VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

VOLUME II.] LOWELL, (MASS.) FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1847. [NUMBER 29.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT No. 76 CENTRAL ST., LOWELL, MASS

J. S. FLETCHER,
JOEL HATCH,
W. T. G. PEIRCE, } PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

TERMS—$1,00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
☞ All Communications should be directed (POST PAID,) to the Voice of Industry.

POETRY.

From the National Era.

A HYMN OF THE DAY THAT IS DAWNING.

If the promise of the present
Be not a hollow cheat,
If true-hearted men and women
Prove faithful and discreet,
If none falter who are hoping
And contending for the Right,
Then a time is surely coming,
As a day-beam from the night—

When the landless shall have foothold
In fee upon the soil,
And for his wife and little ones
Bend to his willing toil.

When the wanderer, no longer
In sorrow forced to roam,
Shall see around him spring and bloom
The blessed things of Home.

When the poor and widowed mother
Shall fit recompense obtain,
For her days and nights of toiling,
From the sordid man of gain.

When the brawny limbs of labor,
And the hard and horny hand,
For their strivings, for their doings,
Meet honor shall command.

When suffering hearts, that struggle
In silence, and endure,
Shall receive, unsought, the earnest
Ministrations of the pure.

When the master with his bondmen
For a price shall divide the soil,
And the slave, at last enfranchised,
Shall go singing to his toil.

When the bloody trade of the soldier
Shall lose its olden charm,
And the sickle hand be honored more
Than the sword and the red right arm.

When tolerance and truthfulness
Shall not be under ban,
And the fiercest foe and deadliest
Man knows, shall not be man,

Be firm, and be united,
Ye who war against the wrong!
Though neglected, though deserted,
In your purpose still be strong!
To the faith and hope that move ye
In the things ye dare and do,
Though the world rise up against ye,
Be resolute—be true!

THE SOUL.

There is, they say, (and I believe there is,)
A spark within us of th' immortal fire,
That animates and moulds the grosser frame;
And when the body sinks, escapes to Heaven,
Its native seat, and mixes with the gods.
[—Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SEAMSTRESS.

OR, THE VALUE OF LABOR.

Mrs. H—— was left a widow with several small children. She could think of no way of getting a living for them but by her needle; as she was a neat sewer, she hoped to get work, and earn food and scant clothing at least. She applied to several and was still without the means of earning a dollar, when her last one was spent. Just at this sad moment the fact of her destitution becoming more known, Mrs. T—— sent for her.

After she is seated, the following conversation ensues:

'Can you do plain sewing?'

'Yes ma'am, as well as most persons.'

'What is your price for fine shirts?'

'I hav'nt set any price yet, but I will work as low as any one.'

'But you know that to get work, you will have to work a little lower than ordinary.'

'Well, ma'am, I am in want, and I will work at almost any price.'

'I suppose you will make fine shirts for a quarter?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

'And calico dresses for the same?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

'Well, that's reasonable.'

'Boys' common shirts you will not charge over eleven pence for?'

'No, ma'am.'

'That's reasonable, and I'll do all I can for you. It gives me pleasure to help the poor. Come down to-morrow, and I will have some work ready for you.' The widow departed.

'Well, wife,' says Mr. T——, when he saw the woman depart, 'at what price will she work?'

'At just half what Miss R. charges.'

'Well, that's something like. It gives me pleasure to befriend any one who is willing to work at a reasonable price. Why, this will save us almost a dollar a week the year round.'

'Yes, it will so; and if I keep her at it, or some one else, at the same price for a year, you will let me have a fifty dollar shawl, won't you?'

'Yes, if you want it.'

'Well, I'll do my best. It's shameful what some of those seamstresses do charge.'

Boys' shirts at twelve and a half cents, were her first pieces of work. Two of these, by hard work she managed to get done in a day.

Next morning she was up early, though her head ached badly, and she was faint and weak from having sat so steadily through the whole of the preceeding day. Her children were taken up, washed and dressed, her rooms cleaned, and a scanty meal of mush and milk prepared for the little ones, and a cup of tea for herself. Her own stomach refused the food of which her children partook with keen appetites, and she could only swallow a few mouthfuls of dry, stale bread.

It was near ten o'clock when she got fairly down to work, her head still aching and almost blinding her. Somehow or other, she could not get on at all fast, and it was long past the usual dinner hour before she had finished the first garment.

After dinner Mrs. ——, worked hard, and in much bodily pain and misery, to finish the other shirt, in which the last stitch was taken at nine o'clock at night.

Soon after breakfast the next day, she took the shirts home to Mrs. T——, her thoughts mostly occupied with the comfortable food she was to buy her children with the half dollar she had earned. For it was a sad truth that she had laid out her last half dollar for the meal with which she was making mush for her little ones.

After examining every seam, every hem, and every line of stitching, Mrs. T—— expressed approbation of the work; and handed the poor woman a couple of fine shirts to make for Mr. T——, and a calico dress for herself. She did not offer to pay her for the work she had done; after lingering a few moments, Mrs. —— ventured to hint that she would like to have a part of what she had earned.

'Oh dear! I never pay seamstresses until their bills amount to five dollars. It is so troublesome to keep account of small sums. When you have made five dollars, I will pay you.'

Mrs. —— retired, but with a heart that seemed like lead in her bosom. 'When shall I earn five dollars? Not for a whole month at this rate,' were the words that formed themselves in her thoughts.

From this state of gloominess, she was roused by a knock at the door, and a pleasant looking lady, somewhat gaily dressed, came in with a small bundle in her hand.

She introduced herself by saying, that she had just seen some pretty shirts at Mr. T.'s and that she was so well pleased with the work, that she had inquired for the maker.

'And now having found you,' said she, 'I want you to make and fit this calico dress for me, if you could do such work?'

'I shall be glad to do it for you,' said Mrs. ——, encouraged by the kind feelings of the lady.

'And what will you charge?'

Mrs —— hesitated a moment, and then said,—'Mrs. T—— gives me a quarter of a dollar.'

There was a bright spot for a moment on the cheek of the lady.

'Then I will give you three,' said she, with warmth.

Mrs. —— burst into tears, for she could not help it.

'Are you in need?' inquired the strange lady hesitatingly, but with an air that could not be mistaken.

For a moment the widow paused; but the sight of her children conquered the rising emotion of her pride.

'I have nothing but a little corn-meal in the house, and have no money.'

A tear glistened in the stranger's eye; her breast heaved with strong emotion; then again, all was still.

'I will pay you for this dress beforehand, then, and I want it done very nice, and I will pay you a dollar for making it. Can I have it day after to-morrow?'

'Certainly, ma'am, to-morrow evening, if you want it.'

The dollar was paid down, and the angel of mercy departed. More than one heart was glad that morning.

SLAVERY.—What a stupendous, an incomprehensible machine is man! who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of which he rose in rebellion to oppose.—Jefferson.

From the New York Tribune.

ASSOCIATION DISCUSSED.—NO. V.

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

When our revolutionary Congress passed its world-renowned Declaration of Independence, in the assumption as 'self-evident' truths that "All men are created equal," and "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," it asserted either a pregnant truth or a most pernicious falsehood. If the latter, our separation from Great Britain was an act of God-defying treason, as the Tories of that day conscientiously believed it, and we are still the rightful though rebellious subjects of Queen Victoria. If their fundamental basis were a truth—not a "fanfaronade of nonsense," as it has been pronounced, but a vital verity—then it is a truth which directly sustains my elemental proposition already considered. For, if all men be really endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to Life, (that is, inalienable until forfeited by their own misconduct,) then are they also endowed by their Creator with a right to the means of sustaining and preserving life. If a man should refuse to masticate his food and thence die, such death involves or proceeds from no infringement of his natural rights; just so, if he starve because he refuses to perform the labor necessary to bend the elements to the production of food; but if a man able and willing to labor is permitted to famish for want of Employment, the original right of all to the Soil having been taken away by Civilized Society, and the right to use the Earth for purposes of culture and production vested in a part only, how can it be said that the "inalienable right" of that man to "life" was not practically subverted? I cannot realize that there is need of farther argument on this point. I reiterate, then, the points argued in my two previous articles:—1. Originally, in a state of Nature, all men had an equal right to the Earth and its natural products, and any man had a right to occupy and improve any portion of the Soil not already so occupied by another. 2. This right was taken away by Civilized Society, or its agent Government, in granting to individuals or allowing them to acquire an exclusive right to portions of the Soil beyond their respective wants for cultivation. 3. Society, having thus divested a large portion of mankind of any right to the Soil, their natural resource for Employment and Sustenance, is bound to guarantee to each of them an OPPORTUNITY TO LABOR and to secure them the just RECOMPENSE of their Labor. These are the positions I have thus far labored to establish, with what pertinence and success our readers will judge. On these positions, I base my assumption that the Wealthy and Powerful in our present Social Order are morally bound to seek out and establish a better Social Condition for the less fortunate millions around and beneath them, whose *chance* to obtain an honest livelihood now depends on the casualty of some one or more of the possessors of Property wishing to hire them—a condition in which the Right to Labor and to the equitable products of such Labor shall be practically secured and enjoyed by all. Here I stand, and mean to stand. Our readers will judge whether you have or have not misstated my positions, in order to evade them, and whether the statement that "the *existing* ownership of Land is contrary to a Law of Nature" (which even Blackstone asserts as an incontrovertible truth) is indeed "equal to a denial of the Right of Property in Land, or in anything else." You are very welcome to argue, if you choose, that the compensation I plead for to those whom Society has divested of all Right to the Soil is inadequate or inappropriate, and that the Lands themselves ought to be restored and held in common or equally divided. I have no objection to as much of this as you please as *your* proposition, but *I* am satisfied with my own. I deduce the universal Right to Labor from premises which appear to me really incontrovertible by a believer in the Whig principles of the American Revolution, or in any Republican principles whatsoever. If these principles lead farther than is necessary for my purpose, so be it; but that cannot invalidate their truth. The assertion, however, that an averment of the original Right of all men to Land, and their consequent subsisting Right to labor, "is equivalent to a denial of the Right of Property in Land, or indeed in anything else," proves nothing but a deplorable want of reflection on the subject. The natural right to Individual Property has its origin in Labor. He who cuts a tree in the forest and fashions it into a canoe or a cradle, has an exclusive right to the article he has thus made, provided he has left timber to others wherefrom to make themselves canoes or cradles. Were he to make a canoe of the only tree within the territory of his tribe, I should question his Right to deny the use of it to his brethren, though I should insist on his right to be compensated by them, in case they used it, for his labor in making the canoe. Need I say more to indicate the broad line of demarkation between the true and universal Right of Property and such falsely assumed Rights as would deny to the mass of men not merely Property but the elements out of which Property is to be fashioned?

Your denial of the right of all men to be guaranteed an Opportunity to Labor in case they are divested of their original right to the Soil, seems to me based on exactly the considerations and couched in almost the language wherein the advocates of Despotism have in all ages resisted the right of Mankind to liberty, or to a voice in the Government which rules them. I have an indistinct recollection that your very argument about being born "not into a state of Nature but * * * a state moulded into form by the institution of Property," &c., is found in Burke's answer to Paine's 'Rights of Man'—that I have read it in one or more essays in support of Monarchy and Aristocracy, I have a distinct recollection. I do not deem it better or worse on that account; but, as you incessantly harp on the affinities and tendency of my arguments, you will hardly object to be reminded of the natural relationship of yours.

Enough for the present that you deny as distinctly and broadly as I assert, the *Right* of all men to Labor, and the consequent Duty devolving on the State or the legal owners of the Soil to guarantee it to them. You admit, however, that such guaranty is desirable, if it can be attained by just and feasible means.—Very good: I will endeavor soon to set forth distinctly what those means are. But this will be difficult if you insist on your right to make your articles twice or thrice the length I indicated long before commencing, and which I thought you clearly enough understood to be a measure, not for one article or one party, but for each and all. I proposed a column as the space which I could conveniently devote to this subject, without trenching upon room needed for other purposes.—Thus far, you have filled more than twice the space exacted by the articles to which you were replying. If you think this is fair play, go on. I mean in my next to go on with the development of Association, whatever may be the cavils interposed. I will now, however, reply to your practical questions:

1. The Property of an Association will be vested in those who contributed the Capital to establish it, represented by Shares of Stock, just as the property of a Bank, Factory or Railroad now is.

2. Labor will be remunerated by a fixed and definite *proportion* of the *Products* of such Labor, or of their Proceeds if sold by or to the Association.

3. Capital ditto. Skill or Talent ditto.

4. Men are to be induced to labor by a knowledge that their reward will be a certain and major proportion of the Product, which of course will be less or more according to the energy, skill and diligence wherewith they labor. Now the Slave has no inducement to labor but the fear of the lash, and the Hireling has a thousand temptations to eye-service or unfaithfulness. Even the worker for himself is often discouraged or rendered sluggish by the loneliness, monotony or seeming inefficacy of his solitary toil. But a group of ten or twelve chosen companions, laboring for themselves under a chief chosen by and from themselves, and knowing that two-thirds to three-fourths of all they produce will be divided among them, after making just compensation for the use of the fertilized Land, most improved Machinery, &c. will need few 'devices' to tempt them to labor. The facts that excellence in useful Labor will be the sure and only road from Indigence to Competence, and that it will be the fountain of civic honors and Social distinction, cannot be without their influence. And the circumstance that all the children will be educated to see honors thus bestowed and distinctions accorded to those who have evinced genius, skill or devotion in the peaceful walks of Industry rather than in the fields of Carnage or the arenas of forensic strife, cannot fail to exercise a profound and lasting influence.

5. Moral offences may be punished by legal penalties, as at present, if necessary. If the circumstance of living constantly in the eye of hundreds, whose reprobation would be moral exile and blasting ignominy, the agreeable healthful excitement of a constant, animated, ever-varying Industry, and the guaranty of a thorough Moral, Physical and Intellectual Education to each and all, shall combine to render offences comparatively infrequent, I trust that will not be objected to by the Courier, any more than by

H. G.

The man who lives above his present circumstances, is in danger of living in a little time much beneath them, or as the Italian Proverb runs, "The man who lives by hope will die by hunger."

PUBLICATIONS.

"TRUTH'S TELEGRAPH."—A monthly periodical of thirty-two octavo pages, published at Rochester, N. Y., Milo D. Codding editor and proprietor. The principal portion of this work is devoted to the "Philosophy of the Universe," or a demonstration of the first great cause of the material and immaterial creation, and the laws and principles by which they are governed. By the appearance of the two first numbers before us, we should think the author master of his subject, and would make an interesting philosophical work. Terms, one dollar. The following extract from the editor's "Religious Politics," so fully coincide with our views, that we transfer it to our columns:

"Ours is not that religion which puts on a long face one day in seven, and spends the other six in planning how to squeeze the most money out of our neighbors—it is not that which makes long prayers in public, and plans mischief in private—it does not give great alms before men, and seek a return by oppressing the unfortunate in private—it does not do a great deal for the heathen of other countries, while making heathen at home—it does not smother the flame of Truth, and then attempt to fence out darkness by high walls of bigotry—it does not proclaim a gospel of peace, and preach the necessity of war—it does not say, "thou shalt not kill," and then go on to kill, by wholesale and retail—it does not preach deliverance to the captive and enslave our brother—it does not form a Holy Alliance of all who believe abstractedly in certain principles, and thus tax the mint, the anise and the cummin, and leave undone the weightier matters of the law, embrace every system of wrong upon which the sun shines or the darkness covers, and excuse itself because men love to do evil—it does not say, 'be ye clothed, and be ye fed, and be ye healed,' and give neither raiment, food nor medicine—it does not tell the afflicted 'the gospel is sufficient for thy consolation,' but make no offer of its blessings—it does not teach men to secure heaven for the purpose of escaping perdition, and leave them to make a pandemonium of earth while they remain on it—it does not preach salvation for the hearing of the ear, and then attempt to prevent that improvement which ought to result from its preaching.

THE BEAUTIES OF CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

Correspondence of the N. Y. True Sun.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25, 1846.

I have just perused an interesting letter from an officer attached to the Gulf Squadron. He states that the Mexican soldiery, at the time of the attack of Commodore Perry on Tobasco, put to the sword every woman and child that attempted to leave the city, as they considered themselves safe so long as the females and children were in their midst. A great many defenceless females and children were killed by the shells from our guns. An instance or two is mentioned.

A Mexican had his only daughter, a beautiful girl of 18 years, completely cut in two by a 24 pound shot, and after laying the mutilated remains on the bed, he rushed down to the beach, covered with blood, and implored our men to stop firing. In another instance a whole family were sitting at the table, when a shell fell among them, instantly exploding, killing all the females, besides three servants. There are many other instances of the same kind, but for which the town would have been entirely demolished. As it was it received a severe drubbing.

SEAMSTRESSES.—Great complaint is made among liberal minded men that the seamstresses in New York are so poorly paid for the work done for slop shops that they can hardly realize money sufficient to procure the necessaries of life. And we are sorry to say that such is their condition in this city.—[Long Island Star.

A RICH THIEF.—A man possessed of a property yielding him $500 a year, has been convicted in England of stealing turnips. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month and kept at hard labor, for the petit larceny.

AN ARTIFICIAL MAN.—The Memorial Bordelais says, that near St. Sevier, there lives an old soldier, with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was a soldier under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

BLUE LAWS.—The high and puissant Mayor of the great city of Cambridge recommends to the City Council to petition the Legislature that a law may be enacted giving authority to cities and towns *to close their avenues on the Lord's day, &c., and to prevent riding.*

BEST ONE YET.—We understand, says an exchange paper, that an ingenious Yankee has put up a saw mill, which is driven by the *force of circumstances.*

PRACTICING.—Six of the volunteers in Boston have already commenced the practice of fighting, by attacking a peaceable man in the streets of the city, and beating him severely.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR:

The Rights of Man to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the choice of industrial pursuits, to limit for himself the hours of toil, to an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunities for education and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL, JANUARY 15, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

"We whose names are annexed, desirous of restoring to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency or Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of the States and of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Governorship or the Legislature who will not so pledge himself to the Freedom of the Public Lands, to a Limitation of the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual hereafter in this State, to the exemption of the Homestead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation to ten of the hours of daily labor on public works or in establishments chartered by law."

"A SPECTATOR."

The article in another column, with the above signature, we cannot let pass without a few words in review; in doing which, we assure our correspondent; that we are governed by no controversial feelings.

The object of publishing this paper, is not merely to give publicity to our own and the opinions of those who agree with us; but also those who may honestly differ as to the evils which afflict the laboring people—their cause and remedy; therefore our columns will be freely open to the discussion of subjects which pertain to human rights and happiness.

The author of the article under consideration, (if we mistake not,) is quite a liberal minded physician of this City, who we are happy to learn is *thinking* upon a subject of so much importance, though his thoughts do not lead to the same conclusions as ours.

After doubting the efficacy of the leading measures advocated by us, for benefiting the laboring classes; "Spectator" proposes what he believes to be the antidote—"First to ask all law makers to let you alone; that is, that our Legislators, both General and State, repeal all laws that have been made, and make no more, under any pretence whatever, to benefit the laborer." By this we suppose "Spectator" to be opposed to all laws. For any law which does not "benefit the laborer," must injure him, and therefore would be unjust. Hence we must infer that our correspondent is opposed to all laws whatever; as no law can be formed which will "let alone" the laborer—which does not effect him for good or evil.

If this is our correspondent's position, we are not prepared to go with him; although we [illegible], too much legislation is one of the grievous evils which afflict the laboring people of this country, and an evil which is the legitimate result of a social and political structure, which denies the fundamental rights of man to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness; yet we are far from believing that a few simple, plain and common-sense laws, adapted to the capacities of honest people, founded upon the immutable principles of Truth and Justice, and sustained by an enlightened moral sentiment, are not essential to the peace, harmony and prosperity of society.

The great error in our law system, we apprehend to be this:—The *fundamental* principles upon which our judicial systems are founded, are wrong—our primary laws embody certain great and vital errors, which recognize the *legal* right of one man or class of men, to take from another man or class of men, the means of life and happiness. We as a nation, have declared that 'all men are born free and equal,' and then by our laws, both State and National, have boldly given this declaration the lie, by allowing a portion of community to possess and monopolize the means of freedom and equality. This has resulted in the present system of extreme wealth and luxury by the few, and extreme poverty and dependence of the mass; which is increasing in a fearful ratio. Hence comes extortion, fraud, dissipation and crime, and the endless necessity for legislative experiments, to secure peace, punish crime and protect the lives and property of our citizens. Were our social and political institutions based on principles consonant with the 'Declaration of Independence,' we should have *no cause* to ask for a 'Ten Hour System,' because wealth could never have become controller of its producers; compelling them to labor an unreasonable number of hours per day and allowing them but a bare pittance of the fruits of their toil. Better by far, would it be for the laborers and society, were these things not so—were there no systems of incorporate and combined wealth—were the people truly free, and in the enjoyment of the means of happiness, so that a being born into the world, would be just as certain of a competency, as honest means were put into operation to secure it. But how is it now?—thousands are born every year *without a home* or away from home, and though they labor, and toil and produce wealth in abundance, they are liable to go hungry, or starve in the midst of it; while another comes in possession of a superabundance, without having added a farthing to the wealth of society.—We are at a loss to perceive how our correspondent can remedy this state of things while he suffers the cause, of the great fountain-head to remain uncontrolled. He asks that young men and women should be industrious; and in this we fully concur; but does he not see that labor under the present system, is like any commodity in the market; to be governed by the same laws of supply and demand—the more work each laborer performs and the more laborers there are, the less must be the price? And again, if all or nearly all (which is an impossibility under the present system,) can become rich and talented, would it be a duty or a virtue, if 'their sons, or sons' sons, are thereby to inherit poverty and inferior intellects? Why encourage *all* to become rich, if through their wealth, poverty is to befall their children, or children's children? Who can wish to encourage anything which shall make a nation of paupers and idiots of posterity?

The second proposition of our correspondent is, 'Female education,' and no one can prize it more highly than we do, and though we have devoted no one article *especially* to this subject, yet we have ever endeavored to impress upon the public, the paramount necessity of thorough, practical, common-sense education for females. This is one of the prominent reasons why we labor for the 'Ten Hour System,' in all incorporated establishments. For how can women be properly educated for good wives and lives of usefulness, if they are to be shut up from twelve to fourteen hours per day, until they enter upon domestic duties? What can be the use of colleges for female culture, while the mass have not the means of common school education. Although we are sorry to admit that much our correspondent has said in relation to females is too true, yet we think him rather partial—much of the guilt belongs to the other sex.—Society has made woman what she is. Man wishes her to become a 'plaything' and she consents to be one. If she spends her hard earnings for gay and useless dress, it is to please the other sex; and many a young lady who has spent the last farthing in this way, has had a gay lover complete the compliment of finery from his own scanty treasury.

But supposing a system of uniformity and economy is adopted, agreeable with our correspondent's views, would not many of the sources of industry be abolished. What would become of the many who perform what 'Spectator' considers useless labor, in our tailor's shops and millinery shops, our fancy factories, and the thousands of occupations that are not really useful? Would they not rush into other branches of industry and produce a corresponding decrease of wages; rendering the laborer unbenefitted and more effectually in the power of capital than now?

We sincerely desire that man and woman, should study their health and comfort in dress; that many of the foolish and pernicious fashions may be abolished; that woman may rise in her true dignity and occupy that position nature designed—as a companion and help to man; instead, as now, doomed to incessant toil, to swell the capitalists dividends, or decorated in finery and living in idleness, to gratify the passions and exhaust the treasures of the other sex. To bring about this desirable object, we have said, and reiterate *shorten the hours of labor* that woman may have more time and inclination to cultivate her mental, moral and physical faculties—*abolish all monopoly of the* SOIL, *and the necessaries of life*, that she may have a home, where her children may be properly developed and educated to become good citizens, and teachers of future generations. If "Spectator" can propose any better and more feasible plan, we are anxious to hear it.

CORPORATIONISM ELOQUENTLY MAD.

We cut the following from a communication in the 'Manchester American,' of Dec. 25. Speaking of 'Loco-focoism,' the writer thus *feelingly* and pathetically remarks:

"They would dictate our industrious young mechanics and tell them how many hours in a day they might labor, and our young girls, 'the hope of the world' must stoop to ask miserable locofocoism how many hours in a day they may spend in industry and making money, as though they were non compos, incapable of trading for themselves; and as though there was danger of their becoming 'purse proud' and thus endanger the country. Even the law-making power has been invoked by this Hydra, to aid in preventing industrious laborers from exercising their inherent right in securing as much by their labor as they may choose.

What say, Mr. Shoemaker? In a season when your work sells at a good profit, or indeed at any other time, if you choose to work until 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, and get up the next morning before day, and thus continue to 'stick to your last,' as long as you please, for the sake of 'the ready,' do you think that in such a case you should so far degrade yourself as to ask leave of locofocoism? And you ladies' milliners whose shops are decorated with 'bonnets of blue,' whose customers call louder and louder, will you consent to be controlled by those who have unasked set themselves up to be your guardians, as to the number of hours in which you may work? And you, matrons, on whom fortune has frowned, whose families have been visited by sickness, accompanied by its not uncommon attendant poverty, having no means of keeping your children from the poor-house or starvation but by plying your needle, more than ten hours out of the twenty-four, would you thank the monsters who would add to your almost insupportable misery by depriving you of the only means within your power to sustain life? And you young ladies, bright stars in the American *gal-axy*; gems whose brightness is by far too *spark-ling* for the mole-sighted vision of locofocoism. You who have left the pleasant homes of your parents and congregated in our manufacturing villages for the sole purpose of making money, many of whom have come hundreds of miles, must you ask leave? No! no! go ahead, work as many hours as you agree to, and take pay for as many hours as you work, and when you choose to quit settle up. No one can prevent or control you. A legislative act could not control you. The people have not yet given their servants power to make a law which would bind them to be idle for a single minute or prevent themselves from working in a saw-mill or any other mill all night if they choose, or to prevent mechanics or laborers of any description from workin as many hours and making as much money as they can by following their various useful occupations, locofocoism to the contrary notwithstanding."

We hardly know which to attribute to the *illustrious* author of the above; the cognomen of knave or fool; but it is quite evident, that if his claims are not slighted, he is entitled to one or the other; which, we shall leave to those who have the honor of his acquaintance, to decide. Spirits of the mothers' of the Revolution! how blest are thy sons and daughters, with such a benefactor, protector, and defender! A philanthropic giant, rising up amidst the threatning elements of *fanaticism*, which aim to wrest from our sisters the *blessed privilege* of working from twelve to *fourteen* hours per day, in the stately factories which our kind benefactors have reared for their *espebial* comfort and happiness; and rebuking its onward strides with the eloquence of a Demosthenes! Let the mantle of the good and great of all time, fall upon this moral hero of Eighteen hundred and Forty-six, for his gallant defence of the laboring classes. Yes, you, 'young girls,' 'the hope of the world,' who know the joys of crawling from your beds, long before day, swallowing your food by *rule*, and toiling on 'till half-past seven at night, then to fall into your couch for the same '*sweet* routine the succeeding day, how can you refrain from adoring, this noble defender of of a system which grants you all these privileges and aims to make the condition of posterity as *elevated* as your sisters across the Atlantic? And you 'Mr. Shoemaker,' will you not execrate the memory of him who wishes to rob you of the glorious privilege of working till '9 or 10 o'clock at night and getting up the next morning before day,' to provide food and clothing for yourself and family? 'And you matrons, on whom fortune has frowned,' (*alias* on whom some rich vampire has preyed,) will you be deprived of the happiness of 'plying the needle' the livelong day, and half the night to keep your 'children from the poor house or starvation?' And will you not despise those who are laboring to 'turn the world up side down' and deny you this felicitous enjoyment, by providing means of not only keeping your children from the poor-house, but giving them an education, at 'ten hours work per day,' and *compelling* you to go idle or cultivate your minds the remainder? 'And you young ladies, bright stars in the American *gal-axy*, who have come hundreds of miles to *make* money,' will you not honor him who is manfully striving to quell the ragings of the short hour fever, and perpetuate the good old system of working as long as you (or the corporations) have a mind to?—can you see such *disinterested* generosity and unbounded benevolence go unrewarded? we know you will not.

But enough of this irony and to the point. We are not speaking in defence of locofocoism or any other ism, and the writer of the above extract, knows if he knows anything about the 'Ten Hour movement,' that it is not a locofoco or a whig measure, that it is denounced by one of the leading locofoco papers in that State—Hill's Patriot—and that the 'True Whig' at Concord, professes to be in favor of it. The fact of the case is, the growing interest on the subject in New Hampshire, has alarmed the minions of Corporation power, and hence comes this effusion of misrepresentations and fulsom flatery, which is a gross insult upon the intelligence and commonsense of those for whom it professes so much sympathy. And the person who would write or, publish such an article, is gailty of an outrage upon the laboring class, that should mantle him with shame, if he is susceptible of such a virtue.

'Young girls—the hope of the world!' Indeed! and then wish to crush this 'hope of the world' beneath the iron wheels of an incorporate Juggernaut! Such sympathy is like the highway rober's, who adores and flatters his victim, 'till he is fully within his power. But this whole article is a tissue of falsehoods and deception, and we are prepared to prove it, and will here challenge its author to meet us either through the Press, or in public debate, and substantiate one single position assumed. Come now, if you are such a great friend to the Mechanics and laborers, here is a chance to show it. We hold ourself in readiness to prove, first, that the 'Ten Hour movement' is not a locofoco measure. Secondly, that it aims to prevent or deny no one from working as many hours as they please. And thirdly, that the present incorporate factory system, compells its operatives to work longer than they desire, or are able. And fourthly, that this writer's friendship emenates from his pocket, or a desire to do the dirty work of Mammon, for a few of his gracious smiles.

The happiest heart has the least self in it.

LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

We have received notice through our friends at Boston that the Convention will be held at CHAPMAN HALL *Chapman Place*, leading out of School st.

It is earnestly desired that our friends in the several towns will be present at the opening of the meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M. Suitable arraingements will be made for the accomodation of delegates and strangers from abroad. As this is a dull season of the year for business, what working-man can spend two days more profitably than by going to Boston next Wednesday to consider the present and future welfare of the great mass of mankind—the sons and daughters of toil?—Let us have a response.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

A friend has presented us with the Annual Report of the School Committee of this city, in which we find the following important clause. Speaking of School Houses the committee remark:—

"The interiors of several others have been essentially improved. The adoption of plans for their perfect ventilation has occupied the minds of the present Committee, and it is to be hoped that this subject will commend itself to our successors as one of the very first importance to the health, comport and even quiet deportment of the children. A man of ordinary size and health consumes or destroys about two hundred and forty cubic feet of air in an hour; that is four cubic feet every minute.—Our best Primary school-houses are about twenty-six feet by twenty-four, and ten feet high, containing therefore six thousand two hundred and forty cubic feet, which would be sufficient perhaps for four men during the six school hours; yet we confine about sixty children in them for that length of time, with lungs, it is true, much less capacious than those of adults, but more sensitive and more easily deranged or diseased."

Now we wish to ask that committee consisting of Abner H. Brown, Stedman W. Hanks, A. A. Miner, Frederick Parker, John O. Green and John Wright, if they can, in the face of this admission, be true to their convictions of duty, while they remain mute in relation to the same evil, in a two fold degree, as it exists in our factory system of this city and other places? We ask, nay, we conjure them to apply this calculation to the factories of Lowell, taking into consideration the probable space which machinery occupies, the heated air, during night and day, the dust and lamp smoke, the number of hours the operatives are in the Mills, and the fact that nearly all the windows during the cold season are double and never raised, and the number of operatives in each room, and send us the result. Will they do it? Will any person who has the means of ascertaining?

THE NORTHAMPTON DEMOCRAT in speaking of its meagre support says:—

"We do not pretend to any very extraordinary talent ourself but there certainly was no good reason why our predecessor should not have been supportell in his attempt to carry on the paper, for if there ever was a man in the state able to furnish a good paper he was the one, but it seems as though the democracy of this county were determined to kill the paper let who will publish it."

The great trouble, brother, is, that your paper is to *Democratic* and your able predecessor labored under the same *misfortune*.—Make your paper a milk and water time server, call social tyranny and monied aristocracy Democracy; a "privileged order," equal rights; robbery, Justice; vice, virtue; infidelity, religion; error, truth, and you will have ample support.

The Voice of Industry is out on Col. Schouler because the printers voted to have their Franklin supper at the American House.—The Washington House was objected to because there was no one room large enough to accomodate near so many as is expected to be present. As Col. Schouler had but one vote, which was not a majority, we see no good reason for pouncing upon him.—[Advertiser.

We should as soon expect figs from a crab-apple tree as a "good reason" for consistency in temperance, from such a source. "No *one* room in the Washington House large enough!" Fie, on such nonsense! Take two then, and if that won't do, try the horse stable, rather than go to a Rum *Tavern*. If Col. Schouler had "but one vote," who believes he had not more influence than many others? Besides he *professes* more, and if he can preside at that Festival at a Rum House, after all his expressions of abhorrence of the traffic and trafficers, and then show himself in a temperance meeting with his former zeal, he must have an extraordinary "bump" of brass, or a stupid idea of consistency. We shall see.

THE NATIONAL ERA.—This new advent in the history of the Press of this country, as well as the Anti-Slavery cause, has made its appearance. Dr. Bailey of Cincinnati, Editor; Whittier and Phelps associates.

With this array of talent, the Slave-pens of the capital of this great and '*free*' Nation, must tremble. We rejoice at all measures, to overthrow Slavery, in this or any other country, at the South or the North.

Ill health and the inclemency of the weather prevented us from attending the meeting at "Sythe Factory village" on Monday evening. If our friends at that place will appoint another and inform us, we will endeavor to be punctual. Shall we hear soon?

The trial of Albert J. Tirrell, for Arson, commenced in Boston, on Monday last.

PAYING FOR PAP.—We understand that Post Master Seavy, has given fifty dollars towards defraying the expenses of the War. We also learn that Mr. Seavy belongs to a church in this city, professing to be governed by the principles of the 'Prince of Peace;' which church is suffering under pecuniary embarassment.

Query: Which is most consistent with christian character, giving fifty dollars to buy bullets, bayonets, grape-shot and other weapons of death, with which to launch poor 'half civilized,' unconverted Mexicans into eternity; or appropriating it to aid the church in an hour of need? We have read somewhere, that 'he who gives to the poor, lends to the Lord.' But we are not told to whom a man lends, when he gives to aid the Mexican War.

The Lowell Voice of Industry has been suspended a week or two on account of pecuniary embarrassments, but has come to hand this week with a larger amount of reading matter than formerly. The Voice is devoted to the interest of the working classes, is an excellent paper in most respects, and should be well patronized.—[Northampton Dem.

We copy the above rather to express our obligations to those papers which manifest an interest in the cause we advocate, than to spread every word of approbation we receive from our contemporaries before our readers. We have had repeated notices in flattering terms from other Journals, which if we followed in the sickly wake of the newspaper mountebanks of the present day, we should have arrayed, weekly before our readers, to gratify our "bump" of self-esteem or make up for any inability to fill the station we occupy. We do not write to gain praise or popularity, but if in the discharge of our duty as an uncompromising advocate of the rights of labor, we gain commendation, we never shall be unmindful of the source, from which it eminates. Were there more such papers in the community as the Northampton Democrat, Providence Sentinel and Haverhill Banner, Democracy would not long continue as now a mere name without reality.

The printers of Newburyport and vicinity, are to celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of Franklin, on Saturday evening next.

Massachusetts Legislature is getting under way. We shall keep our readers advised of their doings hereafter.

CONGRESS is in a squall. No union, Treasury dry, Volunteers scarce, and the War assuming rather serious aspects. What is to be done? Withdraw the troops.

A BONE FOR TEMPERANCE MEN TO GNAW.—A lady soliciting subscriptions for a temperance periodical at a temperance tavern not many miles from this city, was met with this reply: 'I have more temperance papers than customers.' Is this not a righteous rebuke?

We are obliged to inform our friend Case, of Danville, Pa., that as yet we have been unable to procure for him or ourselves, No. 9, of this Volume.

Cannot some of our friends send pay for old or new subscriptions, by those who attend the Convention next week. We shall be happy to wait upon them in this almost obsolete line of our business.

LECTURES ON ASSOCIATION. A series of Lectures is being delivered in Boston upon this highly interesting subject. Wm. H. Channing, George Ripley, Park Goodwin, Albert Brisbane, Horace Greely and Dr. Dwight, are the lecturers.

If our *Voice* should appear 'hoarse this week, charge it to a cold, for we've got one, we have, and who haint?

It is highly amusing to see how wonderfully in love with corporations, a few dough faced editors are, since 'our' honorary ride upon the Northern Rail Road.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The members of the Industrial Reform Association, are requested to meet at their room next Monday evening at 1-2 past 7 o'clock, to choose Delegates, to attend the Convention at Boston, and transact other important business.

The editor of the rowdy organ of this city has become so boiling over with stay-at-home patriotism, since his office was turned into a recruiting sty, that he or some of his 'regulars' cannot keep their dirty squibs away from our unoffending sheet. Why don't this General Taylor, of the fag end of all things in general, and some things in particular, shoulder his 'Musket' and start for Mexico; instead of grumbling about the aversion of 'old women in breeches' to fighting. We are half inclined to think the war would be a blessing if it would clear the country of such barking aspirants for '*crumbs*' and glory.

An exchange paper propounds the following mathematical question:—"If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?"

The President has sent to Congress another message, urging prompt action in prosecution of the war. He advises an addition of ten regiments to the regular army, to serve during the war, and the appointment of a general officer to take command of all our forces in the field.

A man who is officious to serve you at first sight, should be regarded with caution.

"SHALL THE SWORD DEVOUR FOREVER?" is the appropriate motto or title of a discourse suggested by the death of Lieut. Edward Eastman, who died at Camargo, while taking care of the sick, preached at Concord, N. H. by Rev. William P. Tilden. All honor to the minister of Christ who directs the pulpit's voice against this Mexican war—a war not only against Mexico, but against justice, climate, and God Almighty. There are enough to preach against war in time of peace, but when a war is on hand, and political excitement is up, there are few who will hazzard their influence by speaking the whole truth, or half of it. At such a time every voice is needed to keep down the bull-dog propensity. Mr. Tilden quotes many moving scenes of suffering, all of which might pass for nothing if the cause were good. But to expend suffering more terrible than those of Valley Forge in the cause of human oppression, is too horrible to be thought of. Shall the young men of New England sicken and die upon the damp ground and be buried coffinless in their blankets, that Southern planters may have a larger market for their slaves?—[Chronotype.

Having perused a copy of the above Sermon, we most heartily concur in the sentiments of the Chronotype. How long shall nations steal the name of Christians in which to practice the arts of war, devastation and heathenism.

The Van Ness case has gone against the widow. Her counsel has appealed to the Supreme U. S. court.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—We clip the following from a correspondence of the Tribune:

"Mr. Walsh of N. Y. in Assembly, moved the adoption of his resolution of yesterdays on minors, apprentices, and the hours of Labor. He remarked that there was now no law which opperated as a check against either the stupidity or brutality of employers.—There were, to his personal knowledge, imprentices in the City of New York, who were kept at work 16 hours a day. Men who thus work their apprentices have an advantage over humane employers. Massachusetts, and he believed, Maine, have laws upon this subject. This State has laws against cruelty to [brute] animals and for God's sake let not this Legislature give to [brute] animals precedence over man.

A New York paper says a white woman was brought before the Recorder, for cowhiding a couple of men. Her dimensions, as near as we could give them, were as follows:—Height, six feet two inches, and breadth of skirt about four feet six inches.—Both of her eyes are encircled with a rim of deep blue. Her dress was white muslin, and her striped blanket shawl seemed almost sufficiently large to cover the corporation. The Lady's tears melted the Recorder, and she was honorably discharged.

A young gentleman in this city, says the Boston Post, on new year's day, rectified a mistake in his washerwoman's bill, and paid her $1 00 more than she had charged. This rare instance of honesty coming to the ears of several of his female acquaintances, they have resolved to make and present him a dozen of shirts, within suitable inscription in indelible ink.

If you mean to be happy when old, be temperate when you are young.

Choose a wife as you choose a knife. Look to her temper.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

SIRS:—You are placed in a situation which gives you the power to render comfortable and happy, or wretched and miserable, the lives of thousands of your fellow beings, as good by nature and better by practice than yourselves. And by the reckless course that you are pursuing, you are depriving your operatives of the privileges and blessings which the laws of civilized society should guarantee to them.

If such conduct is to be tolerated by the people of this country, then, in vain did our forefathers pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, in defence of freedom. Then our Declaration of Independence which declares all mankind created "equal," is a rhetorical flourish, and nothing else. And then this miscalled "land of the free and home of the brave" can no longer be held up as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations to flee to as a refuge.

If you can deliberately persevere in your present system of factory labor, when you know that it is destructive to health and life, your hearts must be hard as adamant, and cold as Nova Zembla's eternal ice;—you must be dead to all the finer feelings of humanity. The aspirations of the philanthropist, for the melioration of the condition of the human family, meets no responsive amen from you. Your minds appear to be wholly absorbed in the acquisition of wealth.

But remember that fortune is fickle and uncertain. Your wealth, which you have unjustly acquired from the hard earnings of your operatives, may take wings and fly away, and leave you in poverty and want. You may yet be compelled to earn your bread by the sweat of your brow; and if you were treated as you now treat your operatives, you would doubtless think that you was treated unjustly. You would then have no objection to limiting the hours of labor to ten, and receiving a fair compensation for those ten hours labor. Then act out the same principles now, and treat other people as you would wish other people to treat you, or else come out in your true character, and renounce all claims to christianity, or even civilization, and proclaim yourselves the enemies of the human race, and raise the black flag. Then people will know you, and have an opportunity to guard against your tyranny.

Can you enjoy your riches when you reflect that in the acquisition of them you have deprived many of your fellow beings of the comforts and even necessaries of life?—that you have kept your operatives, who have minds capable of the highest attainments, in your industrial prisons thirteen hours a day for a bare subsistence; thus depriving them of time to attend to their education?—that you have impaired the health and sacrificed the lives of many of your operatives by excess ve toil and privation? Will not the ghosts of your murdered victims haunt you in your dreams before you die? Can you look back upon your past lives, at your dying hour, and say that the world is any better for your having lived in it? Can you then say that you have done all that you could, to benefit your fellow beings.

JOHN CASE.

Danville, Pa., December 28, 1846.

I have looked in vain in the 'Voice' to find something recommended that will benefit the laborer, or at least arrest his downward progress; but it seems to me you all mistake the real causes that weigh down and continue to oppress the great mass of the laboring class. One says, make the public lands free; another, that direct taxation for the raising of all money to support government, would remedy the evil; while others think that the Ten Hour System would be the desired remedy. Without going into an argument to show that that any or all of the arguments combined would not give anything more than temporary relief, and would result in disappointment only, I will propose for your consideration what I believe to be the only course that can be depended upon to give any permanent relief, and remedy in any way the evils complained of.

First—Ask all the law makers to let you alone;—that is, that our legislators both General and State, to repeal all laws that have been made, and make no more under any pretence whatever, to benefit the laborer. That young man who looks to his father or friends for assistance to get a living, seldom makes anything; while he who has no relatives to assist him, is obliged to rely upon his own exertions. He is obliged to study economy and industry, which excites his mind and develops his faculties, and causes him to rely upon his own resources; which is the only guarantee of future eminence. It is seldom that a son of a rich man makes a great man; and almost all the present great men, as well as wealthy men of the nation, have made themselves what they are. Their sons, or at least their sons' sons will not only loose their inherited talents, but will also spend their inherited wealth; and the son of the poor man of today will rise and flourish in their places, and be called aristocrats and nabobs. I say, rely upon yourselves, if you wish to be either great or good. Resolve first to be independent. To effect that, early habits of industry and economy are absolutely necessary; and a firm resolution to be strictly honorable, is indispensable. Confidence between man and man cannot be obtained and kept up in any other way. It is not necessary to be mean or niggardly, as some suppose, to obtain wealth; that is a notion of narrow and dishonest minds only, or a great error in education. Let us suppose a young and woman in this city should resolve to spend no more money than is absolutely necessary for their comfort and health, and devote all their leisure time to store their minds with useful information, and to effect that should all adopt a uniform fashion and texture for clothes, suitable for each sex, studying only health and comfort; and so long as they are laborers in this city; and at the same time adopt a system of living that will alone to make and keep the system in the highest state of health; how long, sir, would it be before they would be independent? Five years would place all, or nearly all, above any kind of oppression. Any two could accumulate from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars in that time, which would enable them to go to the far West, if they should choose, and purchase a farm, and not be under the necessity of asking Government to give it them. They would have sufficient to furnish anything necessary for an independent start in the world; and their places here would have to be filled with new recruits. Suppose all, or one half, even, should adopt the above plan, it would be but a short time before the question would be asked by their employers, how much they would ask to stay longer, instead of the present method of the operatives asking how much they can recieve. The operatives could not only make their own prices, but name the number of hours they would work; which would be a better law than any legislator could make. I have alluded to ruin only in a pecuniary point, and as a selfish being.

But sir, there is one great change to be, or should be made, that is of the first importance to bring about what I have named above; that is, in the education of the intellect, the cultivation of the feelings, and forming the habits the habits of our females. Complaints are often made of bad men, but man is what woman made or planted in him, and before man will be what he should be woman must be made what the Almighty designed her, an intelligent, virtuous and reasonable being, capable of moulding and forming the young mind, and instilling into it virtuous principles, of subduing all extreme passions and cultivating those moral faculties which regulate and guide man through life. Man, without moral faculties, is a selfish and brutish being; and if women suffers from his bad acts, she must reflect that it was she who neglected to suppress his propensities or exercise those moral faculties that would alone guide and govern them. So long as woman's mind is occupied in tickling the fancy and feelings of man, so long will he use her as a plaything, as he is at present excited. To be more plain, what are the habits, feelings and education of our females at the present time? Why, a great majority never think of preparing their minds for anything only to get a husband to maintain and want upon them. She knows as little as the wild Arab, and has far less simplicity and gentleness of disposition, totally unfit to take charge of the household affairs that belong to her. The females who work in our mills can lay up more money, with the same economy, than our young men who get employment in the same place; and why should they expect that the young man whom they may marry to not only buy the farm and furnish it, but also to furnis her with things with which to keep house? No wonder that the more prudent part of our young men chose to live single; for singleblessedness with competence is far better than poverty and a peevish, fretful wife, whose bad disposition increases in proportion to the misery she has brought upon all around and depending upon her: There are some exceptions; all are not bad; some are comparatively good, and very few are what they should be, and happy is the man who gets one of them. His house is a paradise, and come what will he is happy, not only in the present, but in contemplating the future. He feels an assurance that his sons and daughters will be all that he might wish. And who with such a wife might not desire to live always? I say, let our females make an effort to retrieve their lost condition—set themselves about saving all they can prudently obtain, and ask some of our wealthy men to remember them in their wills, instead of giving their money to make converts of heathens, who are above our own people in moral feelings. Ask them to endow institutions purposly to fit young women to make good wives, and be social, intelligent and instructing companions of men, and patterns and samples for their children. Great errors have been committed by endowing colleges for men, and none for women. A cultivated intellect without moral faculties is a dangerous combination, and I am inclined to think that most of our literary institutions have been an injury, instead of a benefit to society. All efforts to change and improve society will be vain and useless unless woman is reformed, and her mind cultivated aright.

In the above, I have touched upon a few points; the reader can fill them up in his own mind.

A SPECTATOR.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following brief review of the news, and the present position and strength of the various divisions, from the New orleans Mercury, will be perused with interest at the present time:

"The advices from the invading army, which we publish in another column, and the position and manner in which our forces are known to be disposed, are well calculated to create anxiety, if not apprehension. Santa Anna appears to be moving with a boldness and tact that were hardly expected, and if he has nearly the force that is reported, he is abundantly able to make a descent on one or the other of the detached posts held by our troops, and by superiority of numbers cutting it to pieces. Gen. Worth's command at Saltillo, though not so far from succor as the division under Gen. Wool, is the point directly threatened, as the destruction of that would involve also the destruction of Gen. Wool—cutting of his communications. The position of the advance posts respectively were: Gen Butler at Monterey with about 2000 men; Gen Worth at Saltillo with about 1700; Gen Wool at Parras with about 3000. The two latter places are west of the mountains.

That Santa Anna has made the movement indicated, there is no reason to doubt, but many to believe. A gentleman in this city received a letter a few days since from an officer in Gen. Wool's army, mentioning that a rumor had reached that camp of Santa Anna's advance, and it is probable that Santa Anna is well informed of the comparatively small forces at the several posts in possession of the Americans, and of their being widely scattered. In possession of this information, a rapid march to Saltillo and taking possession of that place would cut off communication between Gen Wool's column and the forces immediately under the command of Gen Taylor. Gen Wool's camp at Parras is west and a few points north of Saltillo, 115 miles distant; San Luis Potosi, is about directly south of Saltillo, the great road from San Luis Potosi to Saltillo passing a short distance east of Gen Wool's camp.

If Santa Anna took this road, Gen Wool would be apprized of the advance of the enemy in sufficient time to break up his camp and join Gen Worth at Saltillo; but there is a road marked on the maps, from Zacetecas to Saltillo direct, which is probably the road preferred by the Mexican chief, and should he succeed in reaching Saltillo before Gen Worth could be well reinforced, it is possible the place may have to be evacuated, as no force of consequence could be spared from the garrison at Monterey. The brigades of Generals Quitman and Briggs left Monterey for Victoria on the 13th, and, therefore, had been four days on the march before the express arrived at Monterey, and no considerable force was stationed at any of the points between Monterey and the Rio Grande. By the last advices two regiments had been ordered from Camargo to join Gen Wool, but they could, at the time Santa Anna's movement became known, have scarcely reached Saltillo.

Notwithstanding this apparently inauspicious posture of affairs, we do not indulge in any lively apprehensions. The utmost confidence is to be placed both in the watchfulness and skill of the accomplished officers who command, and we have no question they would be able to anticipate the movements of the enemy in time to prepard properly for his reception. As the reports of Santa Anna's advance reached Gen Wool's camp so early, it is not impossible the latter may have effected a junction with Gen Worth, in which case we should count both to be safe, whatever forces the Mexicans might number. Should the companies *en route* from Camargo have reached Saltillo, the force of Gen Worth would be increased to 2400, and at the worst we believe he could hold out till he could be further strengthened. We shall look for next accounts, therefore, with great interest, but not with fear of any serious disaster."

TRAVELER'S DIRECTORY.

RAILROADS.

Passenger trains leave Lowell for Boston at 7 1-4, 8 1-2 and 11 A M, 1 1-2, 4 1-2 and 5 1-2 P M

Leave Lowell for Nashua at 8, 8.5 A M, 12.5 and 5.35 P M, or on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Trains to intersect with the Boston and Maine Railroad leave Lowell at

7 1-4 and 11 A M, 2 1-2 and 5 P M.

The first and third of the above trains go through to Portland; the second and fourth to Haverhill only.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, No. 9 CENTRAL ST (Next door to American House.)

H. H. CULLER, Agent.

Stages leave the above office as follows:—

For Manchester, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m—J H Chaney, Proprietor and Driver.

For Andover and Salem, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half past 8 a m—M A Shackley & Co.

For Merrimack City—4 trips a day—7 1-2 and 9, a m and 1 1-2 and 5 1-2 p m—Carrier, Alderson Co.

For Waltham and Newton, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m—John Houghton, Prop and Driver

For Boston, daily, at 1 1-2 p m—A D Sawyer & Co

For Fitchburg, Keene, Brattleborough, Woodstock and Montpelier, No 7 a m—daily—A A Taylor.

For Methuen, Haverhill, Amesbury and Newburyport, daily, at 8 1-2 a m—Currier, Abbott & Co.

For Worcester, Lancaster and Worcester, daily at 8 a m—J R Murray, proprietor and driver.

For Derry, Epping, Chester and Dover: N H, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m—Currier, Abbott & Co.

For Concord and Framingham, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 1 1-2 p m.—Hadley and Hemenway

For Andover, Georgetown and Newburyport, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 1-2 a m—N Carter.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 10, Mr. Charles R. Hanson to Miss Sarah E. Gatchel. Jan. 7, Mr. Joseph H. Coburn to Miss Nancy Johnson, both of Lowell. Jan. 5th, Mr John F. Manahan, of Lowell, to Miss Sarah M. Wheeler of Haverhill N. H. Jan. 6th, Mr. Merrill H. Dike to Miss Lucy Thomas. Jan. 7th, Mr Ephraim M. Hilliard to Miss Ellen P. Winslow. Jan. 9th, Mr. David L. Kimball to Miss Eliza Spencer.

In Manchester, Jan. 9, Mr Chopin K. Mardin to Mis Mahinide J. Bibley, both of M.

DIED.

REPORT OF DEATHS in Lowell, for the week ending January 9, 1847.

Jan. 3, Susan A. Stacy, 11 yrs. scrofula; Julia Sweeter, 9 yrs. typhoid fever; Jacob Horrison, 60 yrs. inflammation of lungs; Mary L. Melcher, 11 mos. congestion of brain; James McCarthy, 79 yrs. killed by a fall; S. W. H. Brown, 1 yr. 7 m, Esther Milne 1 day, infantile; Chas. R. Gordon, 29 yrs. typhoid fever; Louisa Hovey, 18 yrs. Scarlatina; S. Alfa Wesler, 8 yrs. typhoid fever. Elizabeth Short, 30 yrs inflammation of lungs.

A. H. BROWN, Sup't Burials.

NOTICES,

Of Meetings of Protective Unions, Industrial Reform Associations, I. O. of R., &c., &c.

NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the Labor Reform League of New England will be holden in Boston the third Wednesday and Thursday of the present month, (Jan. 19th and 20th.) It is all important that there should be a full delegation from all the different Associations throughout New England, as business of deep interest to all working classes will come before the meeting. Let every male and female who wishes well to the cause of human improvement, human elevation and the *Rights of all the People*, see to it that they are *there* and ready to *act!*

H. J. STONE, Rec. Sec.

Lowell, Jan. 6, 1847.

N. B. Will the 'Manchester Democrat,' 'Essex Banner,' 'Oasis,' and 'Farmer and Ledger,' please copy the above.

☞ The WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 1, meets at No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for business, and Monday evening for discussion, at 7 o'clock P. M.

WM. J. KAULBACK, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 3, Boylston Hall, Boston.

All Divisions will be accommodated with goods on the same terms at those of the Office-store open from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., and 5 to 9 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH CARTER, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 4, (Lynn,) holds its meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings, on Pearl, opposite High street.

RICHARD A. FLEMING, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11, (Lowell) holds its meetings at No. 76 Central street, every Saturday evening. W. T. G. PIRIE, Sec.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 6, (Manchester, N. H.) holds its meetings in Stark Building, on Mechanic street, 4th door, every Monday and Friday evenings for business, and Tuesday evenings for discussion, at 8 o'clock. S. D. CLARK, Sec'y.

NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.—An adjourned meeting of the New England Labor Reform League will be holden at Boston on the *third* Wednesday of January next.

A full attendance of all friendly to the Working Classes, is earnestly requested.

RECHABITE TENTS.

Equality Tent, No 86, I. O. of R. meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at Rechabite Hall, 76 Central st.

Pawtucket Tent, No 101, I. O. of R., meets at the above Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Lady Washington Tent, No 10 I. O. D. of R., meets at the above hall every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

The LOWELL INDUSTRIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION holds their regular meetings every MONDAY evening, at No. 76, Central st., where they will be happy to meet all who are interested for the promoting cause. G. H. MARSH, Sec'y.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Lowell Division, No 34, Sons of Temperance, meets at Rechabite Hall, 76, Central street, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

G. E. CHEEVER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.

A splendid assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy goods very cheap at 12 Merrimack street. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and warranted. Lowell, Jan. 1847.

JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will commence a Juvenile Singing School at the *First Universalist Church,* on TUESDAY afternoon, the 26th inst.

J. M. WHITNEY.

Lowell, Jan. 15, 2847.

BOARDING.

MR. CHARLES H. BERRY has recently removed to Lowell and fitted up a house in Dutton street, Belvidere. He will accommodate a few gentlemen boarders. He will also furnish all that is necessary on the line of blocks and rolls, rigging, &c., for racking and removing Bobbins. Applications may be made at his room in Barnett's, or at No. 112 Merrimack st., at the Newsroom, or at the bookstore. jan10—29

NOW IS YOUR TIME!!

MESSRS. BAILEY & PATTERSON,

Would respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have added to their regular, and fashionable stock, recently purchased at Boston and Lowell, Cassimeres, Cloths from 10, 12, 15 BLACK GERMAN TWILLED CLOTHS, 7 pieces BLACK DOE SKINS. Also West of England WOOL MADE, BLACK and BLUE Cloths. Also 3 pieces FRENCH FANCY BROWNS, of splendid article for SACKS; also a great variety of TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, ASTORIAS, and SATINETTS, of every description which will be sold extremely low; make to order at the shortest notice and Warrant out to fit.

B. & P. have also a general assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and FANCY DRY GOODS, to which the attention of those who would BUY CHEAP is respectfully invited.

At Store No. 5, under 31 Universalist Church.

Lowell Jan. 1847. n28.

A. M. MOWE,

Surgeon Dentist,

No. 82 Central, corner of Hard street, next door to J. C. Ayer's Apothecary Shop, Central Building.

FILLING TEETH AND INSERTING.

For evidence of his ability to perform Dental Operations, he might refer the reader to a long catalogue of individuals in this city, for whom he has operated; but the names of a few good judges of Dentistry will be more satisfactory to his patrons and strangers, than the names of a hundred individuals whose more limited observation and experience render them less competent to discriminate between good and bad work.—

I have had fifteen years' practice in Dentistry, and have had Dr MOWE to operate on my teeth in filling and cleansing; I have examined his modes of inserting, both on pivot and gold plate. Judging from experience and observation, I can with entire confidence his work for me; I consider him a safe, practical Dentist.

WALTER BURNHAM, M.D

This certifies that we have examined Dentistry performed by Dr A M Mowe, both of filling and plated work, neat and tastily executed; we, therefore, cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of those whose cases require the aid of Dental Surgery.

Hanover Dockey, M D S C Ames, M D

Hamel Clark, M D Jas. Dale, M D

Nelson Dale, M D

Toothache Drops—Numerous individuals will testify to the value of this remedy for the Toothache. It is possessed by one Druggist in Lowell. It is fast becoming a household word. Ask for it, and take no other.

Extracting teeth—He has recently procured an entire new set of extracting instruments, and can now extract teeth with as little pain as possible. In this operation he is always careful not to give unnecessary pain.

Prices—His prices are low, and work warranted. A liberal discount is made when a full set of teeth is inserted. Strangers who come to Lowell in want of Dental aid, will find it for their interest to call on him.—Medicines for the gums supplied.

Lowell, December, 1846. 19—3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. THOMAS C. BRIGHAM has opened an office on Market st., nearly opposite the Lafayette, where he will be happy to attend to those who may favor him with a call, and perform operations with choice alterations, even of the most costly character, scrofula, Burns, Eruptions of the skin, &c. would do well to consult Dr. B. If he does not select a speedy and permanent cure, he does not charge for his advice.

N. B.—*Strict, delicate attention to the proprietors and publicity.* Certificates confirming the above to be true, can be seen by calling at his office at any time.

He also keeps on hand a good assortment of Family Medicines. Lowell, Nov. 19, 1846.

J. L. DUTY is adding a prime assortment of Books and Stationery to his stock of Books and notes, all of which he will sell as low as the lowest, at No. 1 Central building.

Salisbury, Oct. 2 1846. n22.

PRIVATE LESSONS.

THE subscriber has taken a room (No. 7, second floor) in the Bank Building, where he will give instruction in WRITING, Drawing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, and other studies, in connection with a boarding school for those who cannot attend his Evening School.

Open every day except Saturday, from 8 to 12, A. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M. J. all ages.

D. B. JAQUES.

N. B. JAQUES & McCOY'S Evening School, is now open, at Anti-Slavery Hall, 26 Kendall street, (nearly opposite the Fire Office.) Instruction given in Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Phonography, and various other studies.

NATIONAL REFORM.

From the Stingaree.

THE LACKLANDERS' CHRISTMAS HYMN.

PART SELECTED—PART ORIGINAL.

Just God! to Thee and Thee alone,
The poor man's woes are fully known;
The most severe and widely spread
Are want of *work* and want of *bread*.

Both might abound throughout the land
If men obeyed thy just command;
But there are those (our country's shame,)
Who by a *law* their mischiefs frame.

Regardless of our wrongs they live;
Their pride and wickedness forgive—
Incline our rulers to restore
The birthright of the LANDLESS POOR.

Thou seest and knowest our misery,
Caused not by THINE, but THEIR decree;
Thou didst with liberal hand bestow
The earth for ALL to till and sow;

But *they* usurp the bounteous field!
They *cannot* till and *will not* yield!—
Lord! let them longer not withstand
The Peoples' just demand for LAND!

REASONS

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

1. It would increase the number of freeholders and decrease the anti-republican dependence of those who might not become freeholders; exactly reversing the state of things now in progress.

2. As the drain of the population would gradually be to where the land is free, the price of all land held for traffic would gradually decrease, till ultimately, the landholders would see greater advantages in an Agrarian plan, that would make every man a freeholder, than in the system of land selling under which their children might become dependent tenants.

3. City population would diminish gradually, till every inhabitant could be owner of a comfortable habitation, and the country population would be more compactly settled, making less roads and bridges necessary, and giving greater facilities of education.

4. There need be no standing army, for there would soon be a chain of townships along the frontiers, settled by independent freemen, willing and able to defend them.

5. The danger of Indian aggressions would be materially lessened, if our people only took possession of land enough for their *use*.

6. The strongest motives, to encroachment by whites on the rights of the Indians would be done away with, by prohibiting speculation in land.

7. The ambition or enterprise that would under the present system, add acre to acre, would be directed, more usefully, to the improvement to those to which each man's possession was limited.

8. There would be no repudiation of State Debts; for, let the people settle the land compactly, and they could and would make all desirable improvements without getting in debt.

9. National prosperity and the prosperity of the masses would be coincident; here again reversing the present order of things, of which England is a notable example.

10. Great facilities would be afforded to test the various plans of Association, which now engage the attention of so large a portion of our citizens, and which have been found to work so well, as far as the accumulation of wealth and the prevention of pauperism and crime are concerned, in the case of those longest established, for instance, the Zoarites, Rappites and Shakers.

11. The increasing evil of office-seeking would be diminished, both by doing away with the necessity for many offices now in existence, and by enabling men to obtain a comfortable subsistence without degrading themselves to become office-beggars. Cincinnatus and Washington could with difficulty be prevailed upon to take office, because they knew there was more real enjoyment in the cultivation of their own homesteads.

12. It would, in a great measure, do away with the now necessary evil of laws and lawyers, as there could be no disputes about rents, mortgages, or land titles, and morality would be promoted by the encouragement and protection of industry.

13. As the people of England are now fast turning their attention to the recovery of their long-lost right to the soil, it would give them encouragement in their object, and enable them the sooner to furnish happy homes for the thousands who otherwise would come among us as exiles from their native land.

14. The principle of an Equal Right to the Soil once established, would be the recognition of a truth that has been lost sight of by civilization, and which in our opinion would tend powerfully to realize the glorious aspirations of philanthropists, universal peace and universal freedom.

LAND REFORM.—We copy the "Act," [for the Freedom of the Public Lands,] with the introductory remarks, from the organ of National Reform, Young America. Those who believe they have no right upon the earth until they have paid for it, need not be alarmed at the appearance of such a startling proposition as a law to make them free-holders of a place upon the earth: the law won't pass this winter: they will have an opportunity to get off their surplus productions in paying their masters for a patch of ground and the privilege of occupying it.—[Attica Telegraph.

From the True American.

A HOMESTEAD FOR EVERY MAN.

Every man has *a right* to a homestead upon the earth, or God would never have made him and placed him upon the earth. A man gets not his right to a habitation here, by the laws of society. Such right existed before man's law was made, and it will exist if man's law is repealed. It is the heritage of heaven—the birthright, and the equal birthright, of every human being.

Once admit that covetousness may monopolize all the lands in the hands of the scheming, crafty, highly gifted or industrious, and you have no place upon the earth for the man of to-day or for the unfortunate poor to stand on. And because land, according to law, includes all the air above it, as well as the earth below it, you leave him also, no air to breathe in; and if such new born man has a standing upon the earth, or a breathing in the air, he owes it in such case to the mercy of the land owners, not to the laws of his country. Who will believe that such is the heaven appointed lot of the human brotherhood? No. Our laws, by permitting the poor or the unfortunate to be deprived of a homestead by the rich or the prosperous, have profanely violated God's laws, which declare that every child of his, is entitled, by a patent which man's law may not cancel, to a place upon his footstool.

Labor is the common lot of men. It is the condition of human existence. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," says the Almighty. But how are we to *sweat* for our *bread*, if others appropriate all the soil before we are born, or afterwards? If the law permit the more subtle and fortunate to deprive those who are less fortunate of a home upon the earth for their families, how are they to eat their bread by means of labor—how if we have no land on which to grow the bread? Who does not see that the law, by taking from us all right to the soil, takes from us also the natural right to labor, and leaves us without the right to labor, only in a condition of dependence and slavery.

If rich creditors may deprive a poor debtor of a home upon the earth, then the latter may not labor, but by the consent of landlords.—He may not get his bread any where. He may not pluck a berry from a bush, or slake his thirst at a spring, without becoming a trespasser upon the property of others. He has become utterly dependant and prepared to be a slave or to die.

So long as the mass of mankind are deprived of the raw materials of nature, from which to manufacture capital for themselves, so long will they be in a state of vassalage and remain the serfs of capital. We yet live under the feudal system—an industrial feudalism more oppressive than that of the middle ages. The old warrior chief was the father of his vassals, in whose veins coursed kindred blood. He was their protector and defender from aggression abroad, their friend and benefactor in peace. But the slave of the factory lord receives no protection in return for his service. He or she is only cared for so long as they are able, healthy and in good condition. As soon as the laborer no longer possesses these requisites she becomes a useless thing, against which all society is armed to defend itself against mischief. What good is the right of voting for some great political chieftain, the nominee of some leading party, to him who has not a crust of bread to hush the cries of his children? What liberty has he? Of what advantage are these political rights to him? A loaf of bread would do him more good. The right of suffrage is a valuable right, but the mere possession of that right does not make a man free. It is merely one of the means of freedom; it is not liberty itself. It is to liberty, what reading is to education, merely an instrument.—There is a right a thousand times more valuable, the full possession of which may be acquired by the the proper use of the suffrage—the right to live, the right to become mentally, morally and physically, an educated being. Our notion of the right of suffrage is that it is the bloodless means of political revolution. The proper use of this means might produce real social equality, but it is folly to say we are now all equal before the law. Where is the equality, where the majority have neither education, nor property, nor secured income from labor, nor any certain labor, where the poor man is incarcerated, and the rich man escapes on bail. We have a political constitution which declares us free, and a social one which reduces us to slaves.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

HOLLAND LAND PURCHASE. The Attica Telegraph, in publishing the account of this Villainous Monopoly, which appeared in the last No. of Young America, says:—"An important page in the history of land traffic in this State will be found in another column.—It is by 'One born on the Soil,' who is familiar with the facts, and whose authority may be relied on. If that statement of facts does not give the Free Soil movement a start in some quarters we shall have an argument in favor of the necessity of human slavery, and shall believe that when a man deserves to be a slave it is wrong to release him. We earnestly invite our readers to read the article thoughtfully, and to think for themselves and their posterity. The subject needs no explanation.—there is no rational reason why the traffic in the surface of this earth should not be stopped."

No one is able to produce a charter from Heaven, or has any better title to a particular possession than his neighbor.—[Paley.

SPEECH OF LOT DOOLITTLE, ESQ.,

Member of the Legislature, from New Jerusalem, Huckleberry County, Vt., on the bill for the protection of Hen Roosts, &c.

MISTER SPEAKER:—I've sot here, in my seat, heared the appointments of this great nashinal measure argify and expectorate agin it till I'm putty nigh busted with indignant commotions of my larcerated sensibilities. Mr. Speaker, are it possible that men can be so infatuated as to vote agin this bill? Mr. Speaker, I blush to say that it am. Mr. Speaker, allow me to picture to your excited and denuded imagination, some of the heart-rending evils which rise from the want of purtection to hen roosts in my vicinity, among my constituent. Mr. Speaker, we will suppose it to be the awful and melancholy hour of midnight—all nature am hushed in repose—the solemn wind softly moans through the waving branches of the trees, and nought is heered to break the solemncholy stillness, save an occasional grunt from the hog pen! I will now carry you in imagination to that devoted hen house. Behold its peaceful and happy inmates, gently declining in balmy slumber on their exalted and majestic roost. Look at that aged and venerable and highly respected Rooster, as he keeps his silent vigils with paternal and unmitigated watchfulness over those innocent, helpless and virtuous hens and pullets! Just let your eye glance around, and behold that dignified and matronly hen, who watches with anxious solicitude and paternal congration over those little juvenile chickens, who crowd around their respected projenitor, and nestle under her circumspancient wings! Now I ask, Mr. Speaker, am there to be found a wretch so lost and abandoned as will enter that peaceful and happy abode, and tear those interesting innocent little biddies from their agnized and heart-broken parents? Mr. Speaker, I answer in thunder tones, there am! Are there anything so mean and sneaking as such a robber? No! there are not! You may search the wide universe, from the natives, who repose in solitary grandeur and superlative majesty under the shade of the tall cedars which grow on the tops of the Himmaleh mountains in the valley of Jehosaphat, down to the degraded and barbarous savages who repose in obscurity in their miserable wigwams on the Rock of Gibralter in the Gulf of Mexico, and then you will be as much puzzled to find anything so mean, as you would be to see the arth revolve round the sun twice in twenty-four hours, without the aid of a telescope.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that I have said enough on this subject to convince the most obdurate member of the unapproachable necessity of a law which shall forever and everlastingly put a stop to these *fowl* proceedings; and I propose that every convicted offender shall suffer the penalty of the law, as follows:

For the first offence he shall be obliged to suck twelve rotten eggs without no salt on 'em. For the second offence he shall be obliged to set on twenty rotten eggs till he hatches 'em.

Mr. Speaker, all I want is, for every member to act on this subject according to his conscientiousness. Let him do this, and he will be remembered for everlastingly by a grateful posterity. Mr. Speaker, I've done.—Where's my hat?

The eloquent gentleman here donned his seal cap and set down, apparently much exhausted.—[Boston Post.

SPECIE.—All dues to the United States are to be paid in gold, silver and Treasury notes, after January 1st, 1847.

The New York Supreme Court has decided that strong beer is spiritous liquor, and that an action lies for vending it.

Thanks to the exertions of Doctor Walker, the Treasury, which was very low, is said to be recruiting. Some, evil-minded whigs, however, deny that there is any FUND-amental *change* perceptible. They say that it is suffering from hasty Consumption, occasioned by gnawings of the *Army* worm; and that the *Polk-root* practice itself instead of benefiting the patient, is ruining the Constitution.—[Stingaree.

Hollahan, recently hung for sheep-stealing, began his career of crime by taking a newspaper and not paying for it in advance.—[Ib.

We believe there is a propensity in every human bosom to shine at some period, or in some one manner of its existence here, and it is undeniable that this propensity has been productive of the highest possible good, and of the deepest and most dreadful evil. It has nerved the arm of the conqueror and the hero; it has steeled the heart of the criminal and the tyrant; it has supplied genius with inspiration, and suffering with fortitude; it has effected the happiness of thousands; it has induced the misery and the destruction of millions.

OUR MOTHERS.

Around the idea of one's mother, the mind of man clings with fond affection. it is the first dear thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings are more or less light in comparison. Our passions and our willfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or oppositions; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a rude storm, raises up her head and smiles amongst her tears. Round that idea, as we have said the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our departed parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not she possessed.

A petition praying Governor Young to pardon the anti-rent prisoners, is being circulated through the city of Albany, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
VOICE OF INDUSTRY,
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,
ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT NO. 76, CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.,

Devoted to the abolition of Mental, Moral and Physical Servitude, in all their complicated forms and the interests of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The Voice will contain a Female Department, under the immediate supervision of the LOWELL FEMALE LABOR REFORM ASSOCIATION, and be supported by contributions from the Operatives of this city and other manufacturing towns. Let no Workingman or Woman, or friend of those who "toil and spin" and produce all the wealth of the nation, fail of becoming subscribers.

☞ PRICE—$1,00 *Per Year in Advance.*

Agents for the 'Voice.'

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

N. W. BROWN, D. H. JAQUES, CALEB SMITH, JOHN R. FORREST, CATHERINE WILSON.

LOCAL AGENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston, D W Parkman, Jas Campbell, A J Wright, J G Kaulback.
South Boston, G W Robinson
Fitchburg, S & C Shepley
E. Bridgwater, L B Parker
Chelmsford, (*Scythe factory Village*,) Moses Edwards
N Chelmsford, J B Pierce
South Andover, Wm Irish
Woburn, *New Bridge*, C C Foster
Northampton, Ths. Rogers
Milford, Hiram Hunt
Clintonville, *Lancaster*, Sanborn Worthen
Andover, *Frye Village*, David Middleton
W. Brookfield, S Stoddard
Palmer, *Three Rivers*, N A Crane
Millville, Henry Estes
Palmer, S A Fay
W. Springfield, S H Lincoln
Cabotville, E F Brown, Sophia Taylor
Uxbridge, Hiram Smith
Waltham, Wm W Pratt
North Bridge, H O Bean
Fall River, Ruby Hatch, David Pierce
Danvers, Jefferson Putnam
Newburyport, D W Packer
Georgetown, S C Jewett
Haverhill, G K Radcliffe
New Bedford, 34 *Russell St* Wm M Allen
Blackstone, C W Gates
Reading, Abel H Reed
South Reading, G H Willey
Worcester, S Thompson, H P Robinson
Quincy, T C Horn
Middleborough, T. Leonard
Methuen, Jefferson Grant
Taunton, Elisha Smith
Easton, George Torrey
North Easton, W S Amerson
Abington, B P Richmond

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Dover, Daniel L Norris
Manchester, C A Brown, M Eastman
Nashua, R B Hill, Martha M Buswell
Claremont, Edward Burill
Milford Hannah C Tarlton
Epping, G F Lane

RHODE ISLAND.
Providence, J S & H Rowe, Periodical Ag'ts, Amorancy Paine, Anti Slavery office
Pawtucket, David N Rydor
Slatersville R A Aldrich
Woonsocket, L E Buxton, Melissa Royes

CONNECTICUT.
Rockville, Edwin Walden

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

WAGER & DATEN'S air-tight Cooking Stoves, with a general assortment of both new and old, Copper and Iron PUMPS, Soap Stones, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

Cash paid for Rags, Copper, Brass, Rubber, Old Iron, &c. &c.

Setting and repairing Pumps, and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice, by I. W. & D. BANGS, opposite the Washington House, Lowell. 2tf

DR. JOHNSON,
DENTIST,
OFFICE IN WENTWORTH'S BUILDING,
(*First building East of Depot.*)

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him by the citizens of Lowell and vicinity, during the past year, would express his thanks and respectfully tender the continuance of his services in every department of DENTISTRY. Decayed Teeth filled with Pure Gold, in a perfect manner, and a restoration of the Teeth, (thus filled) to their former usefulness WARRANTED.

MINERAL TEETH, from one to an entire set, inserted in a scientific manner, and in finish and adaptation to the mouth so perfect as to warrant satisfaction; for proof of which he will refer to his work now worn in this city. Teeth cleaned and extracted with care.

N. B. The public will bear in mind that while his prices are from 25 to 50 per cent LESS than were formerly exacted, that his work is warranted equal to any performed in Lowell or elsewhere. Persons visiting this city, in need of work, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. Office hours from 8 A M to 9 P. M. 59tf

BAILEY'S LOWELL AND ESSEX CITY DAILY EXPRESS.

THIS New Line, for the accommodation of the public, will leave Lowell for Essex City, every morning, at half past 7 o'clock; and leave Essex for Lowell, at 5 o'clock P. M. Orders faithfully attended to. Bills and notes collected, and all ordinary business attended to with care and fidelity.

Mr. Bailey has convenient carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from these places. All who are disposed to patronize him, will please leave their names at his offices, and they will be called for at their respective places of residence, and left at any place of their destination.

OFFICES—Farmer's and Mechanic's Hotel and T. J. Bailey's No 9, Merrimac Street, Lowell, T. Osgood's No. 2, Essex City,—also, at the Toll House in the latter place.

WM. D. VINALL, SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, 21 *Central Street.*

where he continues to perform all operations on the TEETH, both for their beauty and preservation. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling carious teeth with gold or any approved substance now in use, and thereby arresting the progress of decay, and rendering them useful for many years.

MINERAL TEETH inserted on gold plate or pivot; from a single tooth to a whole set. These are inserted as circumstances may require.

Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in supplying upper sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure without springs.

☞ Teeth cleansed, extracted &c. Terms moderate. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. He would further say, that the most aggravated pain from decayed teeth, can in most cases be readily relieved and the tooth saved. Lowell, m6tf.

MERRILL & HEYWOOD,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
DEALERS IN
Paper-Hangings, Borders, Blank-Books, &c
Blank-Books made to order, and paper ruled to any pattern. *BOOK-BINDING* done with neatness and dispatch. No. 23 Central street, Lowell.
JOSHUA MERRILL,
47tf C. H. HEYWOOD.

E. B. LEWIS,
HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER
REAR OF STAGE OFFICE,
No. 9 Central st. Lowell.

GOSS & KNIGHT,
JOB CARPENTERS AND CABINET MAKERS.
☞ Shop on PRESCOTT STREET, a few rods from E. B. PATCH's Auction Room.
18 3m

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE—122 Merrimack, opposite Kirk street,
9tf Lowell, Mass.

FOSTER'S
MOUNTAIN COMPOUND,
FOR THE HAIR.

THE MOUNTAIN COMPOUND is a concentration of Tonics for the removal of diseases of the Skin. Its effects are powerful, and action quick and obvious in removing dandruff, and softening the hair when it is applied to the cutaneous surface of the head. The proprietor can refer to many prominent individuals in this city, whose hair has been brought out thick, where it was falling out and very thin from a diseased and weakened state of the skin.

The Mountain Compound is highly adapted to ladies' use and toilet dressing, and the inventor has sold hundreds of bottles for that purpose. The universal favor it meets with wherever it has been tried warrants it to be the best article ever offered to the public. It gives the hair a richness of lustre and luxuriancy of color unprecedented, and renders the most dry and turbulant hair soft and moist several days or weeks from one application. Unlike many articles for the hair, it is not glutinous and sticky to leave the hair platted and stiff, as if a solution of sugar and water was put on, but on the contrary, the hair will be found soft, silky, single, and flowing, from using the Mountain Compound, and it may be curled and dressed in any form and appear perfectly natural.

None genuine hereafter unless signed on the wrapper by H. W. FOSTER, in his own hand writing; also these words are lawfully inscribed, seeming copyright, and printed on the back of the wrapper near the fold—"Entered according to act of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, in the Clerk's office of the Dis-trict Court of Massachusetts."

Manufactured and sold by H. W. FOSTER 65 Central street, Lowell. Sold by Otis A. Allen, 68 Merrimac street, Carleton & Co., City Hall, I. Scribner, and at his Hair Dressing Saloon, opposite the American House, Central street, Lowell. Also by A. S Russell, druggist, P. O. Ames, Nashua. A G Tucker, druggist, Manchester, N. H. 47tf

To the Public.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Lowell, have thoroughly tested Dr. H. H. DOANE'S Dental operations in every department of his profession. We have also examined parts and full sets of his Plate Teeth: we have always found his work well executed, and charges very reasonable. This we think, is sufficient evidence that confidence can be placed in him as a Dentist.

Horace Parmenter, George W. Patterson, Theo. H. Hastings, Theophilus S. Smith, Darius G. Merriam, Isaac Dening, Ivers Taylor, Thomas B. Ford, Andrew W. Dee, William H. Stevens, George J. Adams, J. T. G. Leach, M. D., T. L. Randlett.

Office open day and evening, Sundays excepted. No. 118 *Merrimack street, Lowell.*
3 1y

Important to the Ladies.

THE SUBSCRIBER, (No. 65, corner of Merrimack and John st.,) is weekly receiving from importers, both in New York and Boston, a new and beautiful assortment of Millinary Goods, as ever were offered in this city, and as cheap as can be found any where else.
J. T. ADAMS.
Lowell, Sept 28, 1846. n25.

PEARSON'S
DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS!
☞ Prices Reduced! ☜

THE subscriber still continues at his old stand, Wentworth's Building, Merrimack street, near the Railroad Depot, Lowell, Mass., where he may at all times be found, ready to impart his professional services to all who wish accurate likenesses.

Mr P defies all competition, having, by the instruction of the first artists in the country and a long experience in the business, produced the most accurate likeness of any establishment in the city; and he would at any time be glad of the opportunity to put his skill in competition with any other establishment here. Persons desirous of having miniatures taken, are requested to call on him, and those who call shall not go away dissatisfied, as his work is warranted, and the prices will be as low as at any other establishment, for the same kind of material used, and warranted to suit, or no charge will be made.

Pictures taken in all weathers, and Instruction, Apparatus and Stock furnished and warranted.
Lowell, 1846. 3m5

REMOVAL.

DR. S. F. GLADWIN would inform his patrons, and all other persons who may be in want of the service of a Dentist, that he has removed his office to his residence, No. 96, Merrimack street, one door west of D. Fay's confectionary, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may have occasion for his professional aid, at all hours of the day and evening.

The length of Dr. Gladwin's residence in Lowell, and the large amount of his business in past years, renders it unnecessary for him to resort to the common practice of puffing. He would therefore, merely state that he is prepared to perform all operations upon the Teeth in the latest and most approved manner. All material which he uses are warranted to be of the best quality, and the work to be equal to that of any other Dentist. He will insert single teeth, or any required number, either on pivot or fine gold plate.

Dr. G. will insert whole sets of teeth—either with or without artificial gums—which he will warrant to be retained by ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ALONE, without either clasps or springs, and to answer all purposes of Mastication.

Any responsible person, who may require it, will be allowed sufficient time to test the quality of the work and the accuracy of the fit before payment will be required.

Dr. Gladwin is permitted to refer such as may desire information in regard to his qualifications as a Dentist, to the following persons, who have worn whole sets of Teeth inserted by him, and nearly all retained by atmospheric pressure alone, from one to three years.

Miss S. Wood, " C. E. Jones, " H. Graham, " C. Adams, " W. Williams, " C. Clark, " H. H. Waters, Mrs. T. Andrews, " S. W. Baker, " T. Sanborn, " M. Hodgdon, Mrs. C Marsh, " J. Pratt, " E. M. Gardner, " Elizabeth Hill, " John Ayer, " M. Andrews, Dr. D. Mowe, William North, Amos Hull, George Walker, C. F. Leighton.

Prices for work will be as low as the prices of any regular Dentist in this city or Boston.
Lowell, Aug. 21, 1846.