



The Bridegroom to his Bride

Four years ago, dear love! We were strangers; in a distant land... And I had never touched that gentle hand...

VOICE OF THE INDUSTRY

What We Labor for... The prevalence of industry, virtue and intelligence.

LoweLL, APRIL 24, 1846.

To the Readers of the Voice: The only reason which we deem necessary to give for the lack of editorial this week is...

We have a number of new contributors who are competent to interest and instruct our readers...

Moral Sanction.

During the last fifty years, there has been a great and salutary change effected in the mind of universal society in regard to government...

How to be Rich.

Do you wish to be rich? It is perfectly easy. Be mean as the dirt. Cheat every body you can—friend and foe—father and mother—sister and brother...

There must be order, limit, regularity and decision with certainty in the execution of law and justice. There must be no class or profession of men to be privileged...

Who shall we call our friends? We will call our friends from abroad give us their assistance? Shall we hear from our friend W. of Watertown, and H. of Boston, and others?

There is a great and salutary change effected in the mind of universal society in regard to government, and this is a necessary, in order to the permanent existence of those societies, and relationships which necessarily obtain in civilized life...

To E. L. R.

Sir—Your request to ascertain if there are stockholders in the mills of Lowell, who are stockholders in the mills of Lowell, who are stockholders in the mills of Lowell...

One story which went the rounds of the papers, all over New England, was, that there was an operative here in Lowell, who had been married in nineteen years and had been married and had a family in six times, and had a family besides supporting herself and children of a child, two thousand dollars, invested in a farm, and eleven hundred and fifty had been given to poor relief.

It had been something more than eighteen years since she first went into the mill; but she had been absent six years in the time, on long visits; besides being absent a number of times for two or three months at a time.

at church, in all the nineteen years; and yet she is sent out through the press as a sample of factory girls. Now, had she the state of mental and moral cultivation in her, she is not a fair representative of the female operatives of Lowell, or of any other place.

The question you proposed, on wages being raised, the past year, is that the companies do not pay more for the same amount of work; but the operatives do more work than formerly. A few years ago, no girl was required to turn more than three or four times; they made four, and some five; and because they made a few cents more than they did in two, it trumpeted all over the country, that their wages have been raised.

Your inquiry on the state of morality and religion in Lowell, is a good one. I. S. Brown will pardon me for answering your inquiry through the press, when I assure you that these questions are put so often that to answer them through the 'Voice' would save the trouble of answering them many times by letter.

I am yours very respectfully, S. G. B.

LoweLL, April 22.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM LYCEUM.—In consequence of the severe illness, of a sister, Mr. Greeley was not present to speak before the Lyceum on Wednesday evening, according to previous arrangement. He addressed two letters to the friends in this city which reached them on Wednesday noon. A messenger was immediately dispatched to Boston, to procure Mr. Garrison, but previous engagements would not permit of his coming. J. S. Brown Esq., of Boston was then engaged, but owing to some misarrangement during so short an interval for preparation, he did not reach the Hall until the meeting was adjourned, therefore we had no lecture at all. The Hall was crowded at an early hour, and had Mr. Greeley been present, it would have proved one of the largest meetings ever held in the City Hall.

Mr. Greeley writes that he will come with us out full next week, therefore the Directors have appointed him for one week from next Wednesday evening, which will close the course.

A CRASH.—Our city was thrown into great confusion and surprise last Friday morning in consequence of a large portion of the new mill now being erected on the Hamilton corporation tumbling down. It was caused by the water working under the foundation which carried away about forty feet of the building. The loss sustained will be very great. The circumstances caused every mill in the city to be stopped nearly half a day, and some of them have not got into operation yet. Night and day and even Sunday I have a large number of laborers been employed in repairing the loss.

Our friends who believe in "social judgment" anything in this circumstance to strengthen their faith, when it is known that a portion of the foundation of this mill was laid on Sunday, even the very spot where it first gave way! It is also known that this mill is built from a surplus fund of the Hamilton company, after declaring a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. Now we can see no such special interposition, believing that all things are governed by general laws, and that this kind of evil has occurred just as often as the stones were laid on any other day, and cause there were natural causes. But we wish to ask these corporation christians who cause the Sabbath to be violated every week, while they lounge in their decorated churches and make their long prayers, what they think of this affair, if their own doctrines are true? Do not their works condemn them, while their words are thus tumbling down? We cannot see why this should be called a loss to the community as it merely loses the dividends of a few rich manufacturers who have already enough and more than they make good use of, and gives labor to the needy.

PATRONIZE THE PRODUCER.—E. O. Darling & Co., No. 7 Merrimack St., manufacturer and have for sale one of the best assortments of Ladies and Misses shawls, to be found in the city. They do their own work, and supply their own speculators, and are thereby enabled to sell a better quality, at a lower rate than those who buy, sell, and hire others to do their work for them. Call and see if these things are not so.

MR. A. W. VAN ALSTIN, at his rooms in the Museum Building, corner of Merrimack and Central Street, would judge from his beautiful pictures and various customers, was doing a very handsome business. And these in want of perfect likenesses; we would advise to examine his specimens, and we feel confident they will be satisfied to purchase, as they satisfy both as to price and correctness. His prices can be seen in advertisement.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Voice of Industry. Mr. Editors—I have been induced to offer you these lines, elicited by a short article in your "Voice" of April 17th, of a contribution entitled Manufactories, in regard to which, there may have been some wrong impressions. In this notice, we find—"we think our correspondence a careful supporter of the present factory system, ability to act as our definite grounds, as it will be seen by reading the article, that his premises and conclusions do not correspond!" This correspondence is by no means a supporter of the "factory system," as now existing, as may be distinctly inferred from the article that called forth the criticisms. If that the object was, as will be perceived on reference to it, first, to present some reasons why manufacturers in themselves considered, as well as those in our first conclusions—viz: from foreign influences, were beneficial. Secondly, it beneficial to have an increased number would be more beneficial. We endeavored to make our conclusions correspond to our premises, which conclusion was that our manufactures had been beneficial. If this is from analogy, it follows, that with an increase in population, our second conclusion is correct, viz: that an increase in our manufactures will be beneficial; but by no means did we expect from our first premises to deduce our last conclusion on a question (if it was essentially different, viz: what is the cause of the present condition of our operatives?

The "Voice" continues; "No one contends, but what manufacturing, rightly and justly conducted, would be a blessing to any country or people. But what the writer terms "abuses of the system" will be found on close investigation, to be inherent evils, which may be restrained, but never eradicated until the system is re-organized." In the phrase "the abuses of the system," or "during," can be fairly construed in that connection, to mean nothing more than our manufactures themselves taken as a body, and this was the sense given when first used. But if these evils are inherent to the manufacturing system, being inseparably connected with it, they can never be eradicated, however the system is reorganized; but from the very definition, it is evident that it is. Either our manufacturing system, as these evils are inherent to it does exist, or it does not exist. If they are inherent, still our manufactures are beneficial, and it is granted "manufacturing rightly and justly conducted, is a blessing to any country or people." If they are not inherent, these evils must be consequent on another cause than manufacturing itself, which cause we have termed an abuse. Thus we must conclude, either that these evils are necessarily co-existent with that manufacturing system which is rightly and justly conducted, as a blessing to any country or people, or that they are not inherent, but rather incidental and comparatively easily remedied. And it also follows, if manufacturing is not the cause of these evils; they will not be augmented as manufacturing increases, but if this increase tends to remedy these evils, will it not in the same ratio be beneficial. Thus would we endeavor to repel the imputation, "Our correspondence is a supporter of the present factory system." Still we shall be understood not as advocating the increase of causes of evils. And although differing we see with some as to the manner of advancing this great "Social Reform" already spreading through all our land, and bringing with its dawning beams glimpses of a brighter coming day; yet should we be unwilling to throw into wrong scale, our little mite into the common treasury of all.

Dear Sir, In reply to the above explanation we have to say, that our correspondent's reasoning in relation to the factory system, or the "reorganization" of the system, is devoid of sound logic. He thinks if the present evils connected with manufacturing, are inherent, or that if these evils will still exist after reorganization. Now we did not state that these evils are inherent in manufactures, but in the present system, and to our mind a system would be instituted in which the evils that our correspondent alluded to in his first article, would not be its legitimate fruits. It does not follow, that because our system of government produces wrong, and is a burden to the people that it is necessary to change the same character. So with manufacturing; were it conducted on principles of christian equality and justice, and did each operative receive his or her just proportion of the products, and thereby be exempted from the necessity of over-working their physical powers, and providing for their mental time, to cultivate the mind and mental faculties, as well as augmenting in our manufacturing districts, would disappear. But the present system contains no such regenerating elements, and it continues and must continue, to depress the operative and degrade the condition of any country. Therefore we again ask our correspondent, by what process of reasoning he is going to change the country, by instituting manufactures; or what process of reasoning will lessen the evil by increasing the cause? The Concord last week by the "Hogers Family" was a rich tract, notwithstanding it was some of some of the most fertile soil in Concord No. 1, in the number of "toads."

For the Voice of Industry.

To the Female Labor Reform Association in Manchester.

SISTER OPERATIVES: As I am now in the city of Spindles, I am very glad to have taken the liberty to copy a few lines from your address in addressing the members of your Association, and pardon me for giving you a few brief hints of my own experience as a Factory Operative, before proceeding to make remarks upon the glorious cause in which you are so courageously engaged.

I am a peasant's daughter, and my lot has been cast in the society of the humble laborer. I was drawn from the home of my childhood at an early age, and necessarily obliged me to seek employment in the Factory. Different objects, from what I had previously been accustomed to toil in, were in the foreground for my knowledge, which I have always possessed. Disappointment and misfortune have blighted my hopes, and when taking a retrospective view of the past, I sigh for the return of those halcyon days, which I have enjoyed.

I will now give you a sketch of the wrongs which I have received from others, in regard to the state of society in our manufacturing establishments. I found there was much injustice done to the character of our laborers; that much prejudice existed, and that their condition was considered degrading. I did not wonder at this so much, for experience and observation, too plainly told me of the evils that existed; and that the long and tedious hours of labor, fatigued both body and mind, and debased them from the blessed privilege of intellectual culture.

Some of the things which I have seen, and which are operative in our factories, are: first, the long hours of labor, which are not only unproductive, but also injurious to the health of the laborer. Second, the low wages, which are not only insufficient to support the laborer and his family, but also tend to debilitate the mind.

Third, the degradation of the laborer, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages. Fourth, the want of education, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages. Fifth, the want of recreation, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages.

Sixth, the want of respectability, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages. Seventh, the want of honor, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages. Eighth, the want of freedom, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages.

Ninth, the want of justice, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages. Tenth, the want of mercy, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages. Eleventh, the want of kindness, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages.

Twelfth, the want of love, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages. Thirteenth, the want of respect, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages. Fourteenth, the want of honor, which is the result of the long hours of labor and the low wages.

may be entirely exterminated from our land, and thus in honor to yourselves, and good to your country.

A LOWELL FACTORY GLEANER.

Man is made up of material substance, and what I shall take the liberty of calling, in consequence of my conceptions—immaterial substance; or, in other words, matter and mind. These are inseparably conjoined, and to produce happiness, must act in conjunction. Both need to be improved and cultivated, in order to the attainment of happiness. To cultivate the one to the exclusion of the other, is a perversion of the judicious ends, for the attainment of which we exist, and must of necessity, from the necessary arrangement of things, create evil and render men wretched and woe-stricken.

To afford to the body physical culture, prevent the mental faculties from receiving cultivation, is a doctrine most monstrous and appalling. And it is not only a doctrine, but a practice. It is a doctrine which is not only a doctrine, but a practice. It is a doctrine which is not only a doctrine, but a practice.

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For the Voice of Industry.

The Cause in North Chelmsford.

Mr. Editor—I wish to say to you and your readers that you have not labored in vain. The cause in which you and many others have been engaged, will arouse an interest in this town, upon the subject of Reform. Some two years since an Association was organized in this place, for the purpose of investigating the evils connected with labor, and to find out their cause, and to seek for a remedy.

There has been much discussion on the subject; but for the last few weeks the interest has been increasing. Mr. Cluer, of Lowell, was invited to lecture here, and did so. Mr. Young and Mr. Hatch, of Lowell, were invited to speak before the Association. At the appointed time, Thursday evening of last week, the meeting was called to order by the President; some business was then attended to, after which Mr. Hatch and Mr. Young spoke on the subject of Labor and Reform.

They received a vote of thanks from the Association, after which it was voted to adjourn to the next Thursday evening, for the purpose of discussing the principles advanced by the lecturers. At the adjournment, the meeting was opened, for Mr. Cluer, of Lowell, then took the floor, and spoke about thirty minutes, decidedly against those who had been invited to speak before them. Mr. S. F. [?], showing the inconsistency of Mr. S. F. [?], with much applause. Mr. D. spoke of the inconsistency of having met to lecture who did not first consult the employer, and propose such measures as he thought best.

Mr. S. F. [?] replied to Mr. D. with loud applause, as he felt that he had read from a document which he held in his hand, and some of the most absurd sentiments were read. It is to be regretted that other gentlemen then took part and asked some questions. A motion was then made that if either of the lecturers were present, they should have the privilege to defend their own case; some five or six voting against the motion, it was carried. Mr. Hatch was called for, who arose with much candor, and said that he was glad to see that the cause in which he had been engaged, was so well supported in this town. He then read from a document which he held in his hand, and some of the most absurd sentiments were read.

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DR. MOY'S

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