

# VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

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## VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

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## Poetry.

### Who'll Be a Soldier!

### AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

By J. B. SYLVESTER.

Brothers! who will draw the sword  
And in anger smite a brother?  
Who will, at another's word,  
Raise the veil of wife or mother?  
Who will stain with blood the heart?  
Who will blanch the cheek of beauty?  
Who will desolate the earth,  
If a leader calls it duty?

What's our heritage but toil—  
Toil, our strength and spirits blighting,  
Let the lordlings of the soil  
Fight—if they are fond of fighting,  
War's a dark and bloody game,  
Ever clouding freedom's "anvow,"—  
Winning lordless wealth and fame—  
Bringing toil, naught but sorrow.

What have we for a home?  
But the slaves of frenzied passions,  
Coveting with either hand,  
Trampling on the hearts of nations,  
With a curse upon her head;

In the wake of conquests hunger,  
Clapping battle's reckoning hand—  
Worshipping its idol "honor."

Let the gaudy plumage wave  
On the brow of him who wears it;

Let the blood-thirsty glaive  
Grize the brow of him who bears it;  
But, by all reason's "law,"—  
As'a's smile, and childhood's gladness,

Not a hand or foot we'll move  
To the field of battle's madness.

Hark! the people's hymns are pealing—  
Not of glory, death, and gore;

Not of steel and sinews reeling;  
Not of toil, hate, and war;

Our's is a child's strain; it is  
Which the ages past have shown,  
And the light of peace is dawning,

Soon to blaze a glorious sun;

Home, and all household treasures,

From the workman's choicest gems;

These he prizes now, and measures

"gainst a monarch's diadem.

And, if crowns can only baffle,

Laurels from oppressive war;

Those who wear them hence may sorrow.

For the workman fights no more.

(People's Journal.)

### Miscellaneous.

From the Commercial Magazine, for October.

### Rosengory.

By L. MARSHALL D.

A stranger among strange faces, she

drank the world's wood of dependence;

She was marked as a child of want, and the world's

teeth poverty; She is cast out by none upon earth, and her God seems

eth to forsake her.

Then comes, in fair show, the promise and the truth of

affection;

And her heart long unused to kindness, trembled,

her brother, and lover;

And the traitor had wrought her trust, and mocked

and flung her from him;

And, at first, at her and laugh, and women hate her as

sinister;

But elsewhere, for other judgment may set her among

the martyrs.—Proverbial Philosophy.

On man, who test of happiness and defeat, in every sphere of life, into the painful depths of deepest ignorance, the uttermost abyss of man's neglect, and any hapless plant sprung up in any soil that it extinguished the soul's bright torch as soon as it kindled! O ye Pharisees of the modern world, third year of Christian knowledge, who sounds appeal to human spirits, see that it be human fire. Take heed that thyng thy numbers, and the sleep of generations, it has been transformed into the nature

beasts.—Dickens.

S Jerry Gray and his sister Susan were the children of a drunken father, and of a poor woman who saved them from starvation by picking up rags in the street, and washing them for the paper-makers. In youth, she had been a rustic belle, observable for her neat and tasteful attire. But she was a weak yielding character, and sickness, poverty and toil, gradually broke down the little energy with which nature had endowed her. "What's the use off pickin' up my old rags?" she used to say to herself; "there's nobody to mind how I look." But she had a kindly affectionate heart, and love for her children preserved her from intemperance, and sustained her in toiling for their daily bread.

The delight she took in curling her daughter's glossy brown ringlets, was the only

maining indication of early coquettish taste.

Though often dirty and ragged herself, Susan was clean and tidy. She was, in fact, an extremely lovely child; and as she toddled thro' the streets, holding by her mother's skirts, Napoleon himself could not have been more proud of popular homing to his King of Rome, than was the poor ragged wench of the smiles and kisses bestowed on her pretty one. Her large chestnut-colored eyes had been saddened in their expression by the sorrows and privations of their mother, when the same life-blood stained them both; but they were very beautiful; and their long dark fringes rested on cheeks as richly colored as a peach fully ripened in the sunshine. Like her mother, she had a very moderate share of intellect, and an extensive love of pretty things. It was a gleam in their souls of that intense love of the beautiful, which makes poets and artists of higher names, under more favorable circumstances.

A washerwoman who lived in the next room planted a Morning-Glory seed in a broken tea-pot, and it bore its first blossom the day Susan was three years old. The sight of it filled her with passionate joy. She danced and clapped her hands; she returned to it again and again, remained a long time stooping down, and looking into the very heart of the flower. When it closed, she called out impatiently, "Wake up! wake up, pretty posy!" When it shrivelled more she cried aloud, and refused to be comforted. As successive blossoms opened, "My children, try to be good; this keeps them forever and awake no more."

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## VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

### WHAT WE LABOR FOR.

The Right of Man to work, as a natural right, is the chief object of all our efforts; to labor for himself the hours of toil, as an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL, OCTOBER 23, 1840.

### The Industrial Reform Pledge.

“We whose names are annexed, desirous of restoring to man his natural right, will not vote for any man for President or Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all further legislation, Public or Private, to prohibit the Southern Slave from using those he has got and in farms and for the free and exclusive use of actual slaves; or for any man for the Governorship or the Legislature who would so pledge himself in the first place, and to be observed by any individual hereafter in this State, to the exemption of the Slave 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.”

### Labor-reformists Field.

The obstacles in the way of Industrial Reform are many: all are willing to admit that there are evils as society is at present organized, but what those evils are, and how they shall be remedied, are matters about which there are opinions as various as there are individuals in the community.

Most every Society, or association, has its particular hobby which they most run to the total exclusion of all others. Our Temperance and Anti-Slavery friends, the advocates of Peace, and nearly all of the thousand and one reforms that are now being agitated in this country, and in the civilized world generally, are set by the denouncers of each particular theory, to be the only antithesis, by which a cure can be effected. Some of the advocates of the “rights of labor,” have but one idea, thinking that the reduction of the hours of labor from thirteen per day to ten is all that is necessary to place the sons and daughters of toil, in the most enviable situation. But would the doing away of this or any one of the superficial evils effect in a great degree, either one of the others? We think a single one, is but a small item in the long catalogue of evils which most easily take place we can stand erect, looking proudly upon another, and say with truth, we are free.

There is one subject to which the industrial classes should look for ameliorating their condition, and that is the “Freedom of the Soil!” for so long as the earth is withheld from them by a few grasping speculators, just so long will they be in their present dependent situation; give every man a right to as much land as he can cultivate, and there would soon be a most wonderful falling off in number of operatives in our manufacturing towns and villages; and then to prevent a total despoliation of their prison-houses, the capitalist might permit the laborer to plow a word to say as to “how long he should work” for doing and how much he should receive, the hired it! In the present state of society, the hired laborer (especially in either subject), to his very little to say where the very greatest employers; how sure oft appears it is to others, the part of these stock employers, whether they will accept it on paper or not, is it with a certain amount of a post, and addressed an audience of fifty, or even hundred or two thousand. A single handkerchief was the only artificial light on that occasion who will grasp at a straw, for the want of sun; but the people remained upon their feet of something stronger; but that is my reason why a shank should not be given him; agreements that were entered with long and loud would bury him up great dead better, it is bursts of applause.

The City Government, however, in front of the house, and the speakers again mounted a post, and addressed an audience of fifty, or even hundred or two thousand. A single handkerchief was the only artificial light on that occasion who will grasp at a straw, for the want of sun; but the people remained upon their feet of something stronger; but that is my reason why a shank should not be given him; agreements that were entered with long and loud would bury him up great dead better, it is bursts of applause. The City Government had no argument to say to a hungry man, as was severely dealt with, for their high-handed you often hear some ridiculous thing which has elicited outrage upon the people, in shutting the stomach houses, when you have in the house the City Hall against the working classes, at a plenty of good and wholesome food, that time when conspirators had turned city workers “it will not eat, it there is enough that to believe in me,” every counting-room of Lowell, Nashua, and Manchester, to prevent their getting “send payment elsewhere.” They heard of factory oppression, and the necessity of reducing the hours of toil, were not lost sight of by the speakers.

On Tuesday evening a “Torch-Light” Meeting was appointed on the Common, but in consequence of the severe storm, the meeting was held in Harmony Hall, where the resolutions and accompanying Circular were presented and discussed.

Another “Torch-Light” Meeting was appointed on the Common for Thursday evening, and thousands of people gathered to listen to the speakers.

An attempt was made to break up the meeting, John Duford, and several other Corporation laborers, set on, it is generally supposed, by Agent Gillis, armed themselves with large bludgeons, waylaid the speakers, and attempted to beat them down. In this, they were unsuccessful; though they made a rush upon them in a dark street preceding the Common, which a blow at Mr. Allen, which but just escaped his head, and pattered Mr. Palmer some forty rods, before he fled his pursuers. Mr. Allen took refuge in a private house, and was soon escorted to the Common, where he addressed the people—“Corporation Egg” as rotten as their system, and the less unkindly they could use against Labor Reform, were thrown into the crowd, inciting quite a number of the audience, but not reaching the speakers; or breaking up the meeting.

On Friday evening, the piazza of the United States recruiting office was generously filled to the bursting, and they addressed a

street full of people, sustained by immense cheering from the audience.

On Saturday eve another large meeting was held in the same places, which was broken up by the police, without any sufficient cause, as the people were all peaceful listeners, and disposed to be perfectly quiet, save now and then a round of “buzzes,” at the expression of some sentiment by the speakers. The City Marshal seized one man by the collar, and forbid his “cheering” &c. The officers of this young, verdant City, are “fully green” in regard to their responsible duties. They persecuted several individuals for standing on the side walk, though a free passage was kept open all the while for people to pass. And by an ordinance of Sanchez Panza 2d, the Mayor or “Night Mare” of our city, the prosecution was sustained. But the Superior Court will set the matter right.

On Monday night following, a large meeting was held in Temple Hall, and resolutions passed highly censuring the present City government for their oppressive course in the denial of the City Hall to the Industrial Reformers, while there was no objection to its being used for “Corporation Tools,” “Moneymakers and respectable toasters;” and it was further resolved, by acclamation, that measures be immediately taken to build a NEW CITY HALL for the People. A Committee of ten was raised for that purpose, and doublets of the means will be immediately raised to build it.

The people of our good City were never more excited than now. The subject of Industrial Reform is fairly before them. All parties concur in the course of the Mayor and Aldermen in the denial of the City Hall to the people and many open and avowed friends to the “Ten Hour system” have been added to our ranks. The cause is onward.

Yours in behalf of Industrial Reform,

**Resolved**, That Corporation Tyranny, like Southern Slavery, will not bear to be discussed, but the people should learn its iniquities and regulations, and, according to the dictates of conscience, endeavor to expose it to the world;—its diabolical Conspiracy against the operatives—and its systematic crime of Litter upon those discharged from labor or leaving their employment—it’s murderous, malevolent spirit of toil, and its forced labor upon the Sabbath;—and, that the City Government were “wicked,” if they would perpetuate these abuses, in closing the City Hall against the people, and thus doing their worst to shut out light upon the subject.

**Resolved**, That the Mayor and Aldermen, denying the City Hall to the Industrial Reformers, are guilty of moral malfeasance, violence and atrocity of Manslaughter in the killing of the black-listed, though a free workingman had just been discharged from a Corporation machine-shop, and their names had been libeled on the black-list of factory counting-rooms, in Nashua and Lowell, to prevent their getting employment,—have committed a most gross outrage and insult upon the citizens; in presuming to become their “conscience-keepers,” and to decide for them, and against them, the question of “right or wrong”; that they have violated right, for they have tyrannically struck down the right of free speech, taken from the people the most instrumental of freedom—an instrumentality which has been the dread and destruction of tyrants—and thus perpetuating a dead of darkness and oppression, worthy of their illustrious predecessor—Nero and Caligula.

**Resolved**, That unless the present City Government immediately repeat their past bold and oppressive course, and bring forth bills need for repealing, by operation of the laws of the Commonwealth, the ordinances we hereby pledge ourselves to do our utmost to prevent their selection, and to place men in our executive departments, who will not make the rights of man, and the laws of God, secondary and subservient to the claims of Corporations.

**Resolved**, That it is a well-known fact, that at the late “Turnout” in Nashua, the operatives, who refused to “light” no, for eight weeks, were not only discharged from the Mills, but had their names sent to the Black-List of Lowell and Manchester, to prevent their getting employment in the factories of either of those cities; and, when the Mill authorities were finally discharged from the计数室 of the Nashua and Lowell Factories; therefore.

**Resolved**, That these and other similar known facts, are *prima facie* evidence of a diabolical Conspiracy, on the part of Corporation Directors or Agents—Conspiracy of he strong against the weak—the weak against the strong—of employers against the employed—of masters against servants, and employers against apprentices and emulsions, in the existing Republicanism, that the perpetrators of the deed of darkness should meet the indignation of an outraged community, and be punished to the extent of the law.

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**Resolved**, That the Southern Slave is forced into subjection and driven to his unwilling task, through fear of the lash, the thumbscrew and the blood-hound; that the Corporation, in its diabolical Conspiracy against the operatives—and its systematic crime of Litter upon those discharged from labor or leaving their employment—it’s murderous, malevolent spirit of toil, and its forced labor upon the Sabbath; and that the remedies in these evils of Slavery at the South and the North, are to be found in the adoption of the principles of Industrial Reform.

**Resolved**, That the Slave-driver at the South and Overruler at the North is one and the same thing, both in principle and practice, that on the plantation or on the Corporation preference and premium are given to the drivers whose heartless tyranny exacts of the laborer the most work in the shortest time, and the overseer the most severe floggings; a flog which is paid to the greatest extent.

**Resolved**, That the fourteen-hour system of Labor, adopted in the American Factories, the short time (half an hour) allowed for meals, the great number of operatives crowded into the same sleeping apartment in factory boarding houses, compel the operative to violate the laws of health to a degree that makes the system of Factory Labor still worse.

**Resolved**, That the Corporation, in the course of their operations, have justly deserved to be called the “Tyrants of the Poor,” and the “Robbers of the Poor,” for the tyrannical, despotic, and unmerciful system of punishment and the inhumanity of their treatment of the poor.

**Resolved**, That the Corporation, in the course of their operations, have justly deserved to be called the “Tyrants of the Poor,” and the “Robbers of the Poor,” for the tyrannical, despotic, and unmerciful system of punishment and the inhumanity of their treatment of the poor.

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and poured out their venom until driven from the ground by an officer."

"Depraved schemes!" and what are they?

The following we think are some of them. "The rights of man to life, liberty, and permanent happiness are subject to the claims of self-preservation; to limits for himself the range of toll, to an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing."

"Horrid, isn't it? how it make one's blood tingle to think of it; us are struck with a kind of *holy* horror at such presumption, on the Sabbath too, in the open air; we like that, it speaks volumes—denied a shelter under roof built by themselves; and at their expense—under the broad canopy of heaven they assemble, stalwart men and lovely women, and make known their object—the redemption of mankind from slavery and oppression—preaching deliverance to the captive; and opening the prison doors—the doctrines of him "who speaks as never man spake"; but the minions of the law seems not deeming it proper, "drove them from the ground." Verily, this is a christian country, a land of *religious liberty!*"

A FACTORY CONDUCTED ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES.—This is the title of a long and interesting account in last Thursday's Traveller of the worst spinning establishment of Messrs. Wood & Walker, in Bradford, England! "This firm have reduced the number of hands employed on the premises, &c., &c., &c." Though they do not seem to have made more than an approach to the improvements introduced by Robert Owen, at New Lanark many years ago, we welcome with pleasure any such evidential consciousness on the part of factory owners. How is it in this country? Are the factories at Lowell conducted on christian principles? Chronotype.

Yes, friend Chronotype; if the working of operatives from six o'clock in the morning until half-past seven at night, and only half an hour allowed them to swallow their food, each meal, and four months in the year, not coining out of the mills, but once from the time they begin at early dawn until work is finished at night—if being confined this length of time in a close room, inhaling bad air and cutoverdust into their lungs—four and six individuals being obliged to sleep in an ill-ventilated room—doing necessary work on the Sabbath, and on refusing so to do, discharged from employment—eventually them from getting work at other places, in consequence of not working a certain length of time, and thereby gaining (what is called) a regular discharge—if digging, teaming, blasting rocks, pulling down and building up on the seventh day, without regard to the physical, social, moral or intellectual well-being of either man or woman, and a continual round of work until enfeebled nature cries "Hold enough," is christian, there are the factories at Lowell, conducted on the most approved christian principles. But if on the contrary the reverse of this is christian, we must confess there is a large field in which the good, benevolent and christian philanthropist can labor; and if successful, "great will be their reward." But come up and examine for yourself, and we have not the least doubt, but you will come to the conclusion that the factory system as practiced in Lowell is not Wright.

We did intend to give a word or two of encouragement to Bob Jr., author of "Rich scenes at Nashua," but the crowded state of our columns will not allow of it; perhaps it would be as well to devote him to the tender charge of "A Delegate." We think it would take but a few strokes of her pen to bring him.

We do not know why our subscribers, have not sent their papers at Merrimack & N.H., they have been mailed every week.

Will friends have the goodness to let us read the exchanges before they carry them off? by so doing they will confer a great favor.

Don't forget the Hutchinsons, who sing this (Thursday) evening, at the City Hall. For they are true reformers, and their music comes from the heart, which exercises a magnetic influence over the hearts of others. Go early if you wish to get seats.

Mr. Jefferson Grant is appointed Agent at Merrimack Miss., and is authorized to receive money and receipt for the same.

We received that letter from Nashua respecting the Protective Union, and will give an answer as soon as the price can be ascertained.

We have just received the Manchester Democrat, and the way that friend Potter walks into the City Government, Corporations, and their paper is "an exclamation." We shall give the article in full, to our readers next week.

Clothing.—Those who wish to purchase winter garments, will do well to call at Bailey's, No. 6 Central street, where they can be fitted to a shade, and fitted for a charm. He trades "no honor, no mistake; and is always ready to do the *gilded* thing." Mr. Augustus York is in his employ as "cutter," and has the general supervision of the works, and judging from specimens we have seen, may say he "can't be beat." Our friend Patterson, too, is as obliging and attentive as usual.

Owen LOVEJOY, of Illinois, will speak on slavery, at City Hall, next Saturday evening.

Died in Concord, N. H., on Friday last, N. P. Rogers, Editor of the "Herald of Freedom."

Mourn, friends of the Slave! for the voice of one of your noblest champions is hushed in death! Mourn, friends of Temperance! for he who, toiled so long and well in your great cause, is now cold and still. Mourn, friends of Universal Reform! for your ranks are broken, the main pillar laid low. Mourn, friends of Humanity! for the great, the good, and the gifted is no more; and there is none now to fill his place, nor will do so well, and sacrifice so much as his devoted man!—Alas! we know of none. Let all, then, who love the cause of truth, justice, and practical Christianity, drop a tear in memory of him whose chief labor has been for years that of love.

We cut the following from one of Burrin's Letters from England:

The elevation of the Laboring Classes is the great idea now abounding the British mind, from the present to the Premier. It is the burden of the Press, the budget of the Government. It comes, but at the end of every proposition, for the supreme power to determine that the Laboring Classes shall not only be led more satisfactorily from the moment that

To Party Candidates.

*At the coming election in Massachusetts, for Members of Congress, State and County Officers.*

DEAR SIR.—The undersigned, a Committee of the Industrial Reform Association at Lowell, appointed to question candidates at the coming election respecting the measures of said Association, respectfully invite you to inform us, in writing, whether you, if elected, use whatever influence you may possess to sustain or carry into effect the following measures:

1. To limit the hours of labor to ten, on all public works, or in establishments chartered by law?

2. To prevent all further traffic in the Public lands of this State and of the United States, and cause them to be laid out in Farms and Lots for the free and exclusive use of all settlers not possessed of other lands in limited quantities?

3. To limit the quantity of land any individual may hereafter possess in this State? [The National Reformers concur in the expediency of the present holders of land reducing in possession thereof till death and then, after portioning the heirs with the legal limited quantity, the surplus, if any, should be sold, and the proceeds distributed among the heirs.]

4. To exempt the Homestead from alienation on account of any future debt, mortgage, or other liability?

5. To adjust salaries to the average compensation of useful labor?

Respectfully yours,  
in behalf of Human Rights,  
JOHN S. FLETCHER,  
WM. F. YOUNG,  
J. ORL HATCH.

Lowell, Oct. 1846.

A True Friend of Labor.

New York, 17th Oct., 1846.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir—I believe my subscription is now at my money take the exposed, and when that don't count, stop the paper unless you get another retribution. I consider the laborer worthy of his hire, especially in your cause.

The Local Limitation principle is an universal principle, and is gaining rapid progress in the Eastern and Southern states, and most recently in the West. I hope you will exchange with your friend O'Connor, who has just started a paper in Philadelphia, devoted to this cause, called "The Man."

I am giving my attention to the settling of new towns upon the limitation principle, by active owners and actual settlers. I will send you my plan as soon as I get it matured. The rights of labor must be protected.

Yours truly,

W. W. BROWN.

We would inform friend S. that the time for which he had paid, was to number thirty-five consequently we will receive fifteen numbers more on the old date.

We dropped in to witness Herr Alexander's performance, and were completely bewildered; he certainly has a most wonderful faculty of deceiving people. We looked after him pretty sharp, but could see no signs of a tail, and his feet looked just like those of other folks, but we can't tell for the life of us see how he does "them things" without the assistance of a certain unmentionable individual.

THE BEST ONE YET.—Our friend Ned is an inveterate wag, and always up to a thing or two. A short time since John popped his head into the shop where Ned was busy at work, and inquired if he had a prayer book handy. "No, I haven't said Ned, but what do you want one?" To remind me of my sins, answered John. "Go home and examine your laybook then." John booted instant.

We have received the first number of God's Report of Blackwood's Ladies' Magazine and Gazette. It is got up in neat style, just the right size for binding, and filled with an interesting matter, and embellished with a splendid engraving of Niagara Falls. Price \$1 a year, or \$1.50 with engravings. Orders received by E. Dinsmore, Manchester.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1846.

DEAR VOICE.—Agreeable to promise, I find myself seated for the purpose of addressing a few imperfect lines to your "numerous readers" on such topics as a journey among the hills of New Hampshire may suggest, and if they should prove cold or uninteresting, they will only correspond with the atmosphere around; for we are enjoying all the luxuries of a "young winter," (and indeed a winter to Young) which bids fair to equal many of its illustrious predecessors! in starting the sensibilities of the "natives" to the necessity of fortifying the domestic camp against the depredations of the frosty enemy! The hills at this time are white with snow that fell during the afternoon yesterday and went not for the variegated foliage which clings with trembling tenacity to the forest boughs. I should opine that mid-winter with all its *practical* realities were with us.

Since my departure from the city of cotton-dom I have seen many things to instruct and interest, some of which, for want of time and ability, must remain only in the remembrance of the observer. That New Hampshire is a *hilly* country I suppose no one will doubt, after the abundance of testimony that has been given in support of that fact; but if any are inclined to disbelieve, let them "work their passage" at the rate of three to four miles a hour, from Amherst to Lebanon via Mount Vernon, Washington and Grandinum, and they will be fully convinced of its *solen* *reality*. But among the hills of New Hampshire dwell many noble souls who are true to the dictates of humanity and whose sympathies are negative to the cause of Labor Reform! And I feel to rejoice in the general interest that is felt by persons of all parties in behalf of the factory operatives of our manufacturing towns. The almost unanimous expression is that "the hours of labor are iron-bound."—Circumstancing Isaac Hill's recent effort to the honest democratic influences of the State that could be honest and enlightened influences of the State be brought to bear on this subject, a large majority would be in favor of legislative interference, in case of corporations rather than the present long-hour system should continue three years to come. Mr. Hill's corporation predictions seem to be somewhat disturbed at the growing interest manifested in the "Granite State" on the subject of Labor, and true to his devotion to capital, has sounded the alarm. But Isaac Hill's late loss has become weakness and his system fails; and the people of New Hampshire have outstripped his servile Democracy, *alias*, Slaveocracy. Who would have supposed that Isaac Hill, after all his boasted love of republicanism and the interests of the laboring classes, could have been found at this late day, with but a few more years at most to spend on earth, a servile apologist and defender of a system of monopoly and extortion that is grinding to the very dust that class of people whose sufferages have elevated him to stations of honor and trust for his pretended regard for freedom and human rights?

The people of New Hampshire have seen too many of their fair daughters cut down by long and tedious hours of toil in the factories of Lowell, Nashua and Manchester, to remain longer indifferent to a subject of so much importance to the health and happiness of their citizens, and it must be encouraging to every laborer in the cause of human elevation to witness the favorable symptoms in the State against the further encroachment of incorporated capital upon the rights and happiness of the working classes; and indeed I should not be at all surprised, judging from present appearances, if New Hampshire should have the honor of taking the lead in the cause of Labor Reform. But I find that I have digressed from what I designed to write when I commenced this communication until almost time for the mail to close, therefore I must "cut short" by giving one incident only, which I do not hesitate to set down as an anomaly in newspaper annals. During our stay at the good town of Fl. in "old Hillsborough" an aged friend who has been a worthy and industrious citizen of that town for over fifty years, informed us that he had been a subscriber to the "Farmer's Cabinet," printed at Amherst, for about the same length of time, and continues to take the same. This rare circumstance I hope will be long remembered by the subscribers to the Voice, and in conclusion let me desire that the organ of the sons and daughters of industry may have ten thousand as worthy subscribers who will foster and sustain it to as good an old age.

Yours for human rights,

LOWELL, Oct. 16, 1846.

DEAR VOICE.—Amid all the disclosures of oppression and wrong as connected with the factory system, which have been exposed in your paper, there seems to be one fact which has escaped your notice; and that is the *extortion* of the thirty minutes allotted to the operatives for their meals. Instead of thirty minutes, which is little enough in all conscience, they are allowed on some corporations but twenty-eight.

Now as I do not wish to bring accusations against any man or body of men without proof, I will refer you to any one, or all, the carders on the Massachusetts Corporation,

who will tell you that the Agent gave orders to that effect in 1841. The gate is hoisted at meal times at precisely twenty-eight minutes from the time it shuts down. This rule has always been observed since its adoption at that time, and I am strongly of the opinion that it is so on other Corporations, but cannot vouch for the fact—and, by the way, Mr. Voice, I wish to say it is *sober* facts that the people want, and must have, before these abuses can be reformed. Unless we can do this we had better not speak at all. These *high colored* insinuations, such as, that we work *fourteen* or even *thirteen* hours a day, and are worse than the "Southern slave," and all this kind of thing, will amount to nothing, because every intelligent operative knows better. They know that they work too many hours and suddenly feel it, too, and all they have to do to satisfy themselves, is to take their peice and decide when they commence work and when they leave off, and the story is told. These things will never strengthen our cause, but on the other hand, will weaken it. Are they not actual *wrong*, enough connected with the system to enlist all the sympathies of the people and bring the indulgent foxes of an enlightened public upon the soulless perpetrators of those *wrong*? Why is it that after so much has been said in our paper to awaken the laboring classes in this vicinity to the importance of attending to their own interests, that they appear so stupid and dead? I will tell you Sir. It has got to be with them as with the boy who without cause, cried most lustily "the wolf! the wolf!" at length when the wolf actually came, his friend put his thumb to his nose, and halped him help himself. But enough of this.

There is another fact for the people which I wish to call your attention to, and that is in relation to lighting up *mornings*. You are probably aware that most *city* *residents* are now in the habit of lighting up from 15 to 45 minutes in the morning during six months in the year. I think no enlightened person will fail to see that this will eventually lead to. When the lamps are lighted up, and the operatives ready to commence work, the bells will be struck five minutes earlier, and so on, until we may be called on to commence work at 5 o'clock the year round. As this is the time of the year when they usually commence lighting up in the morning, will you let the *Voice* be heard on this subject?—it may shame them down.

As I do not write for fame, but merely suggest these things for the good of the cause, shall prefer, even at the risk of having this excluded from your columns, to sign myself

LOWELL, OPERATIVE.

From Mexico.

On the 14th ult. Santa Anna arrived at the capital. The people seemed to be held in him their savior, but were almost frantic with joy. The testimonials of attachment to his person were unbounded. The next day the most vigorous measures, so far as declarations go, were adopted by the provisional government.

A levy of 30,000 men to recruit the army was ordered. Requisitions were forthwith transmitted to all the principal places in the Republic, for an immediate furnishing of the respective quotas of men. Puebla, and the whole of the towns within a circuit of fifty or six leagues of the metropolis, are stated to have complied with the requisition by men with the greatest alacrity.

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HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS of every description, and articles of furniture, the most elegant and expensive, are to be had in the above estab-

lishments, as under:

One pair wide BLACK SILKS, for Mantles;

Several Caskets, &c., LONG-SHAWS;

The latest FRENCH THIBET CLOTHES, comprising every shade and Color;

ONE LYONNE CLOTHES, beautiful shades;

BLACK ALPACA, Silk Warp, 50 cent.

One pair BLACK ALPACINE;

Two pairs of DELAINES, novel styles;

One in LIMA PLATES TARTAN, a magni-

GINGHAM—CALICOES, in im-

maculate varieties;

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS of every description.

2. THE GREAT CORNER STORE

Corner of Merrimack and Kirk Streets,

PENED.—We are continuing the above estab-

lishments, as under:

DR. DAHL, CLARKE, M. D.,

PRACTITIONER AND SURGEON,

Office No. 82, Clark's Corner,

Lowell, Sept. 18, 1846.

REMOVAL.

DR. S. F. GLADWIN would inform his

friends, and all other persons who may be in want

of the services of a Dentist, that he has removed his office to 112 Central St., No. 86, Merrimack street, Boston, where he will be

conveniently accessible to all who may have occasion for his professional and all other dental services.

The length of his business in practice, render-

him qualified to treat all cases of

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ALONE,

without either drugs or springs, and to answer all pur-

poses of Allostasis.

Any responsible person, who may require it, will be

afforded sufficient information as to the quality of the work, and the adequacy of the fit before payment will be re-

quested.

Dr. Gladwin is permitted to refer such as may desire

information in regard to his qualifications as a Dentist

to such persons, who may be in want of his services.

With much pleasure, he will be pleased to receive

such inquiries as may be in his power.

W. J. KAUFELD, Secy.

W

## EVERYBODY'S CORNER.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Female Labor Reform Association of Manchester.

**DEAR FRIENDS OF REFORM:** I promised to write to you, and let you know of my enjoyment away from the "city of spindles." I reached "sweet home" safety, and was welcomed with joy, as many of you no doubt have experienced.

Here I shall remain a few weeks, in the retirement of a country residence, to enjoy a short season of freedom; and amid this pleasant repast I do not forget you. Forgetful no, never shall I forget the land with whom so many evenings have been pleasantly and profitably spent. We have passed through storms and difficulties to be present at our meetings, helping along the glorious cause, which will in time unloose the chains of oppression, which are binding so many of the human family in servitude to a certain class who think their hands are too good to work. They seem to think their brother man is too mean to associate with it, or is "only a laborer." Friends, think not while surrounded by the green fields, feasting my mind with their beauties, that I do not cast a sympathizing thought to the many shut up in the mills, constantly toiling, without time to look abroad upon the face of nature, and view the glorious handwork of their Creator. Often I wander to the banks of our river, and watch its course as it winds its way to meet the beautiful Merrimack, listening to many songs of birds, sending forth their joyful notes. Too soon I am awakened from this pleasing reverie, and led to think of the evils growing up in the present state of society, which must undermine all glorious scenes with her thousand votaries of art!

Let me say to you, press on, in the work of Reform, till the hearts of the world are turned from manm to the God of justice; and may the God of heaven look down and approve, while angels smile. This is the wish of thy absent sister in the good cause.

J. R.

It is truly surprising to witness the eagerness with which men engage in lawsuits, without inquiring the why or wherefore. It is true that men, under the influence of sudden passions, easily find evil counsellors, who hurry them on with what they call legal advice, and before they take time to reflect, the lawyer has charged for advice, writ, &c., and the sheriff has a bill for fees. On reflection, the man regrets that he has commenced an action against his neighbor, but he is not willing to pay costs, and the neighbor is angry, so instead of stopping it, they allow it to go into court, let costs accumulate, and one or both are ruined. There are too many evil counsellors among lawyers, for the good of community, and the only way in which this can be accounted for is, that law business is overdone, and those just serving it are compelled, in too many instances, to adopt the motto, "rascality or starvation." If men understood their own interests, were willing to do as they would be done by, or refer their difficulties to their neighbors, how much misery and poverty might be avoided—how many angry passions quelled. It is not often that men obtain justice by engaging in law, nor can it be expected that juries, forced to attend courts at a sacrifice of money, will thoroughly investigate every matter which may be brought before them. They soon become tired, and are anxious to get home; and it is often the case that a day at night verdicts are rendered, which are wholly unjust. We saw it stated a short time since, that a judge kept a jury locked up three days and nights, and compelled them to agree. They agreed; but it must have been evident to all concerned that their verdict was brought about by un-judic means. The simple fact that Daniel Webster will win a case where a less eloquent pleader would lose it, shows plainly that law is not always justice.—Weekly Mass.

**RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION.**—It is positively stated that a Russian nobleman, married to a French lady of rank, was caught, the other day, by the lady's brother, administering a severe thrashing to his wife. Justly indignant, the brother seized the Muscovite and shook him violently. The Russian appeared perfectly astonished at any one's presuming to interfere when he was beating his wife—it was his right, he said. A married Russian lady who came in at the moment, also assured the brother that it was quite a matter of course for a wife to be drubbed by the husband when she didn't please him; and to show that she was perfectly serious, added that he had often thrashed her. But this Muscovite proof of affection was not at all to the taste of the brother, and he accordingly removed his sister to her father's house. The affair has excited considerable sensation; but it is chiefly interesting as showing the very advanced state of civilization of the Russian aristocracy.

**Hon. Abbott Lawrence** has given one thousand dollars to **Abolition**, to aid in the erection of a new prison conservatory.

**Wm. Appleton** has just erected at his own expense a church in Boston, an expense of \$10,000, and it is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture.

How did **George Washington** help to found the government?

The Anti-Slavery enterprise is an essential instrumentality for the public convenience alive to the wrong done to those in bonds, and in preserving the freedom that is assured its readers that Gov. Briggs' principles generally understand and appreciate To our certain knowledge Plymouth Rock, if they would recognize it as their friend, as well as the friend of the slave, and give it a *benignus*.

**Cold Hayes** is said to have killed a Lieutenant Collier of the Mexican army, single-handed.

**T. T. Tribune**

**Cold Hayes** is entirely welcome to all the honor he will ever get by it.

"As far as I call it murder."

"There you have it plain and flat."

"I don't want to go no further."

"Than my testimony for that."

**DIABOLICAL.**—The New York *Spirit of the Times* has a story of a slaver, chased on the coast of Africa by two British cruisers, a year or two ago, and finding he could not escape, had the three hundred slaves in the hold packed up, their heads tied behind them, shot fastened to their feet, and plunged over the bulwarks into the ocean; then started all the extra water, provisions, lumber, &c., and when overwhelmed by the cruiser, exhibited regular papers, and was released.

**The Free Soil Principle.**

Henry Bradley, the "Liberty" candidate for Governor, has returned the following answer to the questions proposed to him by a Committee of the "National Reformers."

Perry Yule, Yates Co. Oct. 6, 1846.

*Yates, Randolph Smith, Lewis Masquerier and John ...*

I have the honor to receive your interrogatories. My whole heart is opposed to Land Monopoly, and had I thought as much as you have done, however, I should have parted with you fully of the measures proposed for preventing it.

I also proposed that I would have the Public Lands, both of the State and United States, given to actual settlers. I am also prepared to say that I would have the Homestead exempt from alienation on account of any future debt or liability; and I am prepared to say that if these measures should not have the effect to prevent Land Monopoly, I would have other measures brought to bear.

I also proposed that I would have the hours of labor, I earnestly say that I would have them fewer, rather than more, than ten hours a day.

But how legislation should be looked on to produce this desirable effect I am not prepared to say.

As to salaries, I am the friend of low salaries.

High salaries are a great evil. They plumb the people. They are the chief stimulus to office seeking, and then the source of extravagance and demoralization.

I suggest that the civil and public pay more than the military and private labor should be unreasonably compensated.

In respect to the convicts you refer to, let me say that I am glad that a share of them have been pardoned, and that I shall be glad to witness an early manifestation of the clemency of the Executive toward the offender.

Let me however, at this particular time, add, that my brother is highly educated, and in the accompanying will be seen his birthplace, and private life, should he be unreasonably compensated.

As to soldiers, I am the friend of low salaries.

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