is from Winger
& Smith's European Times.
"The President's message created—as was
anticipated—a greater amount of attention
than any similar document has for years. It
was thought that Mr. McLane had a copy of
it prepared to its regular reception, but no-
thing was known of it. The English papers
use no irritation in speaking of the message;
they rather desire to hear than upon the cause
of the late resignation of the British Cabinet
having resigned their offices. The Peel Cabinet with
a few exceptions, is the same as it was before.
Upon the whole, then, if the Message has not
given all the satisfaction, in England, which
the friends and well-wishers of American
desire, it has its favorable point—that of
Free Trade; and the pending triumph of Free
Trade principles will, in all probability, be
accompanied by a satisfactory adjustment of
the long-contested Oregon. The
of Peel and Lyell goes to the necessity of the first
—why not for the last alternative."
Congress was rife as to the course the
new Peel Cabinet will, take upon the Corn
Law question, but nothing can be known un-
til Parliament meets.

It requires, we think little sagacity to de-
termine that the new Peel Cabinet needles A-
merica in favor of non-interference in Ore-
gon. It is thought that the anti-
interference measure will be a bad one.
The time for any further tinkering has
passed. No half scheme will suffice. All the
elements of agitation would remain as strong
and as vigorous as ever; and without the
which a total abandonment of the present sys-
tem would give him, the retention of a fixed
duty, however small, would disgust all parties,
and give substance to the charge of a
new proslavery construction by S. R. Par-
son, of New York, is building in Liverpool
to run to Boston in ten days.
The Leeds Mercury, a free trade paper,
says it Congress adopts the views of the Pres-
ident, England will have to send an armed
force to take possession of Oregon.

All the papers have a deal of speculation
upon the contents of the message. The Spec-
tator says the political occupation of Ore-
gon by the government on this continent, is all
the claim they have to the territory.
It says the Polk and Monroe policy is dop-
ped and manager policy, of excluding Oregon,
from regions which their own countrymen
cannot occupy for centuries. It has its origin
in bigoted political sectarianism, compelling
all settlers in America to adopt them.

CHANGE is but a mere name and really
means nothing in itself, a conception of our
times, and only a comprehensive way of speak-
ing, whereby we would express that such ef-
fects are unconsciously attributed to chance, which
were verily produced by their true and proper
causes, but without their design to produce
them.—[Bentley.]

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them.—[Bentley.]

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

As is Woman, so is the Race.

Special Notice. The Committee of Arrangements for the SOCIAL GATHERING of the Female Labor Reform Association...

Per Order.

NOTICE

The Female Labor Reform Association, will meet every Tuesday Evening, at 8 o'clock, at their Reading Room, 26 Central Street...

Down the Dark Side of Time.

Down the dark side of time, with Unceasing, half-an-hourly tear of its record borne of joy and woe...

Our Cause.

Many things have transpired of late to give new courage and hope to every heart. The good effects of establishing a paper devoted entirely to the cause of human rights...

We have unbounded confidence in the power and omnipotence of the principles diffused into the minds of men...

Produced to make ourselves really useful, by assisting to prepare the common nutriment of life in some pious mistress's family...

My Friends in No. 4, Weaving Room of Hester Street, Liverpool.

Down the dark side of time, with Unceasing, half-an-hourly tear of its record borne of joy and woe...

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VOICE OF INDUSTRY

What We Labor For.—The abolition of slavery, want and oppression; the prevalence of industry, virtue and intelligence.

LOWELL, JANUARY 30, 1846.

ALL Subscribers must recollect, that when they wish their papers discontinued, they should inform us in time.

A few words to the Clergymen of Lowell.

Friends: Our only apology for addressing you at this time, is your position as public men. We believe the vast influence you exert over the minds of the people must tell with momentous consequences upon their future character and condition.

It is an error fraught with most fatal results to humanity, that the spiritual and temporal interests of men are isolated—and that extreme wealth and poverty, and the consequent dependence, can co-exist with true Christianity.

My Friends in No. 4, Weaving Room of Hester Street, Liverpool.

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flash agrandizement of a few capitalists, contrary to the declared and acknowledged principles of the gospel of truth and love, of which you profess to be the ordained preachers.

How can you remain silent while these things are so?—Duty to your fellow-men and the religion you profess, demands, you should speak out against the injustice...

John C. Clever and the Lowell Courier, again. The last Saturday's Courier devoted little editorial space, ability and background, in trying to destroy the character of Mr. Clever...

My Friends in No. 4, Weaving Room of Hester Street, Liverpool.

My Friends in No. 4, Weaving Room of Hester Street, Liverpool.

The Legislature from the Whig city of Lowell, and all his genial satellites, injure the cause in which we are engaged.

Not the least evidence I can give in proof against Mr. Clever's character since his arrival in this country, is substantiation of what I introduced the following from a long letter...

New York, Jan. 25th, 1846.

Messrs. LEWIS AND OTHERS, Gentlemen.—I received your letter yesterday, the same day that the Lowell Courier contained an attack on John C. Clever...

My Friends in No. 4, Weaving Room of Hester Street, Liverpool.

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