



# VIOCE OF INDUSTRY.

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

As is Woman, so is the Race.

THE GATHERING THIS EVENING!

AT THE CITY HALL.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—Exercises commence at 8.

THE LOWELL BRASS BAND is engaged for the meeting, and Mr. French of Lowell, assisted by two young Misses Distinguished Speakers will be present and address the meeting in short and appropriate speeches.

A LITTLE VALENTINE OFFERING, "is set especially for the occasion, under the direction of St. Valentine's," will be for sale.

The Hall will be splendidly illuminated, and together with the refreshments, will constitute a valuable treat to the most fastidious.

Great pain has been taken that no article of clothing

TICKETS, 25 cents, for sale at the Book Stores. Also at Melvin's variety store, on Merrimack Street, and Printed on Tilden St.

### NOTE C.

The Female Labor Reform Association, will meet every Tuesday Evening, at 8 o'clock, at their Reading Room, 76 Central Street, to transact all business pertaining to the Association, and to devise means by which to promote the common interest of all the Laboring Classes. Also to discuss all subjects which shall come before the meeting. Every female who realizes the great necessity of a reform and improvement in the condition of the worthy toiling classes, and who would wish to place woman in that elevated station intellectually and morally which a bountiful Creator designed her to occupy in the scale of being, is most cordially invited to attend, and give her influence on the side of virtue and suffering humanity. HULDAH J. STONE, Secy.

Lowell, January 9, 1846.

## NORTH AND SOUTH.

For the wail of millions!  
It sounds in our ears!

List ye that low and plaintive wail,  
Born in the southern galaxy! See!  
Sic Africa's wretched daughter weep,  
Nor cease weary sleep in eyen.

Her wretched husband at her side;  
Strives to avenge—her cares divide;  
But erut wiles, with lash apparel,  
Nor needs high-grown, nor mind her tears.

Hie to your task!—of darker hue,  
What sympathetic chords have you?  
Go, coil and wean on yon puny tear;  
Ye were but made for white man's gain.

List ye again that plaintive wail!  
It strikes the ear like God's judgment tone;  
Ah, little one! thou wept'st in vain!  
Thy mother toils on yonder plain.

Friends of freedom! heed well!

"Tis God's own cause—you cannot fail!

His richest guerdon will be given—

The joy of earth—the peace of heaven.

Remember, too, that wring is here;

And give the north no pitying tear;

Or let the fruits of love go forth,

To free the South and bless the North.

MARY.

PETERBORO', Feb. 7th, 1846.

MISS BAGLEY.—Your invitation to be present at a "Social Gathering of the Female Labor Reform Association of Lowell," was received by due course of mail. And were it at all convenient for me, to be present, I should not fail to add my testimony to that already given, in relation to the cruel and unrelenting grasp which combined wealth, is at this moment exercising over the minds, and physical energies of those, whose lot is to "till and spin."

But situated as I am, it will not be convenient for me to accept your kind invitation. In the mean time, I would deign to say, that if personally present, the opportunity would not be neglected of urging you, and all others on, to the completion of the noble work so nobly begun by our Fathers; yes, noble Mothers too, did not falter in the trying struggle, which politically freed them and us from the debasing thraldom of British task master, and this too, through privations, such as the world rarely if ever witnessed! They finally succeeded in breaking the shackles, which bound them to the bidding of hereditary Kings, Dukes and Lords; and ed'd it be their sons and daughters will at this day, tamely yield to combined wealth, and to a pure, proud aristocracy, that random of thought and action, which does, or should characterize the sons and daughters of such parents, as peacefully suffer themselves to become, in fact, if not in name, the slaves of the would-be Dukes, Lords and nobles, of this our native land.

Forbid it Heaven, forbid it Earth, forbid it ye sons and daughters of America! Let it never be inscribed on your tomb, Her lies the remains of one, who, for the sake of a few extra dollars, willingly sold, both soul and body, to a soulless Carthaginian.

No! No! never let it be said, that you thus basely surrendered your birth-right. But firmly, yet calmly and perseveringly urge your claims! say more, your just rights, on each and every succeeding Legislature, until they awake to a sense of the danger which is even now surrounding us; and them, tightening the cords with which you are now bound, until it arouses them to the awful sense of the duty, which they owe to the community, and compels them to say to the oppressor, thus far shalt thou go, but no further.

You can point to hundreds, who when they left their father's house, their mother's home, though clad it might be in the coarse garb of rural life, were blest with health, whose rosy cheeks and elastic step, contrasts strongly, if not strangely with their present feeble health, sunken eyes and tottering frames. Surely the rustling silks and

sparkling ornaments, which they may now display, is but best, but a sorry recompence for lost health or a ruined constitution.

Your friend and a friend to the oppressed, whenever they may be found.

JOHN B. STEELE.

## VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

What We Labor for.—The abolition of slavery, the prevalence of industry, virtue and intelligence.

LOWELL, FEBRUARY 13, 1846.

Dear Subscribers must recollect, that when they receive papers discontinued, they should inform us of the same, and remit all arrears.

A Few words to the Young Men of Lowell.

**B**ROTHERS: Among the many duties which claim our attention as a faithful advocate of "the people's rights," and a watchful friend to the moral, mental and physical progress of our own countrymen and the universal family; we should feel *really* justly answerable for infidelity to our cause, if we should fail to address you on a few subjects of vital importance to your well-being, and through you the young men of New England.

You are well aware, that your situations differ in many respects from a large portion of the young men of other sections of the country.

You are under different influences, beset with greater temptations and with less to guard

you from the many polluting demons which the errors, superstitions and ignorance of the past and the present false and self-glorious state of society, has raised up to blight and madden your happiness, and alloy the real joys of rational existence.

No one can feel more sincerely for your true welfare, or deprecate more seriously the causes which have

robbed you of your natural rights and created

circumstances which deny you the position

that intelligent beings are entitled to; than he

who witnesses you at this time, and knowing

with the motives which impel your progress to true greatness, the false philosophy

that is instilled all around you, stifling and

subscribing your aspirations for rational truth,

and the ill provisions, furnished by the pre-

sent institutions and customs of society, for

your intellectual, social and physical require-

ments; he believes the following considerations will be of much value if rightly understood and duly appreciated by you.

Good Habits are of absolute importance in whatever situations you may be placed, and without them however abundant may be your resources for moral and intellectual culture, however much wealth and influential friends

may tend to mitigate your condition, nevertheless, your manhood will waste away, and the seeds of vice germinate and ripen into the loathsome fruits of misery and degradation

which cannot be shrouded by the exhalations of the leeks upon its tree.

The city of Lowell furnishes a sad example of moral and physical debasement,—its streets and alleys are filled with dens of dissipation—the "In-

dependent" is daily and nightly quenching the heavenly spark of divine virtue and intelligence, in the breasts of hundreds of your young men, from an inward love of virtue, squalor and chastity, to beware of these haunts of debauchery, and these habits of sensuality

strung with the immoral "powers that be," and the seductive circumstances which surround you—cherish self respect, moral courage and true nobility and learn to shun the abodes of Rum, sensanism and disgusting amusements with all their mortal and moral filth, if you would a gouty pestilence; by studying the beautiful, the refined and the wise—Think so far as you can of nature—her laws and relations—investigate the powers which govern your existence, and thereby earn your duty to yourself and your fellows. The low, vulgar and exciting novels and cheaply trash with which your community is flooded should be avoided. They will violate your tastes and do you great harm, by destroying all else for healthful intellectual knowledge, and all the mind with a grossness that will disfigure itself in your lives and conduct.

Most of the itinerant theatrical per-

formers which visit our city, are degrading and contemptuous and unworthy your countenance.

The characters of the persons usually engaged in these travelling audiences, is sufficient evidence of their entire disqualification to do any good; but in the contrary,

which injury is proof of which, the law abhors mimicry and "scandalous publications,

which constantly follow the earth passing along our streets, a but outward expression of the seeds of pollution, scattered abroad in sooty atmospheres.

Abstain from wasting your time and money in purchasing these things, appropriate them to

purchasing and reading philosophical works,

which treat of the arts and sciences, and above all, those which are devoted to the science of social and industrial harmony and order,

which declare that the true interests of all

men are mutual, and are laboring to bring about a state of society in which this great truth shall be practically acknowledged and wherein your natural right will be guaranteed. The lecture room should be frequented, and all places of rational amusement which are calculated to enliven the spirits, and elevate the social feelings, are proper and profitable places of resort.

In relation to your expenditures, you cannot be too solicitous. Many a young man has blunted a noble and generous integrity, and destroyed a life of usefulness, by indulging an apparent disposition for superfluities, or in other words, things he might comfortably do without, when his circumstances would not permit, and plunging himself into degrees into embarrassments, has led a life of disappointment, with crippled energy and blighted hopes; when a little self denial at the outset, would have prevented such disastrous results.

Notwithstanding the present false, and unnatural state of society is robbery many of you luxuries, which you are justly entitled to, yet it will be far better for you to exercise a self sacrificing spirit, and keep yourselves as free as possible from what custom terms debt, for by so doing, you will not only be less in the hands of the slavey institutions of society, but be better prepared to rebake their wrongs and fight the battles of rational freedom.

To us it is a noble spectacle to see a young man brought up in the present state of society turn a deaf ear to the temptations it holds out, and guided by his divine, nature steadily pursue a life of devotion to principle! Such a young man is a moral giant, whose name deserves to be remembered by posterity, when those of kings and conquerors are drowned in oblivion.

Though the customs of trade offers many inducements for you to buy on credit, yet it is a bad system and one you should never adopt without some visible means of meeting your contracts; even then, it is fraught with many evils, and society would be much better off if it was entirely abolished, because it costs a great deal of time, supports lords of lawyers, sheriffs, collectors and clerks, and causes endless strife, contention and misery, the burden of which falls upon the working people. We leave the subject at this time, with the intention of resuming the address next week, when we shall present other motives more intimately connected with our mission among you.

### Oregon.

By reference to the Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that "Oregon" still continues to be the all absorbing theme among our political leaders. We are glad, however, to see among all the froth and foam about "American rights," "our gallant navy" and "our right to Oregon," some manifestations of rationality on the part of some members, whose candor and sense of justice, fit them for better company, than a gang of political vampires, who are using the people's rights, as a capital to gamble upon.

We declare again, that the soil of Oregon belongs to those who will settle upon and cultivate it. Great Britain or the United States, have no valid claims upon it—it belongs to the people.

Government has no right to traffic in slaves, or to rot in our docks and support a predatory dynasty of republican rascars, who under pretence of gaining the people some apparent superficial good, create a dozen evils to feed upon their rights.

Once practically established the principle, (as established it surely will be) that as much of the soil belongs to every man as he can cultivate, without paying a tax to government, and thus tax property to support all necessary legislation, the American people would not long suffer under the gigantic burdens of paying \$40,000,000, annually for annexing territory which has ever belonged to them. It is a shame and disgrace that our people should suffer a clan of recklessness holders, to put, into their crib \$125 for every acre of land, that God gave as a free heritage to all.

From the latest information, we learn that Congress has refused to accede to any proposition from the British Parliament—voting in favor of the "Notice;" thereby virtually declaring that God in his wisdom decreed that tax of \$1.25 on every acre of saleable land in Oregon shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to build ships of war, support armies and navies, and pay men freight to one hundred dollars per day for serving all other naval and military purposes.

The Micromatic TELEGRAPH is now completely from this city to Boston, and will be in successful operation in a few days. This enterprise has been prosecuted under the direction of Mr. Paul R. George, whose democracy in selecting a superintendent in Lowell is truly commendable; having appointed to that office Miss Sarah G. Bigley, one of our publishing committee. This is what we call "the people's democracy." Miss Bigley having served ten years in the factories, is now entitled to the mitigation she has received, and for which she is eminently qualified.

We shall be able to furnish our readers with the operations and advantages of the Telegraph hereafter.

Mr. ANDREW JACK, continues to act as Agent for the city. Those wishing to become subscribers to the "Voice" can give him their names with safety.

As is Womans, so is the Race.

THE GATHERING THIS EVENING!

AT THE CITY HALL.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—Exercises commence at 8.

## The Cause of Free Labor is onward.

We are constantly receiving the most flattering information from all parts of the country, of the progress of the cause in which we are laboring, which strengthens our former well grounded opinion, that what the laboring classes most want at this time is, light and information, and time to improve their intellectual powers—intelligence and oppression can never dwell together.

Manchester, N. H., is well alive to the subject of human rights and labor reform. A flourishing male and female Association is organized there, which includes some of the best elements of reform which the age affords. A large and enthusiastic meeting, addressed by Mr. Cluer, was held on Saturday evening at the Town Hall; and although some disappointment to disturb the meeting was manifested by those who make great pretensions to *decency and order*, yet the attempt proved a shame and disgrace to the instigators, and the meeting resulted in a glorious triumph of right and principle over mobocracy and corporative despotism.

The report of a workingmen's meeting, copied from the "Bay State Farmer and Mechanics' Ledger," shows that Worcester is a center of advocacy for capital, under the hypocritical garb of friendship for the Laborer. Is it philanthropy and Christianity that compels poor workmen to till twelve and fourteen hours per day for a bare subsistence whilst capital declares its *thirty and forty* per cent dividends, and then takes a portion of this stolen pelf to blind their mentality, and strengthening the already gaoling chins, of a system which is making slaves of our sons and daughters of industry. More need.

Pittsburg, Pa., is doing a thorough work in giving information to the people, who long have been n'fed on husks. John Ferra is a missionary of humanity—may heaven bless his efforts.

Boston is engaged in a new effort of *Union* to disband labor from isolated capital, which bids fair to do a lasting work for the impoverished masses.

The Association owing him about two dollars, for the paper!—What a thrust! We recommend him to call on his very infinite *indifferent correspondents*, who procured the paper, and who defrauded the Association out of several dollars by his duplicit. Perhaps will set the bill.

The "Old Bachelor" at Pittsburg, sends out a fruitful groat, about a half a wark, to make some weeks since in relation to his worthless sheet.

He has no originality enough to talk of anything but "infidelity" and characteristic of a perfect noodle, for the want of ideas, twists with the Pittsburgh Association owing him about two dollars, for the next.

John C. CLUER, and HIS ACCUSERS.

A report of the committee, who have been investigating the late base and libelous charges published in the "Lowell Courier," will be laid before the public in our next; and if W. Schouler and his crew of corporation tyrants, are not lost to all sense of Justice, we shall expect to see the serious wrong inflicted upon the character and family of an innocent man, through the infamous articles, published in his paper, to some degree repaid through the same source.

The investigation proves the whole affair to be a malignant persecution upon Mr. Cluer, by a few unprincipled hours

of the day, and undoubtedly a vile defamer.

He who writes the subject until next week, by copying the following from the "Young America" of New York City.

"I.C. CLUER.—Mr. James Stockwell, proprietor of the Croton Lanch in this city, declares that he ever wrote the letter signed John Stockwell, published in the Lowell Courier, and there is no such person as John Stockwell."

The forged letter, then reason to believe, was concocted by a British Tory named Schouler.

We are right glad to see the laboring men and women in our vicinity, taking an interest in what relates to their moral and intellectual culture.

We believe that those who neglect so important a matter, are violating the first and noblest principles of their being. Mind, that intelligent workmen were recently created by the absence of ignorance and oppression.

We therefore bid God speed to every enterprise calculated to elevate men and women from a state of degrading servitude, and invest them with the glorious and immortal qualities of intelligence, virtue, and goodness.

An adjourned meeting of the Worcester Workingmen's Association was held at the Upper Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last.

The influences of the last meeting were again seen as Report of the Board of Selectmen declining the free use of the Town Hall for the meetings of the Workingmen, was presented by the chair and ordered to lay on the table till the annual town-meeting.

The Committee on Finance, General Correspondence, &c., after reporting the following resolutions, as before further time for the fulfillment of their duty, which was granted.

The resolutions below were then unanimously adopted.

**Resolved**, That the physical powers of man are to be used and should be exercised for sustaining the natural demands of his animal existence; and the healthful exercise of those powers as possessed by all men, to productive labor, would produce sufficient for their demands; that one should be encouraged for the sustenance of another; and whenever it appears that these powers are injurious exercised, it is proof conclusive that they are so exercised, either for the advantage of others or for the advantage and injuries, artificial wants of their own and in either case, that disease should be discontinued.

**Resolved**, That the good of all men demands that they have a right to a full, and perfect development of their physical, mental, spiritual, and moral, and social powers.

And that the Legislative Assembly, with the concurrence of the people, should be encouraged to legislate for the removal of all the obstructions which impede the natural development of the individual, and the nation.

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## Corporation Liberality.

This "City of spades" is completely flooded with the late letter of Abbott Lawrence in support of the present Tariff, which is bailing up capital at the expense of labor.

We understand that **Ag't thousand** of the Lowell Courier, extra, containing this letter, were issued on Saturday and circulated among the operatives throughout the various Corporations. And why is this? are the manufacturers so much interested for the welfare of the operatives? Is such liberality characteristic of the Lowell corporation? or is this a *dirtnar resort* to blind the eyes of the people, that they may continue their present system of factory oppression?

No miscellaneous, literary or religious papers are allowed in the Lowell factories—the operatives are even forbid reading anything of the kind while in the Mills, and yet the Mills are filled with the Courier containing this letter of advocacy for capital, under the hypocritical garb of friendship for the Laborer.

Is it philanthropy and Christianity that compels poor workmen to till twelve and fourteen hours per day for a bare subsistence whilst capital declares its *thirty and forty* per cent dividends, and then takes a portion of this stolen pelf to blind their mentality, and strengthen the already gaoling chins, of a system which is making slaves of our sons and daughters of industry. More need.

The "Old Bachelor" at Pittsburg, sends out a fruitful groat, about a half a wark, to make some weeks since in relation to his worthless sheet.

He has no originality enough to talk of anything but "infidelity" and characteristic of a perfect noodle, for the want of ideas, twists with the Pittsburgh Association owing him about two dollars, for the next.

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# VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. Clure addressed the audience for nearly two hours, fully alluding to the various subjects which had been put in circulation derogatory to his moral character, and intimating that proper explanation, together with authentic and satisfactory evidence, would be published in the "Voice of Industry." He denounced the calamities of his enemies, as a base libel upon an innocent man, and as having their origin in a movement designed to retard the progress of labor reform.

Mr. C., in alluding to the present system of labor as fraught with great injustice and oppression, depriving the operative both of natural and moral rights, added powerful and incontrovertible arguments in support of his position. His address was eloquent and effective, controlling the attention of the large audience assembled during the entire evening.

In addition to the general interest of the occasion, the performances of the Worcester Brass Band are deserving of notice, as having added much to its life and attraction. A large number of ladies were also present, this leading encouragement to those who are engaged in the noble work of ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th.

Worcester, Jan. 29th.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### LABOR DISHONORED.

Never since the days of Adam has there been a plan more successfully accomplished by the evil concession of evil doers, or one that has proved more hurtful to society, than the dishonoring of labor. We have it from Holy writ, that man was created for labor; and whosoever disowns labor, disowns the Creator. The Bible expressly tells us, that God created man to till the ground; and he who looks contemptuously upon those who are employed in this service, looks and thinks as contemptuously on, and of the word of God. But why this inverted order of things? why has Divine Providence suffered this perversion to take place? This question may be answered, by asking another. "Why has any good been prevented?" Man was created in freedom, as to his will; he may will good or evil, if it were not so man could not be in freedom. We all acknowledge that man is a selfish being. The two principles which compose man are his will and his understanding. Will and self, acting together, without the understanding, makes man a demon. Again we have been educated from infancy in the most direct way to produce precisely this ignoble state of things. When any advice is given to a friend, we most invariably hear these familiar watchwords, "look out for your self." It is often the last dying words of a parent to his child or children, "take care of yourself" or "yourselves." This plan of education has been going on for centuries, and who can be surprised, that it is so well matured? Now it is at all surprising, that men should, after having been so long drilled at one branch, become perfected. So many minds in concert for one end could not fail of success. This concert is not for the good of the whole, but for individual self-aggrandizement—they are agreed to practice on the plan that what cash one can get, is his, no matter how or where he obtained it. It is none other than a gambling spirit throughout, and so perverted is the state of society, that all business men, look upon this kind of dealing with complacency. Men that were poor yesterday, to-day are said to be rich; all by a little practice at the gambling board.—The honest laborers who never thought of such a plan of getting money, he sees his neighbor, who but a few days before was poor like himself, now ride in his carriage—he leaves his work-shop, and hurries to the gambling board to win his chance—he is successful at first, and now begins to think that it is easier to get money out of other people, than to earn it himself, and in this way, he and others like him, dishonest laborers, and the more proverty one part of the population have, the less must the other possess. These men have grubbed for property they will now use dishonest means to obtain office and power—money it is said, is not disputed power, and the higher the office, the greater the power. They now offer themselves to the public; to the public business—they are the public's humble servants, until they have gained the desired office, and then a different feeling comes suddenly over them, "Are we the people's servants?" say they, "we are in power we can now make laws to suit ourselves, we can grant petitions of some, and reject others, and if our constituents do not return us to the Legislature again we can live without the office; our property is secure, our ideals are permanent—the money has nearly all reaped in the banks—they can make money plenty, or scarce, at will,—the laboring people and commoners, must submit to our terms. It is true, the right of suffrage is quite extensive, but the commoners and working people are so divided, that we have nothing to fear from them, all is safe." This seems to be the present state of things among us. What then prevents labor from being dishonored?

We have a word to say on Gov. Briggs' Message to the Legislature. Hear him! this is his language: "It is the business of the legislature, to enact laws, for the protection

of the property, person and of reputation." Here then we should think, that by property being first mentioned, that the Governor thought more of property, than of person or reputation. But let us see if we are right. When the Finance of the State grows lean and waste recurring, down comes a poll tax of fifty cents or a dollar, on all the voting people of the State, instead of taxing the property, as we think, should be done. Almost every man who writes or speaks on the subject of capital and labor, labours' labor. The late Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Mr. Biddle, is the only man we now think of, who has done honor to labor. These are his words: "Land, Labor, Agriculture, Manufacturers and Commerce, are a nation's income—a nation's strength—a nation's wealth." Here Mr. Biddle puts Labor in the right place. But what are any of these branches of business without labor? what will land produce without labor? Could a nation subsist without it? What are all the Cotton mills in the whole world, without labor? And so of Commerce. The ships would be as useless as a heap of rotten wood, without laboring men on board of them. My fellow laborers!—

Most laboring men are put down, among all other things the least consequential. The most of all the great, or those whom we call great, when they speak of the prosperity of the Country, of things pertaining to it, they are very careful to mention labor, the very last, if they speak of it at all. Must laboring men remain forever in this degraded State? we do not. Let us unite in one common cause, and let that cause be the elevation of the laborers. The "Voice of Industry" will speak for us, let us support it. East Bridgewater, Mass. G. D.

### THE LIEN LAW.

A CALL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

My Dear—Dear Sir:—For some time past, reading with much satisfaction, and admiring the paper you have taken in your very valuable paper, "the Voice of Industry," I beg leave to call your attention to an consideration of a subject of important interest, in the reforms of the day, in the industrial classes, which have long been down-trodden, and not been allowed equal privileges with the other classes, which I may name, by convenience and distinction, the non-industrial classes.

I will endeavor to avoid all harsh expressions and opprobrious epithets, which should ever be avoided in the addresses and writings of all those advocating reforms from all long established usages; but it is an undeniable truth becoming every day more and more apparent, that following in the steps of all Europe, in this country, there is and has been a growing tendency to the *monopolizing* power of wealth. Monopoly has laid its ruthless hands upon labor itself, and forced the sale of the muscles, time and skill of the toiling many, and under the specious and almost imminent name of "wages," is robbing them of the fruits of their industry. Universal monopoly is now become no less in this free country, than in Europe, the bane of industry—the deadly paralysis of its powerful and all-essential hands. But this is not the worst of it, in the particular case for which I took up my pen, the monopolizing money-power is armed with all its profits to the comparatively idle for all the sources of wealth, all the instrumentality of life, and even the right and privilege of industry are taken away from the people—from those invisible hands who perform all the labor, and what is even worse, in those cases where the intelligent mind has been *condescendingly* employed directly or indirectly by those who enjoy the money-power, they have been fraudulently deprived after months of incessant toil, of even the "poor pittance" of their hard earnings. And how? mainly by wanting in the present state of our laws and customs, a sufficient protection by law for the security to the mechanic and laborer, whose late and early toil, whose hardened hands, all the labor of building is performed, his wages in the end.

It may be hard to say it, but it is none the less true—"amentally true," that from the powerful and unbridled means of getting gain pursued by the capitalists of this and other great cities of the country, at the present day, the interests of wealth are diametrically opposed to the interests of labor, and from that insidious, powerful, and undue influence, which alas! wealth always carries with it, the tendency of legislation has been hitherto, to give a legal validity to its extortionary, and even fraudulent schemes.

Evasive and insufficient legislation, has been had, when had at all, and it is evident to every intelligent person in this Commonwealth, who has thoroughly investigated the subject, that the present statute termed a "Lien Law," is but the mere shadow of such a law—is of no practical value, and deformed by designing changes, yet imposed on the mechanics—in the hold of the power-holding front of that *deceit*.

The Legislature of Massachusetts last session, was very circumspect, and respectively petitioned to establish a suitable and efficient Law for the protection of the laborer against illegal collection and fraud on the part of grasping speculators and capitalists; but after much talking and technical amendments of

bills, their urgent and all-important request was denied—*a request deemed constitutional and just by every true and independent, intelligent and important mechanic and laborer of this city and commonwealth, and in fact every other person, not prejudiced by aristocratic notions, or transmitted by the monopolizing power of wealth.*

It has been said that the mechanics—the working classes, are not united, in the demand themselves. "True, there may be a few who through fear of the all-powerful wealthy, may be silent, or a few who from desires of fraudulently obtaining a participation in the emoluments resulting from those iniquitous schemes and contracts in regard to building, may wish even for the order of things to proceed as heretofore, and the idle man who sits in his Bank or Counting house, or well-dressed contractor who occasionally walks around the buildings whose erection he is superintending, receives all the evils, and the plodding and toil-worn laborer, who actually performs all the work, should receive nothing, or but very little, for his services, and without compensation would see, as has often been the case, his wife and children go suppliant to bed, or turned out upon the cold charities of the world, to the "pitiful pettings of winter's wind," or to the unfeeling and merciless grasp of such another soulless contractor or employer, to be again cheated and again laughed at. This order of things has continued too long, and on the part of honest labor, "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." It is a duty they owe themselves and their offspring, to arise of their might and demand redress.

Boston Feb. 1866.

To be continued.

For the Voice.

Preamble and Resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the Mechanic and Laborers' Association in Peterborough, N. H.

Belying as we do, that no class of citizens in these United States perform so many hours of labor as the operatives employed in our cotton and woollen manufactures, and believing also that such unmitigated labor is to the highest degree destructive to the health of such operatives, and serves to injure the constitutions of future generations—and believing further, that our Legislature has reserved the right to restrict and amend corporate powers as may from time to time deem necessary for the public welfare;

Resolved, That twelve hours system, including the time allowed for meals, would have a tendency to avert the evils above mentioned, and at the same time secure to the owners of such manufactures the same amount of profit which they now receive.

Resolved, That the almost unparalleled misery and suffering of the factory operatives and laboring classes generally, are advancing us that under the present system of factory and mechanical labor, we are advancing with rapid strides toward the same wretched and degraded condition.

Resolved, That we disavow the intention of resorting to violent or unfair means for the accomplishment of our present object, and that we will use means of such only as are lawful, just and honorable.

Resolved, That while we are ready to bear testimony to the gentlemanly and obliging manners, and to the accommodating disposition of the factory agents of Peterborough, we cannot disguise from ourselves that they require more labor of those in their employ than is required of the operatives in the larger manufacturing towns in this and the neighboring states.

Resolved, That although the evening and morning is spoken of in the Scripture, yet in that book no mention is made of an evening in the morning; we therefore conclude that the practice of lighting up our factories in the morning, and thereby making two evenings in every twenty-four hours, is not only oppressive, but unconstitutional.

Resolved, That so long as a single ray of hope remains we will never falter in the pursuit of our present object, nor relax our most strenuous exertions for its accomplishment.

Resolved, That we invite the female operatives in the several manufactories in this town, one and all, to unite in petitioning our Legislature for the passage of a law establishing the twelve hour system.

Resolved, That the Mechanics and Laborers' Association of Peterborough, having engaged Mr. John C. Clure, of Lowell Mass., to address them on the subject of factory labor, were highly gratified with the able, instructive and entertaining lectures given by Mr. Clure in this town, and can cheerfully recommend him as a man of superior abilities, and in our opinion a public lecturer entitled to the patronage and confidence of the several factories through the State.

Resolved, That the members of this Association view with abhorrence and contempt the conduct of those miserable tools who flourished in this town: the Lowell Courier extra, and other publications containing certain charges implicating the character of Mr. Clure, and look with mingled feelings of pity, disgust and indignation, upon the conduct of that individual who made in this place a fruitless attempt to sustain these charges, and thereby prevent Mrs. Clure from lecturing before our lycée, our having received and accepted an invitation to lecture, from the committee on exercises.

SAMUEL WHITNEY,  
For the Association.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### DISAPPEL SHIPWRECK.

The Cataanip, Capt. C. W. Epley, (emigrant ship, of 800 tons) sailed from Liverpool, via Van Dieman's Land on the 20th of April, with 369 emigrants and a crew, including two doctors, of 46 souls. About 120 of the passengers were married, with families, and all, 75 children. On the 8th of August, the ship went ashore in a violent gale, on a reef situated on the west coast of King's Island; at the entrance of Straits' Bay, and filled in a few hours, and through the night a scene of horror was exhibited without parallel. Before morning but 30 of the company were alive, the rest having been swept into eternity by the waves. Out of the crew only nine were saved.

EMMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—A letter from Galveston to the Union says:—"You can form no idea of the immense emigration to Texas. Besides the three fine sea-steamer's plying weekly between Galveston and New Orleans, and the immense emigration by land from the United States, the harbor is filled with vessels from Europe, which come crowded with emigrants seeking a refuge on our hospitable shores from the grinding and unremitting labors to which they are subjected in Europe. Many of these emigrants—the great bulk of whom are Germans—bring with them a considerable supply of ready cash; and all of them from whom I have heard seem well satisfied with the change in their condition."

NOTICE TO TEXAS.—A letter to the Voice from Galveston says:—"You can form no idea of the immense emigration to Texas. Besides the three fine sea-steamer's plying weekly between Galveston and New Orleans, and the immense emigration by land from the United States, the harbor is filled with vessels from Europe, which come crowded with emigrants seeking a refuge on our hospitable shores from the grinding and unremitting labors to which they are subjected in Europe. Many of these emigrants—the great bulk of whom are Germans—bring with them a considerable supply of ready cash; and all of them from whom I have heard seem well satisfied with the change in their condition."

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

(first session) will assemble at Boston on the first Wednesday of June next. Delegates will be received from all Associations which recognize the doctrine of Equal Rights including the Right to the Soil, as expounded in the Constitution of Congress.

LETTER TO REMEMBERED.—That this paper is upon a firm and permanent basis, a large number of responsible individuals, being personally obligated for its regular publication. Therefore we trust our friends will not delay in sending in their names for one year's subscription, together with the \$1.00 for the same.

NOTICE.

THE LABORERS' UNION ASSOCIATION.

South Boston holds its regular meetings every Thursday

Evening, at the "Barker's Building" on 4th street, near "South free bridge," and all who feel interested in the welfare of the producing classes, are cordially invited to attend.

The Library, is open every Saturday Evening for the delivery of books.

Subscriptions to the Library \$2.00 a year, for Gentleman, one dollar for Ladies. A refund will be made to the Association, for relief of sick and destitute members.

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION of Lowell, held their meetings on Monday Evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, at 76, Corners of Central and Hard Streets, and all who feel interested in the welfare of the producing classes, are cordially invited to attend.

Per Order,

Lowell, Aug. 28. JONAH SANTELL, Sec'y.

The following persons have been chosen

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JOHN S. FLETCHER, Lowell,

SARAH G. BAGLEY, Lowell,

EDWARD C. DARLING, Lynn,

H. J. CHENOWETH, Lynn,

MARRIAGES.

In Manchester, by Rev. N. M. Tillotson, Mr. Henry

L. Drew & Miss Jane M. Hubbard.

In Worcester, Francis W. Douglass, of Elyria, Ohio,

& Miss Hannah G. Leland, Worcester.

PROSPECTUS

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the friends of labor in every manufacturing town. Let no Workingman or Woman

or friend of those who "toil and spin" produce all the wealth of the nation, fall into the hands of speculators.

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West Springfield—S. H. Lincoln,

Northampton—John C. Stiles,

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Greenfield—Samuel Lock,

Newfane—H. O. Bean,

Westfield—John C. Stiles,

David Pierce,

New Bedford—34 Russell St.—Wm. M. Allen,

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NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Manchester—C. P. Perkins, Walter French, C. A. Brown,

Lebanon—H. T. Young,

Concord—Edward Booth,

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Westerly—Abel H. Reed,

Westerly—George H. Wiley.

To CORRESPONDENTS. The letter from C. W. Blackband, of this city, is delayed till next week for want of space. The peace contribution, "There is a split abroad," by M. C. P., will appear in our next. We also have a lengthy communication entitled "Facts concerning the condition of the Lowell manufacturing system and its evils," which will appear as soon as space will allow.

## NOTICES.

### WORKMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

Division No. 1, meets at No. 2, Washington Hall, Boston every Wednesday Evening, at 11-2 o'clock. P. M.

JOHN M'QUELL, Sec'y.

### THE EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Mutual Benefit Association, hold their regular meeting the first Tuesday of every month.

THOMAS CONANT, Sec'y.

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# VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. Ober addressed the audience for nearly two hours, briefly alluding to the various topics which had been put in circulation derogatory to his moral character, and intimating that proper explanation, together with authentic and satisfactory evidence, would be published in the "Voice of Industry." He denounced the calumnies of his enemies, as having their origin in a movement designed to retard the progress of labor reform.

Mr. C., in alluding to the present system of labor as fraught with great injustice and oppression, depriving the operative both of natural and moral rights, adduced powerful and incontrovertible arguments in support of his position. His address was eloquent and effective, controlling the attention of the large audience assembled during the entire evening.

In addition to the general interest of the occasion, the performances of the Worcester Brass Band are deserving of notice, as having added much to its life and attraction. A large number of ladies were also present, thus lending encouragement to those who are engaged in the noble work of ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th.

Worcester, Jan. 29th

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### LABOR DISHONORED.

Never since the days of Adon, has there been a plan more successfully accomplished by the evil concoction of evil doers, or one that has proved more hurtful to society, than that of discrediting labor. We have it from Holy writ, that man was created for labor; and whosoever disowns labor, disowns the Creator.

The Bible expressly tells us, that God created man to till the ground; and he who labors contemptuously upon those who are employed in this service, looks and thinks as contemptuously on, and of the word of God.

But why this inverted order, of things? why has Divine Providence suffered this perversion to take place? This question may be answered, by asking another. "Why has any good been prevented?" Man was created in freedom, as is to him with all will good or evil; if it were not so, man could not be in freedom. We all acknowledge that man is a selfish being. The two principles which compose man are his will and his understanding. Will and self, going together without the understanding, makes man a demon. Again we have been educated from infancy in the most direct way to produce precisely this lamentable state of things. When any advice is given to a friend, we most invariably hear these familiar watch-words; "look out for yourself!" It is often the last dying words of a parent to his child or children, "take care of yourself" or "yourselves." This plan of education has been going on, for centuries, and who can be surprised, that it is so well matured? Nor is it at all surprising, that men should, after having been so drilled at once, become perfected. So many "minds in concert" for one end could not fail of success. This concert is not for the good of the whole, but for individual self-aggrandizement—they are agreed to practice on the plent that each one can get, is his, no matter how or where he obtained it. It is none other than a gambling spirit throughout, and so perverted is the state of society, that all business men, look upon this kind of dealing with complacency. Men that were poor yesterday, to-day are said to be rich; all by a little "practice at the gambling board."

The honest laborer, who never thought of such a plan of getting money, will be seen his neighbor, who but a few days before was poor like himself, now ride in his carriage;—he leaves his work-shop, and hurries to the gambling board to try his chance—he is successful at first, and now begins to think that it is easier to get money out of other people, than to earn it himself, and in this way, he and others like him, dishonor labor, and the more property one part of the people have, the less must the other possess. These men have gambled for property, they will now use dishonest means to obtain office and power;—money is said, and is not disputed power, and the higher the office, the greater the power. They now offer themselves to the public, to do the public business—they are the public's humble servants, until they have gained the desired office, and then a different feeling comes suddenly over them, "Are we the people's servants?" say they, "we are the people's servants," and now make laws to suit ourselves, we can now make laws to suit ourselves, we can grant petitions of some, and reject others, and if our constituents do not return us to the Legislature again we can live without the office; our property is secure, our incorporations are permanent—the money has nearly all centered in the Banks—they can multiply money plenty, or scarce, at will,—the laboring people and commoners, must submit to our terms. It is true, the right of suffrage is quite extensive, but the commoners and working people are so divided, that we have nothing to fear from them, all is safe?" This seems to be the present state of things among us. What then prevents labor from being dishonored?

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East Bridgewater, Mass. G. D.

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MR. YOUNG—DEAR SIR:—For some time past, reading with much satisfaction, and admiring the course you have taken in your very valuable paper, "the Voice of Industry," I beg leave to call your attention, and through its columns the attention to and consideration of a subject of vital importance, in the reforms of the day, in the industrial classes, which have long been down-trodden, and not been allowed equal privileges with the other classes, which I may name, for convenience and distinction, the non-industrial classes.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all

to endeavor to avoid all harsh expressions and opprobrious epithets, which should

ever be avowed in the addresses and writings of all those advocating reforms from all long established usages; but it is an unfeinable truth—a truth becoming every day more and more apparent, that following in the steps of old Europe, in this country, there is and has been a growing tendency to the monopolizing power of wealth. Monopoly has laid its ruthless hands upon labor itself, and forced the sale of the muscles, time and skill of the toiling many, and under the specious and almost nominal name of "wages," is robbing them of the fruits of their industry. Universal monopoly is now become no less in this free country, than in Europe, the bane of Industry—the deadly paralysis of its powerful and all-essential hands. But this is not the worst of it, in the particular case for which I took up my pen, the monopolizing money-power associated with all its profits to the comparative *idle* few, all the sources of wealth, all the instrumentality of life, even the right and privilege of industry are taken away from the people—from those invaluable hands who perform all the labor; and what is even worse, in those cases where the insatiable mechanic has been *condescendingly* employed either directly or indirectly by those who control the money-power, they have been fraudulently deprived after months of incessant toil, of even the *pittance* of their hard earnings. And how? mainly by wanting in the present state of our laws and customs, a sufficient protection by law for the securing to the mechanized laborer, whose late and early toil, by whose hardened hands, all the labor of building is performed, his *wages* in the end.

It may hardly be said, but it is none the less true—"mentally true," that from the

powerful and unbalanced means of getting gain, pursued by the capitalists of this and other great cities of the country, at the present day, the interests of wealth are diametrically opposed to the interests of labor, and from this insidious, powerful, and undue influence, which almighty wealth always carries with it, the tendency of legislation has been hitherto to give a legal validity to its extortionary, and even fraudulent schemes.

Evasive and insufficient legislation has been

had, when had at all, and it is evident to every

intelligent person in this Commonwealth, who has thoroughly investigated the subject, that the present statute termed a "Lien Law" is but the shadow of a jingle—a law of no power effect, and defamed by designing lawyers influenced by the monopolists—the sole object of the *prætextus* to favor their schemes.

The Legislature of Massachusetts long ago,

was very respectfully, and respectfully petitioned to enact an equitable and efficient Law for the protection of the laborer against illegal collection and fraud on the part of grasping speculators and capitalists; but after much talking and technical amending of

bills, their urgent and all-important request was denied!—a request deemed constitutional and just by every true and independent, intelligent and important mechanic and laborer of the city and commonwealth, and in fact every other person, not prejudiced by aristocratic notions, or transmuted by the monopolizing power of wealth.

It has been said that the mechanics—the working classes, are not united in the demand themselves. True, there may be a few who through fear of the all-powerful wealthy; may be silent, or a few who from desires of fraudulently obtaining a participation in the emoluments resulting from those lucrative schemes and contracts in regard to building, may wish even for the order of things to proceed as heretofore, and the idle man who sits in his Bank or Clothing house, well-dressed contractor who occasionally walks around the buildings whose erection he is superintending, receives all the avails, and the plodding and toil-worn laborer, who actually performs all the work, should receive nothing, or very little, for his services, and without compensation would see, as has often been the case, his wife and children go suppliant to bed, or turned out upon the cold charities of the world, to the "pitiless peltings of the winter's wind," or to the unfeeling and merciless grasp of such another soulless contractor or employer, to be again cheated and again laughed at. This order of things has continued too long, and on the part of honest labor, "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." It is a duty they owe themselves and their offspring, to arise in their might and demand redress.

Boston Feb. 18th  
To be continued.

### For the Voice.

Preamble and Resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the Mechanics and Laborers Association in Peterborough, N. H.

Believing as we do, that no class of citizens in these United States perform so many hours of labor as the operatives employed in our cotton and woolen manufactures, and believing also that such uninitiated labor is to the highest degree destructive to the health of such operatives, and serves to injure the constitutions of future generations,—and believing further, that our Legislature has served the right to restrict or amend corporate powers as they may from time to time deem necessary and proper, therefore

Resolved, That a twelve hour system, including the time allowed for meals, would

have a tendency to avert the evils above mentioned, and at the same time secure to the owners of such manufactures the same amount of profits which they now receive.

Resolved, That the almost unparalleled misery and suffering of the factory operatives and laboring classes generally, in England, admonish us that under the present system of factory and mechanical labor, we are advancing with rapid strides toward the same wretched and degraded condition.

Resolved, That we disown the intention of

resorting to violent or unfair means for

the accomplishment of our present objects, and that we will make use of such only as are lawful, just and honorable.

Resolved, That while we are ready to bear

testimony to the gentlemanly and obliging manners, and to the accommodating disposition of the factory agents of Peterborough, we exonerate them of the fact that they require more labor of those in their employ than is required of the operatives in the larger manufacturing towns in this and the neighboring states.

Resolved, That although the evening and

morning is spoken of in the Scripture, yet

no such record is made of an evening in the morning; we therefore conclude that the practice of lighting up our factories in the morning, and thereby making two evenings in every twenty-four hours, is not only

oppressive, but unconstitutional.

Resolved, That so long as a single ray of

hope remains we will never falter in the pur-

suit of our present object, nor relax our most strenuous exertions for its accomplishment.

Resolved, That we invite the female opera-

tives in the several manufactures in this

town, one and all, to unite in petitioning our

Legislature for the passage of a law estab-

lishing the twelve hour system.

Resolved, That the Mechanics and Laborers Association of Peterborough, having engaged Mr. John C. Cluer, of Lowell Mass., to address them on the subject of

factory labor, were highly gratified with the

able, instructive and entertaining lectures

given by Mr. Cluer in this town, and can

cheerfully recommend him as a man of super-

ior abilities, and in our opinion a public lec-

ture entitled to the patronage and confidence

of the several factories through the State.

Resolved, That the members of this Asso-

ciation view with abhorrence and contempt

the conduct of those miserable tools who fur-

thered to this town, the Lowell Courier ex-

aminer, and other publications containing certain

charges implicating the character of Mr. Cluer; and look with abhorrence and disgust at his indignation on the conduct of that individual who in this place a fruitless

attempt to shield these charges, and thereby

successfully prevent Mr. Cluer from lecturing before our lyceum, after having received and

accepted an invitation to lecture, from the

committee on exercises.

SAMUEL WHITNEY.

For the Association.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### DRAVEN'S SHIPWRECK—414 Lives Lost.

The Catamaran, Capt. C. W. Finley, (emigrant ship, of 800 tons) sailed from Liverpool for Van Dieman's Land on the 20th of April, with 369 emigrants and a crew, including two doctors, of 46 souls. About 120 of the passengers were married, with families, and in all, 75 children. On the 4th of August, the ship went ashore in a violent gale, on a reef situated on the west coast of King's Island, at the entrance of Bass's Straits, and filled in a few hours, and through the night a scene of horror was exhibited without parallel. Before morning, but of 100 of the company were alive, the rest having been swept away into eternity by the waves. Out of the whole crew only nine were saved.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—A letter from Galveston to the Union says:—"You can form no idea of the immense emigration to Texas. Besides the three fine sea-steamer's plying weekly between Galveston and New Orleans, and the immense emigration by land from the United States, the harbor is filled with vessels from Europe, which come crowded with immigrants seeking a refuge on our hospitable shores from the grinding and unrequited labors to which they are subjected in Europe. Many of these emigrants—the great bulk of whom are Germans, bring with them a considerable supply of ready cash; and all of them from whom I have heard seem well satisfied with the change in their condition."

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. Thaddeus Hamlet, of Dracut, was found dead in the road on Saturday last. He left home for the purpose of getting a load of wood. The probable cause of his death we have not learned. He was an elderly bachelor, and by industry and frugality had acquired a very respectable estate.

SUICIDE IN PEPPERELL.—We understand,

that an old gentleman, 60 years of age, named Amiel Ames, committed suicide on Monday last, by hanging himself to the head scarf in his barn. He had been somewhat depressed in spirits for sometime. He was a member of the Orthodox church.—*Examiner.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—The first Monday of March has been assigned by the United States Senate for the consideration of Mr. Bagby's resolutions to amend the Constitution, by making the Presidential term six years instead of four, and providing against a re-election.

ALBERT J. TIRRELL arrived in Boston on Wednesday last, and was lodged in Leverett street jail. It is said his trial will not probably take place.

Two hundred Mormons residing in Wayne,

and Lander counties, Mich., have lately left to join their brethren, now about emigrating to California.

The Legislature of Virginia has ordered all

executions of criminals to be held within the walls of the prison, in the presence of not

over ten persons.

An English paper states that twenty-one

pounds of iron have been made into wire

upwards of 111 miles in length. A part of the wire was humorously converted into a harpooner's wig.

One thousand live hogs lately arrived at

Cincinnati from the north part of the State of Ohio, having travelled on the route, at the rate of fifteen miles per hour—by railroad.

The quantity of flour used as hair-powder

in the British army, at one time, was estimated

to be equal to the bread rations of fifty

thousand people.

The income of the Empress of Russia is

said to be sixteen hundred dollars per day,

and five sixth of her subjects slaves.

Three million bushels of grain are annually

converted into alcohol by the distilleries of Brooklyn.

The Salsbury and Amesbury Manufactur-

ing Companies have declared semi-annual

dividends of ten per cent.—*Amesbury Trans.*

The Decatur Watchman of the 22d ult.

details the entire partial destruction, by

shot of thousands of veteran oaks and pine

in Dahlia County, Georgia.

South Andreis—William Irish.

New Kilkenny—Charles C. Foster.

Chichester Falls—John St. George.

Northeastern—H. O. Bean.

Lookout—S. A. Smith.

Andover—V. J. Miller.

Hudson—J. F. Knobell.

Wellesley—D. L. Smith.

Lynn—E. C. Darling, H. J. Chenevay.

Eastbridge—Edward B. Parker.

Westbridge—Thomas A. Thompson.

Chelmsford—Joseph J. Clegg.

Melrose—John C. Parker.

Watertown—Samuel L. Knobell.

Newton—George W. Parker.

Watertown—John C. Parker.

Brookline—George W. Parker.

Newton—John C. Parker.

Cambridge—John C. Parker.

