

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

FIFTH DAY.

The National Labor Congress re-assembled yesterday morning, at the Front Street Theatre. The proceedings of Thursday were read and approved:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. William Cather, of Baltimore, chairman of the committee on resolutions, made the following report:

Whereas the growing and alarming encroachments of capital upon the rights of the industrial classes of the United States have rendered it imperative that they should calmly and deliberately devise the most effective and available means by which the same may be arrested, your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the first and grand consideration of the hour, in order to deliver the labor of the country from this thralldom, is the adoption of a law whereby eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work in every State of the American Union, and that they are determined never to relax their efforts until this glorious result is consummated.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the imperative duty of every workman of the United States to construct himself with his labor organization, if any exists, and, where none such exists, to immediately commence the formation of the same; and that it is the equal duty of every Union to be represented in a 'Trades' or Workingmen's Assembly, and also to aid in the formation of a national or international organization where the same does not exist.

Resolved, That in co operation we recognize a sure and lasting remedy for the abuses of the present industrial system, and hail with delight the organization of co-operative stores and workshops in this country, and would urge their formation in every section of the country and in every branch of business.

Resolved, That the public domain belongs to the people of the whole United States, having been purchased by their blood and treasure, and is to them an inheritance, endorsing fully, as we do, the opinion of our best statesmen on this subject, that a minimum price be fixed for the whole agricultural domain, to be disposed of to actual settlers only. Further, if Congress or the several States where land may exist, as belonging to the nation or States, that they shall not be so considered, but shall be considered as belonging to the people; and in cases where the legislators may wish to encourage any public works, such as railroads, bridges, roads, agricultural colleges, &c., for the several States, or any other improvement that may be thought proper from time to time, then in all cases of this kind it shall be considered unjust and destructive to the best interests of the people to make special grants of their lands, but only the proceeds thereof.

Resolved, That we this day join hands with labor in the interests of agriculture, and hereby declare it primary in our different organizations, and that all now or hereafter organized shall adopt the same in the following words:—"That the whole public agricultural domain shall be disposed of to actual settlers only;" and that the proper officers of this convention are instructed to see that the foregoing resolutions shall be carried into effect.

Resolved, That the system of prison labor which is practiced throughout this country is not only injurious to the producing classes, but is an incentive for employers to contract with the government for cheap labor, and the honorable mechanics, not being able to compete with this class of labor and support their families, are obliged to seek a living elsewhere, much to their inconvenience, and we would recommend that the public be requested not to patronize parties who contract for prison labor, except they pay the rate of wages demanded by mechanics outside.

Resolved, That we pledge our individual and undivided support to the sewing-women and daughters of toil in this land, and would solicit their hearty co operation, knowing, as we do, that no class of industry is so much in need of having their condition ameliorated as the factory operatives, sewing-women, &c., of this country.

Resolved, That this Congress deprecates what is familiarly known as "strikes" among workmen, and would recommend that every honorable means be exhausted before such a course is resorted to.

Resolved, That the formation of mechanics' institutes and lyceums, and reading rooms, and the erection of buildings for that purpose, is recommended to the workmen in all cities and towns, as a means of advancing their intellectual culture and social improvement.

Resolved, That this Labor Congress would most respectfully recommend to the workmen of the country that in case they are pressed by a want of employment they proceed to the public lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the industry of the country can be coupled with its national advantages, it will redound both in individual relief and national advantage.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the action of the committee on national organ, and would recommend that the "Workingmen's Advocate" of Chicago, the "Daily and Weekly Voice" of Boston, the "Daily Union" of Detroit, the "Herald" of New York, the "Industrial Advocate" of St. Louis, "German Reform" of Chicago, and "Monitors' International Journal" of Philadelphia, and all other papers favorable to the labor movement, receive the support and patronage of the workmen in these localities, and that they be requested to patronize these papers in preference to all others.

Resolved, As the sense of this Congress, that the speedy restoration of the agricultural interests of the Southern States is of vital importance to the laboring men of the North, and that the aggregation and capitalization of the surplus earnings of labor for the twofold purpose of promoting an increased production of cotton and of aiding and elevating the laboring classes, as proposed by the American Industrial Agency, is very desirable, and we invite the attention of the laboring men to the subject.

Resolved, That we would urgent'y call the attention of the industrial classes to the subject of tenement houses and improved dwellings, believing it essential to the welfare of the whole community that a reform should be effected in this respect. The experience of the past has proved that vice, pauperism and crime are the invariable attendants of the over-crowded, ill-ventilated dwellings of the poor, and urge upon the capitalists of the country the blessings to be derived from investing their means in erecting such dwellings.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion the president elect, Mr. J. C. C. Whaley, was added to the committee to wait upon the President of the United States.

After the transaction of the necessary financial business of the convention, a motion was made to proceed to the installation of the newly elected officers of the permanent National Labor Congress. The president, Mr. Whaley, and the vice-president, Mr. Schlesel, were separately installed by taking the obligation, according to a prescribed form, and entered upon their duties.—Both of them expressed their sense of the honor conferred upon them, and pledged themselves to devote their best energies to the advancement of the cause.

The vice-presidents, treasurer, secretaries and other officers were then installed, and entered upon their duties.

On motion, the president was authorized to appoint a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the National Labor Congress.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Emmons, of Washington, for the success of the cause in which they were engaged, after which the president declared the Congress adjourned to the third Monday in August, 1867, to meet in the city of Chicago.