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—TERMS.—

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## POETRY.

[By the request of a friend, whose taste we deem of no mean order, we republish the following lines from No. 1, Vol. I of this paper.]

### TO THE WORKINGMEN.

BY D. WILKINS.

Bring out your standard, Workingmen,
And give its folds free air;
Now raise it to the loftiest peak,
And boldly nail it there.

Now lift on high each toil-worn hand—
Invoke each holy Fane;
And swear you'll never cease to strive
Till man his rights obtain.

Give work to every son of want,
Be hope no more defer'd,
And be the Voice of Industry
On every hill-top heard.

Be this our motto evermore,
While ocean rolls a wave,—
That glorious being we adore,
Ne'er MADE nor OWNED a slave.

For the Voice of Industry.

### THE EARLY CALLED.

It was morning, and the factory bell
Had sent forth its early call,
And many a weary one was there,
Within the dull factory wall.

And amidst the clashing noise and din
Of the ever beating loom;
Stood a fair young girl with throbbing brow,
Working her way to the tomb.

O, wearily had she risen that morn,
Wearily gone to the mill;
And she felt that in her aching heart
Life's warm pulse would soon grow still.

Days, weeks and months, on their rounds went by,
Still the young girl toiled on,
And brighter grew the light in her eye,
Though hope from her heart had gone.

Till at length one morn in early spring,
Vacant was the young girl's place;
And they missed that ever gentle one
With her patient smiling face.

That morn she lay in a curtained room
With the death rose on her cheek,
And she smiled in her dreams as she heard
Well remembered voices speak.

And all through the long, long day she lay
In that quiet pleasant rest,
Dreaming that a cherished mother's lips
To her own were fondly pres't.

And then when the busy day was gone
With its work, its noise and light,
She woke from her stupor to look out
On the still and solemn night.

And there all ranged in the clear, blue dome,
Stood God's sentinels of love,
Looking like seraph eyes on the earth
From the pearly courts above.

There Orion with ponderous club,
Attacking his sturdy foe,
And there too the gentle Pleiades
And Lyra purer than snow.

And there the hallowed "evening stars"
Far too pure for earthly birth,
Looking as calmly down as when
Christ the holy came to earth.

O! paler grew the dying girl's cheek,
Her dark lust'rous eye grew bright,
Her thin white lips parted and she spoke,
"It is sweet to die at night.

For long long years I have loved to look
At the pearly stars above,
And gather from their calm, holy light
Pure lessons of trust and love;

And they have come like the wandering dove
To me in my darkest hour,
And borne to my weary, saddened heart,
The branch of healing power.

Then let me look on the stars once more,
Must this be the very last?
O shall I not trace their glories o'er
When the pangs of death are past?

But fainter, fainter groweth their light,
They look not down on me now,
And freezing cold is the breath of night
That comes breathing o'er my brow

* * * * * * *

Night with her sable pall passed away
As the frosty morning woke,
And faintly over the eastern hills
Greyish tints the darkness broke.

Then the Sun comes slowly walking up
From his far-off eastern bed,
And threw a glance in the curtained room
That fell on the early dead.

How dreamless then was the young girl's sleep
No light could her spirit wake,
No work, no noise, no loud chiming bell
Could that deep, death-slumber brake.

Her weary spirit had passed away
In the watches of the night,
Away from this sin o'er-shadowed earth
To a home of truth and light.

And they laid her softly down to sleep
Beneath the tall forest trees
Where the earliest violets weep
And the wild birds warble free.

Hooksett, April 9th. PHENEY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE FIRST CRIME—A TALE OF IRISH FAMINE.

BY ELIZABETH W. TRACY.

Two days had passed, and still no food had reached their lips. It was now evening, and although the sun had set, the heat of the summer's day remained in all its oppressive fervor. Brian O'Sullivan looked around upon his wife and helpless family, and a momentary gleam of ferocity flashed from his sunken eye—for the first time, the murmur of impatience rose from his lips. The cry for food had died away; but when he met the subdued glances of his poor starving children, his heart swelled with intolerable anguish. No sound was heard, save occasionally the stifled groan of the youngest child, the little Norah, who lay on a straw pallet, resting her fevered head upon her mother's breast. Thus the hours passed, unmarked by any change.—Sometimes, but very seldom, there was a heart-rending appeal for food, and the low cry of hunger burst from the lips of the younger children. Midnight came, and found the mother still watching by the bed of her dying child; the inmates of the wretched hovel had sunk to rest upon the earthen floor.

Mary O'Sullivan sat in breathless silence, listening to the uneasy and unrefreshing slumbers of her helpless family, and gazing on the wasted face of her favorite child. Sometimes a heavy sigh, or a low moan, attracted her attention; and, directing her eyes to where the sleeper lay, she would descry, by the feeble rays of the flickering rushlight, a skeleton arm stretched forth, or the shadowy figure of some child, who had arisen to obtain a little water to cool its parched lips. At length, from mere exhaustion, she fell into a heavy slumber, from which she was aroused by the tones of her husband's voice. She started wildly; for never before had words of such fearful meaning met her ear.

"Mary, *achora*, you shall not die, if these hands can get you food!" he exclaimed. "I have been driven to this, not through my own faults, but from the heartless cruelty and oppression of those who can, and will not, save us. Shall I see my children dying about me, while there is plenty in the land."

His wife, terrified and amazed, glanced timidly in her husband's face, and there she met a look that chilled her very heart's blood—the look of determined guilt and vengeance. Bursting into tears, and unble to reply, she pointed to their sleeping child. O'Sullivan kissed the little sufferer, and for a moment the severity of his gaze disappeared; but the emaciated face of his poor, patient wife, recalled his recollection; and the awful thought that she also was dying for want of food almost maddened him.

"Mary, *avillish machree*, must I lose you too!" he exclaimed wildly. "God of heaven, she is dying! And I have crouched upon my knees, and begged for a part of the dog's food, a crumb of bread, to save you, darling of my heart; but I was spurned from the oppressor's door, and told to be gone, and work for my food. Even *then* I could have forgiven the hard hearts that worked our ruin; I could have blessed them on their beds of down, and prayed that the chills of poverty might never reach them; but now the cup of sorrow is filled, and I will not see my treasures die, before I have made another effort to save them."

He arose hastily, and trembling from exhaustion, quitted the cabin. His eldest son, a boy of fifteen, rushed after him, and, overtaking him a few steps from the door, besought of him to return. They were able to bear a little longer, he said; and as soon as the morning dawned, he would seek for some employment.

"My poor boy," said the agonized father, "you cannot change my purpose; return home, and let me away; for if crime must stain this hand, it must be in the darkness of night, when no human eye can see the blush of shame on your father's cheek."

"But the eye of God," said the boy, mildly, "you cannot hide *that*."

"O, Shawn, say no more," was the reply, "God will forgive me, for he knows the sore trials I have borne."

The boy still entreated, but in vain; he then begged that he might be permitted to accompany his father; but Brian would not hear of this. He could not bear to be the means of leading his own child into the path of guilt and shame; and, O! how the strong heart of the unhappy father throbbed with agony, as he thought of the time, not far distant, when his children knelt around him, and with their infant voices joined in the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation." Brian O'Sullivan remembered this; and, embracing his son, he besought him, with tears, to turn to the home of innocence, and let him do the errand alone. And thus they parted.

Shawn stood for some moments, listening to the sound of his father's footsteps, at he hastened on his lonely way. His mind was strangely confused by all he had heard and witnessed, and he could not bring himself to believe in the possibility of his father's committing a crime; that father who had seemed, to his young imagination, the very emblem of all that was good and holy. He could not believe that the God he had served so faithfull would desert him now, in the hour of trial and danger.

The summer's morning dawned, and brightly, the sunbeams fell upon the home of misery. *Home*, did I say? Alas! how many such homes darken our beautiful and fertile land; how countless now such scenes of desolation. The happy birds, flitting among the green branches, sung their song of praise, and the fragrant breath of the fresh flowers arose on the breeze to heaven. Without, all was joy, peace, and contentment; but within the wretched hovel, there was deep sorrow that might not be controlled.

"Where is father?" demanded a low, sweet voice. "O, mother, there is something tearing me!" placing her hand upon her wasted breast.

"Hush, *avilish*, hush!" whispered her weeping mother, "you will soon be free from pain, *aroon*!"

She knew not how truly her words would be verified. One of the children arose, and hastened to the door, hoping to obtain some tidings of their father. Gloomy and disappointed, he returned to his place by Norah's bed. A convulsive spasm shook the child's frail body; and again her brother sprang to the door, to look in vain for his father's return. The dying sufferer clasped her little hands in agony; she strove, but fruitlessly, to reach her mother, that she might embrace her. Her head fell back, and the glazed eye and parted lip told that all was over. Just then a step was heard on the threshold, and Brian O'Sullivan strode, or rather tottered, into his wretched home. Flinging a small bag of potatoes on the ground, he rushed to the beside.

"Mary, Norah—*acushla agus asthore machree*!" he cried, wildly, "I have brought you food. But, Father of mercies, what is this?" touching the lifeless hand of his child. "She is *dead*! O, my darlings, and are you gone forever? gone from the heart that loved you? But your sorrows are over; and perhaps it is better," he continued, wildly, "far better that no forbidden food has stained those spotless lips. I would not have that departed spirit proclaim her father's sin among the angels of heaven. No, *ahagur*! your eyes cannot now upbraid him; and your ears are deaf to the voices that mourn over your early death."

The elder children, aroused from their stupefaction by the sight of food, hastened to spread the scanty fare, consisting of a few cold potatoes; they would not touch the miserable food, until they had prevailed on their father and mother to share it with them.—Brian O'sullivan, lifting his eyes to heaven, fervently returned thanks to God for his mercies, and besought a blessing on their scanty meal; he had, for a moment, forgotten the means by which that food was procured, but when the remembrance of his guilt crossed his mind, he was paralyzed with horror, that *he* should presume to lift his hand to heaven, he who had broken the commandment of God. The blood rushed to his temples, and, covering his face with his hands, he bust into tears. Deep sobs were only heard; and bitterly did they reproach themselves for having given way to one word of complaint and thus causing their father such agony of soul. His feelings becoming more composed, he strove to speak some comfort to his children, and with faltering voice desired them to eat.—The children *looked at each other in silence*, then at the food, and their souls recoiled from the idea of touching it; had it been the deadliest poison, they cou'd not have loathed it more. Poor and humble as they were, they had been nourished on the bread of honesty, and they dared not violate their sacred principles.

"Father," said the eldest boy, "we cannot touch *that*, we would sooner die; we do not blame you, father, *maroureen*; it was not done for your own sake, though the hunger was sore on you, but for the sake of your starving children."

"Now I can thank God with an unblushing face," said Brian. "I can thank him for his mercy in keeping you untouched by guilt, among so many trials and temptations, and may he pardon me for my many sins."

The latch of the door was raised. "It is the *soggarth*," exclaimed Brian, hastening to meet his beloved pastor. Joy illumined the countenances of all, on beholding their only friend, into whose faithful bosom were poured their sorrows, and, although poor himsel, he lost no time in supplying their wants; but one young heart was stilled forever; no human aid could make it throb again. Not in the secrecy of the confessional did Brian O'Sullivan relate the fearful adventure of the previous night, but in his lowly cabin, by the bed whereon his dead child slept, he, on his knees, confessed to the minister of God that crimes which to him appeared of awful magnitude. The good priest was deeply moved for never before had the lips of that humble penitent breathed forth such a declaration; never before had the soul of the prostrate sinner been stained with guilt; and as he, in agony of spirit, "smote upon his breast," and prayed aloud for mercy, the glance of displeasure faded from the priest's face, and, as the tears rolled down his aged cheeks, he whispered in the poor penitent's ear the welcome tidings, that the broken and contrite heart is not despised in heaven. By the voice of the world, Brian O'Sullivan would be branded as a thief, a midnight robber. O, if those who would thus coldly and heedlessly condemn him could have but entered his poor home, how would their hearts have melted into sorrow! Could they have but gazed on the lifeless remains of the child whose spirit was with God, as she lay on her ragged bed, holding in her cold grasp a bunch of wild roses—affection's offering to the dead—and listened to the voices that arose to heaven, seeking the forgivness the cold world would deny, surely in such a scene, they would have read their own condemnation.

The charitable and anxious priest hastened to restore the stolen food to its owner, and to obtain from him forgivness of the crime, without exposing the criminal, and thus O'Sullivan was saved from the consequences of that guilt into which want and starvation had plunged him.

This is no exaggerated picture of the sufferings or the virtues of the Irish peasantry. Surely, a brave, moral, and religious people will no longer be permitted, in the midst of plenty, to endure such sufferings. We might have turned a still darker page, and yet not have dealt in exaggeration; we might have consigned the victim to a loathsome prison, and left him to rot there, without a shadow of hope. We might have followed his wretched family through lonley wanderings, and seen them spurned from the door of plenty by pampered menials. Surely, such a state of things cannot last forever! Surely, the peace and comfort, nay, the very lives of the community, are not to be sacrificed for the sake of the children of prosperity! It is time that the great ones of our land would consider the cause of the people. Fearful is the calamity impending over them; unless active steps are taken to avert the threatening ruin, we fear much that the virtue of our poor countrymen will fall a sacrifice—the virtue that no trials could hitherto overcome. You, who shudder at the recital of the crimes committed by the Irish peasants, bestir yourselves to endeavor to remove the cause of these crimes. Not from the love of guilt do our poor countrymen resort to the "wild justice of revenge;" and you, who thoughtlessly condemn them, know but little of the struggles often endured before they stumble in the path of virtue.

### MORAL COURAGE IN EVERY DAY LIFE.

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a 'seedy' coat, even though you are in company with a rich one, and richly attired.

Have the courage to own you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

Have the courage to make a will and a just one.

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to 'cut' the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced that he lacks principle. 'A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities,' but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for disonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Gems of Thought.—Men, like books, have at each end a blank leaf—childhood and old age.

Esteem is the mother of love, but the child is often older than the mother.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is the sun, and the two are not very far apart.

The gifts that circumstances make as our character, we are apt to regard as its native fruit.

He who dreads giving light to the people, is like a man who builds a house without windows for fear of lightning.

Our sorrows are like thunder clouds, which seem black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.

A coarse-looking fellow went up to an old gentleman, and holding out his hand, remarked with a smile: "My dear sir, I cannot call you by name, but I am sure we have been together somewhere."

"We may have," said the old gentleman, "for I have been in some very bad company in my days."

A writer in the Knickerbocker Magazine, Stuart Perry, devotes several pages to prove that the Pacific Ocean is the source of the Gulf Stream. He thinks that the Pacific rushes under ground, through the isthmus of Panama, (the Pacific being 16 feet higher than the Atlantic,) by means of the flues of exhausted volcanoes.

The new steamboat intended to run betwren New York and Fall River, lately made an experimental trip, and went at the rate of 20 miles per hour

## COMMUNICATIONS.

This department of the 'Voice' is intended to contain the thoughts and sentiments of the People, prompted by a humane spirit, and clothed in their own language, which may be in some degree varied and conflicting; and for the views of which the Editor will not be considered responsible.

### LOWELL GIRLS STANDING AT THE GATE.

It came to pass in the month of April 1847, that there went forth, a new decree from the Cotton Lords of Lowell, that there living machinery should have forty-five minutes in which to leave their work, partake of their meals, and return back again. Now this decree was well pleasing to the friends of Humanity who had been striving for a long time to obtain a reduction in the hours of toil in the pestilential air of the cotton mills. For they understood well how for many years the girls had been shut up thirteen hours per day to the destruction of health and life, while the Cotton Lords had been waxing fat upon their blood and sinews! It came to pass in those days that when this decree took effect the great gates were all shut until the ringing of the second bell, (which took place just *thirty-five* minutes from the time they were closed, instead of *forty-five* as *was decreed*,) that many *foolish* girls were seen standing at the gates *waiting* for admittance. Now this being rumored abroad the query arose in the minds of some, why is this? Have they common sense, or any *minds* at all? If so, why are they seen wasting their precious moments, standing by hundreds before the gates? Have they been so long accustomed to watching machinery that they have actually become dwarfs in intellect—and lost to all sense of their own God-like powers of mind—yea, more, *have* they *any* minds more than the beasts that perisheth? If so, why are they not in their rooms storing their minds with useful practical knowledge which shall fit them high and noble stations in the moral and intellectual world? Why, instead of being seen waiting at the gates for the bell to strike, the *gates* should wait for *them* after the bell gives the summons! Ten minutes twice a day in one week gives two whole hours per week, eight per month and 104 hours per year or eight days and two thirds of a day, twelve hours long! Think of this ye that waste your time thus foolishly and blush unto repentance not to be repented of! Is life so long, or of so little worth that it should be thus squandered? What has a beneficient Creator bestowed upon us faculties and powers of mind which are capable of being improved and cultivated *ad infinitum*, and which if trained aright assimilate us to God and to Angels, and shall we suffer them to *wither* and *perish* for lack of proper time and attention on *our* part? Forbid it righteous God! Let it not be said of us here in this land of boasted liberty and equal rights, that thousands are bound down in *ignorance* and worshiping at the altar of of the god of mammon! Awake! daughters of America to a realization of the evils which follow in the train of ignorance and selfishness! Awake and arise from the low grovelling charms of *dollars* and *cents*, to a knowledge of your own high and holy duties and destinies! Awake and resolve from this time forth to *live*, not merely to gain a bare subsistence, but to live for nobler, worthier objects. *Live*, not to wear out and exhaust your physical energies in obtaining a few more paltry shillings, but to adorn and beautify the minds and intellects which a kind Father hath confered upon you. Whosoever hath ears to hear, let them hear, what saith the *'first chronicle?'*

Lowell, May 4. JULIANA.

We publish the following with but little knowledge of its claims upon public favor. We have taken but little interest in the controversy respecting the Police Court, believing it a higher duty to keep men out of the clutches of the law, then to try to fleece them in a democratic and christian manner after they are in. But so long as the people will have Courts let them be those of *Justice*. Although we know that "all is not gold that shines" or all Justice that bears the name. Should any one dissent from the views of our correspondent our columns are open for a reply. [Ed

### THE SPURIOUS COURTS OF LOWELL.

The investigations in relation to the Police Court of this city, which was had before the Committee of the Legislature at its last session, to which that subject was refered, has given considerable notoriety to the spurious Courts of Lowell, not only at home but abroad. Yet it is believed that the subject is not fully understood by the great mass of our own people, otherwise it would not be tolerated. It will be better understood by refering to the Revised Statutes chapter 87 section, 29 which provides that, "The town of Lowell shall constitute a judicial district under the jurisdiction of the Police Court of Lowell," with a like provision in relation to police courts in other towns named. The 34th section provides that "the jurisdiction of each of the said courts, shall be *exclusive*, in all civil actions, when the plaintiff and defendant both reside within their respective districts."

Thus it will be seen, that in all cases where both plaintiff and defendant resides in Lowell the action cannot be legally brought before a Justice of the Peace, and if so brought, he has no more right to try the suit, than either of the constables of Lowell, or any citizen who is not a justice of the peace. How then do they contrive to obtain apparent jurisdiction? Simply by misdescribing the Plaintiff's place of residence in the writ. Thus A. B. a well known citizen of Lowell is described as "A. B. of Dracutt," or some adjoining town out of the jurisdiction of the Police Court; thus giving a pretended jurisdiction upon the face of the record, and which if not taken advantage of by the defendant, enables the Justice to proceed to trial and judgement, as he is not officially bound to look beyond the record. In order to carry out this scheme successfully it only required an understanding among the Lawyers that no advantage should be taken of the irregularity. Such an understanding has existed and still does exist among a majority of them, though not all. Among other reforms called for by the enemies of the Police Court was, that Justices of the Peace should have concurrent jurisdiction with the Police Court in civil matters, thus placing it in the power of the plaintiff to chose his own court in which to have his action tried but that the Legislature very properly refused.

It now remains for the citizens of Lowell to see that this matter is set right. In all cases, where they are sued to appear before a Justice of the Peace by any person who lives in Lowell whether they have any defence to the merits of the action or not, the defendant should deny the jurisdiction of such Justice and his right to try the suit. That they should do so, is demanded of them by the allegiance which they owe to the laws of the land, to justice and VERITAS.


# THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR:

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

LOWELL:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1847.


### INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE.

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

### REPEAL OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

☞ The Publication Office of this paper has been removed to No. 76 Central street—its former place of publication. Persons wishing to transact business with the paper or editor, are invited to call.

## WAGES AND CHATTEL SLAVERY.

We have been observing with a degree of interest the controversy going on between some of the Anti-Slavery papers and "The National Reformers," as to the relative importance of Wages and Chattel Slavery, and as they seem to have got through their say upon this subject, we have thought best to express our opinion briefly upon the same, although we are inclined to doubt the propriety of reformers spending their time and efforts in caviling about the *precise* merits of their respective movements—whether they are inferior or superior to those others may be engaged in;—but as the "war exists," an apology is furnished us to enlist. That 'The Liberator' should have no sympathy for The National Reformers was not unexpected to us, having been convinced of its exclusive and aristocratic tendencies for some time past; but to see Wm. L. Garrison stoop to use the same stereotyped arguments against "The National Reformers" that his Pro Slavery enemies brought against him when nobly contending for the freedom of the enslaved Blacks, was to us a matter of surprise. To see a man who has been persecuted, ridiculed and misrepresented for his devotion to the emancipation of the Southern Bondman; turn about in the days of success and prosperity, and take up the same weapons his enemies had laid down, that he may commence a warfare upon others whose ideas of Human Liberty and progress are in advance of his own—is a mystery that we, with our present unsophisticated views of "human nature as it is," cannot satisfactorily solve. Yet so it is—Garrison was denounced as a fanatic and a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum, for declaring that color of a mans' skin should be no barrier to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and now he turns to those who are striving to abolish all Slavery, North, South, East and West, by securing the *means* of human Liberty to every son and daughter of humanity—and brands them as fools, knaves, or madmen, because they even intimate that there is any other slavery but that which exists in the Southern States. The Liberator ridicules the idea of calling hired servitude, slavery, or that it bears any comparison with the Chattel System of the South. Now while we acknowledge that the Chattel System is the worst degree of Slavery that exists, we are far from believing it the only one, or that Wages Slavery in its actual results does not, at time, cause as much physical and mental suffering. Who can read the following from the London Spectator, of the results of this System of Wages Slavery, upon poor Ireland, and then say that it does not bear some comparison with Southern Bondage?

"*Two Million Victims in one year!—Ireland.*—It is now calculated by active members of Relief Committees, and the estimate is said to be admitted by the Cabinet Ministers, that the Irish famine will probably kill two million people this year. The sum of misery is so great, that one can hardly understand it without going into particulars. Two millions in the twelvemonth—men, women, and children—that is, 5, 470 a day, 228 an hour, and 4 in little more than a minute.—We state a fact known in the political circles, that two million deaths in Ireland, this year, from hunger, in the present reckoning of persons connected with her Majesty's Government;"

Here are *two million* of human beings, almost as many as the entire Slave population of this country, driven into their graves—*starved to death*, in the short space of twelve months, by this same system of Wages Slavery of which Garrison, the great champion of Anti Slavery, speaks so lightly, and the enemies of which he tauntingly proclaims fools, knaves, or fit subjects for the insane asylum! In these remarks we disclaim any desire whatever to represent Southern Slavery in any other light than that in which our Anti Slavery friends have placed it, but rather to represent Wages Slavery what it really is. We claim to be as strong a friend to the Anti Slavery cause as any other person and we believe the system of Slavery in this country is as diabolical and unrighteous as Garrison or any other Anti Slavery advocate has ever pronounced it; but this does not blind our eyes to the magnitude of the evils of Wages Slavery which is degrading, impoverishing and enslaving so large a portion of our race. In the large towns and cities in our own country, men, women, and children are being driven into vice, and crime and not unfrequently to take their own lives, to escape from this tyrant of necessity, created by an unjust, and unrighteous monopoly of the Soil, machinery and the means of human subsistence. Wages Slavery is the legitimate offspring of this great Monopoly of the Soil and the instrumentalities of life, only by the enjoyment of which a man can really become free, and without which he becomes a slave; selling himself in the market to the highest bidder, and if there is little or no demand for human bones and sinews—why, he must starve or go to the poor house; and this too in the midst of abundance. So far has this system of Slavery progressed in this country, that at this very time, says the New York Sun, poor women get only 3-4 a cent each for making bags in which corn is forwarded to their more unfortunate sisters across the water. The extreme and increasing destitution every where around us demands that philanthropists should turn their attention to the cause of this overwhelming poverty and wretchedness, and if Wm. L. Garrison is true to the dictates of Universal Anti Slavery, which will emancipate the down-trodden Slaves of every clime and color, this subject will not long be neglected.

"The National Reformers" aim at this, and no sincere, devoted and enlightened friend of his race will oppose their onward progress.

### PULICATIONS.

"THE PEOPLES JOURNAL." The monthly part for April, of this valuable work is before us, fully sustaining its former reputation. It contains several fine engravings among which is one of "George Sand" the French authoress. The Editor of the Journal annouces the following array of talent as future contributors: "Douglass Jerrold, Harriet Martineau, George Sand, W. J. Fox, Lord Nugent, Charles Mackay, Elihu Burritt, Mary Leman Gilles, George Thompson, Mrs. Loudon Thornton Hunt, Joseph Mazzini, Camilla Toulman, Andrew Winter, Miss Jewsbury, A. B. Reach, Dr. Smiles, Mrs. Hodgson, W. J. Linton, S. N. Fuller &c."

Crosby & Nichols 118 Washington St., Boston, Publishing Agents for N. England.

*Subscriptions received at this office.*

FOWLERS PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May has come to hand. It contains its usual quantity of useful matter among which is the Physiological and Phrenological character of Thomas H. Benton, illustrated by an engraving.

"THE LADIES ALBUM." The May No. of this little Magazine is upon our table. It contains a beautiful engraving "Grein on the Danube" and a good variety of useful reading.

GODEYS LADIES BOOK for May contains 24 engravings, three of which are Steel, also an elegant colored Fashion Plate. The publisher promises that the June number shall not be inferior. The Publisher of the Ladies Book announces the issue of a paper entitled. "The Ladies Dollar Newspaper" devoted to subjects which interest the Ladies of America. He will be assisted by lady writers of great merit. Mr. Godeys enterprise can but ensure success.

CITIZENS TEMPERANCE MEETING, next Thursday evening at the city Hall.

### LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—NO. 4.

*Albert Brisbane—The Fundamental Principles and Organization of a True Order of Society.*

In commencing Mr. Brisbane referred to the previous lectures of Messrs. Greeley and Channing in which the Tendencies of Civilization and the Ultimate Social Destiny of Man on the Earth had been so ably treated upon. He said that the causes of the existing tendencies of Civilization to depress Labor and to give to Capital everywhere the supremacy were:

1st. Natural increase of population.

2nd. Influx of Emigrants,—Germans, English and Irish, &c.

3d. Free competition.

4th. Monopoly of the Soil and Machinery.

He showed conclusively that he who owns the Soil and the Machinery of a town or a country owns, in effect, the laborer, since the latter is dependent upon him for the privilege of laboring, and through this alone he can live. The Manufacturer here, he said, does a better business than the Slave-holder at the South. The Slave-holder is obliged to support his slave when age or infirmity has unfitted them to toil, but the Northern Monopolist uses his wages-slaves only so long as they are a source of profit to him, and then turns them out upon the world to live as they can upon its cold charities.

We are living, said the lecturer, under a false Social System. How shall it be changed? In answer to this question he said that we must carry out the system commenced in the Revolution. Our fathers threw off and repudiated the old *Political* System. We must take another step and do away with the old *Social* System. Who, he asked, shall do this work?

Those who, through their influence, govern the country may be divided into four classes, viz:

1st. Politicians.

2nd. The Clergy.

3d. Capitalists.

4th. Men of Science.

From the Politician he said we can expect but little. They are for the most part entirely devoted to party and to the scramble for the spoils of party conquests. From the Clergy as a class there is at present no more hope. They are naturally conservative, because the majority of the people to whom they minister are conservative, and they must please them in order to retain their places.—The Capitalists feel a selfish interest in keeping the lower classes down. They want to have their children get wealth as they have got it—from the hard labor of the poor. The men of Science are engaged in their peculiar pursuits, and as a class we can expect but little from them. The discovery of a new planet is deemed of more importance than the preservation of a starving nation, or the social redemption of our own globe.

Where shall we find, then, those who are to do the work, and redeem humanity? A few noble, generous and philanthropic men and women from the ranks of those who as a class are naturally conservative, are engaged with the whole soul, in the movement. These, together with the laboring classes themselves must form the army of Reform. These must be roused for a PEACEFUL and BLOODLESS REVOLUTION, as our Fathers were roused in the days of their struggle for a Political Reorganization!

OUR EVILS ARE SOCIAL, AND NOT POLITICAL, AND A SOCIAL REFORM ALONE CAN ERADICATE THEM.

The lecturer said he would now speak of the principles of the New Social Order discovered by Chas. Fourier, viz: ASSOCIATION.

I. In the first place, he said, it is based on the laws of Nature, and is in accordance with the attributes of God in the creation and government of all worlds is guided by these four principles:

1. Economy of Means.
2. Distributive Justice.
3. Universality of Providence.
4. Unity of System.

All these principles, he said, were violated in the present Order of Society.

II. A True Order of Society will guarantee to all an equal right to:—

1. Integral Education.
2. Participation in any and all occ[illegible]ns for which that Integral Education has fitted them.
3. The entire products created by participation in these occupations.
4. Harmony with their highest Associations.

The present Order of Society guarantees *none* of these.

ORGANIZATION OF ASSOCIATION.—About 300 families or 1800 persons organize themselves into an Association. They purchase a Domain about three miles square. They then proceed to erect not, as men do now, 300 isolated houses but, guided by Wisdom and Science, they build one grand unitary mansion, or palace, called in the language of Fourier a Phalanstery—economical, commodious, beautiful. This domain and these three hundred families, occupying this Unitary palace—take the place of the existing townships. The property is held in joint stock. Women have the same rights as men. Men, Women and Children will hold property in Association. Individual property is the basis of individual liberty. Association preserves individuality and the sacredness and seclusion of the family while it gives full play to the social and corporate sentiment. Labor will be rendered attractive and usefulness be honored. Association will give to every child the very best education, developing fully its threefold nature: Physical Intellectual and Social—the hands, the head, and the heart. It will be the source of vast economies; it will distribute justly the products of industry, and also its honors and rewards; it will care for all and provide for all; there will be Unity of System in all its movements.

Prophets, Poets, Philosphers in all ages of the world have caught glimpses, more or less distinct, of this Golden Age of the future.—Christ taught his deciples to pray for the KINGDOM OF HEAVEN, to come on the EARTH. This is nothing more and nothing less than embodying Christianity in a FREE SOCIETY.

* * *

### TO THE FRIENDS OF SOCIAL REFORM.

That there are many in this City who feel a deep conviction of the inherent evils of the present State of Society, as manifested in its Repugnant and Ill-requited Industry; its selfish competition in Trade; its unjust and unnatural distribution of Profits; its defective and partial system of Education; its denial of equal rights to woman, and its universal Antogonism, but who, from various causes, have, as yet, taken no active part in the work of Social Reform, I cannot doubt. To such I have a few words to say.

FRIENDS: You wish to see the evils under which Society now groans removed. You are doubtless ready when the remedy which shall cure all its chronic ills, is clearly shown to you, to aid in its application. Is it not so? You are aware, it is presumed, that there are here, as in almost every part of this country, and of Europe, those who believe that this remedy has been discovered, in a system of social reorganization, perfectly harmonizing with the nature of Man, and in strict accordance with those universal laws, which govern both matter and mind, in all ages and in all spheres. This system, which is emphatically practical in its character, proposes to substitute Association for Isolation, Co-operation for Competition, Mutual Guarantees for Individual Selfishness, UNITY OF INTERESTS for General Antagonism. It promises to secure to every Man, to every Woman, to every Child these natural and indinable Rights.

1. The right to a complete Education, Physical, Intellectual and Social, which *none* are able to obtain under the existing order of things.

2. The right to labor, which is now controled by those who own the soil and the Machinery.

3. The right to the products of labor, which, at present, are principally absorbed by those who take no part in producing them.

4. The right to social position according to worth, to access to the highest opportunities of culture and refinement,—in a word to harmony with the loftiest aspirations of humanity!

I cannot go into an exposition of this system here. Those who have attended the "*Lectures for the People*," which have been delivered in this city the present Spring, have learned something of it. Is it asking too much, to request you to give the subject a careful and candid examination? If the redemption and elevation of humanity is an important work, then is this subject an important one.

There are in this city a few earnest and devoted men and women who have an undoubting faith in the NEW SOCIAL ORDER. They have labored and sacrificed, and are willing still to labor and sacrifice in its cause. They want the sympathy, the cooperation, the aid of all whose aspirations are the same, who are inspired by the same hopes, who are strengthened by the same Faith. No circumstances of time and place, and no social conventionalities should separate those whom the tie of a common cause unites.

Friends, the meetings of the 'Lowell Union of Associationists" are open to you. Warm hands and true hearts are ready to greet you, and welcome you to our groups of Friendship! We are few, but strong in the power of a holy cause! The glorious future is ours and yours. "There's a good time coming" and *we* shall see it! Already, the East is gray with a *prophecy* of the DAWN! D. H. J.

N. B. There will be a Meeting of the Lowell Union of Associationists at No. 76 Central st., (up stairs) next Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. Let every friend of Social Reform be present.

The "Fourier Social Union" meets at Room No. 11, (2d floor) Bank Building, on Saturday eve. at 7 1-2 o'clock.

THE WRIGHT FAMILY.—We are sorry to say that the Concert given last Saturday evening, by this Family of Singers, was not as fully attended as its merits deserved. We believe that a company of Singers more worthy of public patronage, rarely offers an entertainment to the citizens of Lowell and we feel fully confident, had their talents been known, that the house would have been crowded. The Nashua & Manchester papers speak of their performances at those places in high terms. These singers like the Hutchinsons, belong to Natures Choir and their simplicity of manners, combined with intelligence will ere long render them great public favorites.

☞ An excellent article from "the Manchester Democrat," upon the hours of labor will be published in this paper next week.

**BEAUTIES OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.**

A correspondent of the New England Washingtonian writing from Nashua, thus discourses upon Cave Johnsons darling Post office *reform*.

POST OFFICE LAWS.

BRO. COLES.—Having had an opportunity of late, to witness the *beauties* of the late *republican* measure called a '*Post Office Law*,' I beg to intrude a few moments on your columns, and the patience of your many readers, by way of introducing a few facts.

A week since I was in Lowell, and in conversation with the proprietor of a very extensive literary depot, was informed that previous to the passage of Secretary Johnsons measure, he had received from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, eighteen hundred copies of different weeklies, all of which he sold, principally to operatives, whose custom it was to read them, and then mail the same to their parents or friends in the country. Since the passage of the above mentioned law, he has been obliged to order *nine hundred* of them to be stoped. I was to-day told a similar story by a periodical agent in Manchester, and by another in this place. So here you have the results of Washington *wisdom*, (?) with a vengeance.

Publishers and Editors are checked in most worthy enterprises, and put to extra expense and receive far less income. A trammel is placed upon the necks of good Post Masters, who *would* do but *can't*. More than two thousand periodicals that have heretofore been sent out from the towns mentioned above, are stopped. Allowing that each paper was read by only two persons, you have four thousand people who are not permitted to receive papers from their children or friends, and who are suddenly checked in the reception of their weekly welcome tokens, because Mr. Secretary Johnson could'nt afford the public money for the payment of a suitable number of clerks, to take charge of the Post Offices, and their newspaper departments. The result will be a great decrease in the National Treasury.

I have the pleasure of adding to this letter the names of nine individuals, who have subscribed for the Washingtonian and who now desire them sent by *Express* not by Mail.

Respectfully Yours, S. P. H.

Nashua, April 26th, 1847.

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TEMPERANCE LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL.—The lecture at the City Hall on last Friday evening, by S. P. Hanscom was well attended and listened to with an unusual degree of interest. The speaker took the old Washingtonian ground, showing its superiority over all other means for abolishing intemperance from the community, urging upon the friends in this city the necessity of organizing a Society upon this principle. The Wright Family being present kindly volunteered to sing a few favorite temperance songs. After the lecture closed a proposition was made to organize a Washingtonian Society in this city, which is duly under way and of which we shall speak hereafter.

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☞ We are glad to learn that the manufacturing companies of Manchester, Nashua and Dover have extended to their operatives the same meal time granted by the Lowell companies.

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A STRIKE. The laborers on the old Colony Railroad struck the other day, for higher wages. They have been receiving but ninety cents per day and ask for one dollar. The company refused to comply.

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"VEGITABLE COMPOUND for restoring the gums, removing the tartar and preserving the teeth." We have received from H. H. Doane, Dentist, of this city, a box of the above "compound," which, from three or four years experience in the Dental Art, we should recommend as a safe and useful dentifrice being destitute of any acidulous properties which render many of the preparations for the teeth highly injurious.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**NATIONAL REFORM.**

TO THE VOICE:—I would like to say to A. G. S. that my former reply to an article of his was not written because I have a love for controversy or quibbling, but because I tho't him ignorant of certain facts &c., and that a correction of his errors would be beneficial to himself and laborers generally, and my article was the result of kind intentions toward him, your readers and the cause of reform.— I think it would exhibit a foolish spirit in me to say anything of his or my former articles, and it is with great reluctance I say anything of his last article, and would not but that by doing so I might possibly help in disseminating *correct* principles. If our actions are governed by erroneous doctrines the results of our actions, must be different from what we expected and desired.

If I understand A. G. S. he would have no such thing as *party*. I think this impossible, even if he does away with all government and creeds. He proposes to start a new society, or as I should call it, a new party. Supposing them all to agree to certain doctrines.— When they commence carrying them out there will be difference of opinion—*parties*. And must not the majority rule? Such must even be the case among non-resistants in respect to schools, meetings, newspapers and every-thing of common interest.

A. G. S. says: "To go with a party, principle must be diluted down to accommodate men, and not men brought up to a great principle." Now I think the National Reformers have discovered a great principle, and are striving to bring men up to it—to cause them to adopt it. This is the way, I believe, society must progress—up a step at a time.— A few must go forward and urge and drag the rest after them.

Again he says the poor are not to be made better off by voting them lands, &c. I think that if every Irishman was allowed to own land enough to support his family they would not be starving by thousands—would not be unable to educate their children—would not be obliged to rob and steal, nor would their sisters and daughters be compelled to sacrifice their virtue to obtain money to buy their daily bread. And this state of things is gradually coming down on us. I believe many of America's fair daughters abandon themselves to crime on account of want— many abandoned ones, I believe, would gladly return to a life of virtue if they could have plenty of employment at good wages. Alas! how much there is to compel us to be criminals.

As to education and morality I suppose myself as much in favor of them as A. G. S. I think our first duty, as politicians, is to place ourselves in a situation where we *can* be educated and instructed. The Emigrating Association are not waiting to vote for this. The National Reformers have several strings to their bow. Whether the enterprise which A. G. S. speaks of is better than the Emigrating Association or not, I of course cannot say, but I *hope* it may be, while I fear not.

J. E. THOMPSON.

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MR. EDITOR:—A variety of reasons not a little unreasonable have been given for declining to subscribe for the Voice of Industry and to show the world how easy a matter it is to suit all, we give some of the most important.

"Your object is a good one and I have tho't for a long time I should be a subscriber, but do dislike the manner it treats *our* Mexican War. The man who speaks against this is directly against his country and should not be encouraged, then you meddle too much with Slavery, taking sides with those Whig Abolitionists."

"Your editor is too much of a Loco for me. He ought to come out on this cursed Mexican war, he is quite too silent on this subject which ought to occupy a large space in every paper, especially, one circulated so extensively among laboring men as yours. Working men have got to support this war and this ought to be all shown to them."

"Away with your Free Trade principles and the foolish idea of calling on the Legislature to restrict the hours of labor. Don't you see the Corporations are doing the things right of themselves?"

"You dont give the glorious War news I want to hear all about the war, who's killed and whose going to be. Your editor don't seem to take a part. Dont see a word in this paper. Here's 71 volunteers going to start tomorrow and I mean to take some paper that will give news about them. Young is one of these comeouters and a Four-year-ite."

"Don't seem to be but few deaths and marriages, accidents and such kind of news. Telling so much about these old factories, folks in other countrys will think we are slaves and tis true in some measure but then who wants to have it told, cause we can't mend the matter."

"This Ten hour plan will ruin the Factory's. Just so sure as the Legislature passes that bill just so sure we shall all be thrown out of employment. You have got the time lengthened out, and now what do you want to fuss for? If a man had come into my establishment with your paper, I would have ordered him out. You being a lady I am in duty bound to let you pass."

"Too much of Whig spirit. 'Tis not nutral in politics. The editor is a Partisan.— Why don't he come to the point? A reform in the present system of labor, let Texas, Mexico and Slavery at the South alone."

Now for a clergyman's reason called a Universalist.

The principles of your paper are visionary. Here I see what you "Labor For." "The Rights of man to himself; to a Choice of Industrial pursuits, to an equivalent to what he produces." There's so much selfishness in the world that it is utterly impossible to bring about such things. That Working Men's Protective Union is of no paraticular benefit to laborers. I tell you all these things tend to create a spirit of discord accomplishing no good and will ultimately fall through.

For illustration a man is in the river, on a plank, he sees a log yonder and instead of going ashore on the plank he strives to get on the log, and he falls into the river and is drowned."

This Rev seems to me has been looking through Corporation spectacles.

Saturday I took the last train of cars for Manchester, where I enjoyed one day in business more profitable than pleasurable.

The ladies of the Manchester Association have in contemplation a Pic nic to come off in June. At a meeting last Saturday evening, there seemed to be an unusual degree of interest in reform movements.

In this place I have done far better than I expected.

There is to be a petition circulated and a Whig Representative told me he would hand it in!"

M. E.

Nashua May 4th.

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MR. EDITOR:—Although I have met with considerable opposition, yet I find many friends who are willing to labor for the down-trodden, and oppressed. On visiting the mills, I found the Overseers opposed, and the operatives afraid, to express their true sentiments. I was told from several that many a time, they had labored until past nine. There pale and emaciated countenances showed plainly that they suffered oppression; and that they were ruining both health and intellect. I did not spend so much time as I should liked, for the Watchman, hearing that I was sollciting subscriptions for the "Voice of Industry," come rushing in, ordering me to leave the yard immediately; using the most abusive language which I have ever heard; adding with an important air; "we do not want our help hindered by your presence; we want you to go to work about your own business, and not meddle with other peoples." He threatened to put me in Jail if he caught me again, so I thought the safest method would be to dress in disguise. I did so and succeeded well. Many thanks are due to those gentlemen who interceded in my behalf; who gave me kind words, kind looks and one years subscription.

A few evenings since I had the pleasure of meeting with the "Female Labor Reform Association." I was glad to find an interest manifested in this little circle, but disappointed in not finding a large number. If each one would form an opinion of their own, and use all the influence in their power in persuading others to join the association, the number would not be so small. But they lack intelligence because they have no time for improvement; and too few think and reflect for themselves, and too many look up to the "Cotton Cards" for counsel.

But our cause is progressing, and if we labor perseveringly, oppression will be vanished and the workingman will enjoy his rights, and privileges. Yours, in the cause

Dover, April 22, 1847. E. S.

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☞ A Female Laborer in the cause writes to us from a neighboring town as follows:—

"Your paper is doing well here, and receives many warm wishes of success. I propose, if it would be agreeable, to publishers and readers, upon leaving each place, to furnish the Voice with such items of information of any kind, as I may collect during my stay, and as I may think most interesting, and more especially such as relates to our righteous, and steadily advancing cause of labor protection and reform. The universal sentiment among the laboring people here, as far as I have, as yet, ascertained it, is in its favor.— The principles of reform have been sown in the heart of every American laborer by the oppressive operations of the present unjust system of wealth-monopoly, and already have they taken deep root. It requires but a breath, a single united effort, to call those principles forth, and impart to them such an irresistable degree of powerful living energy, that they shall implant themselves upon the very heart of every law and constitution of our country. The producers of the wealth are already convinced of their right to their share of that wealth; and nothing is wanting to establish those rights upon a basis, which no future scheming, calculating seeker after wealth-agrandisement shall be able to overturn; but hope, trust, mutual confidence, and united; disinterested, determined, independent and persevering action. Believe me pledged for the exaltation of labor, forever. S. E. W.

Let us hear from our friend in accordance with her proposition.

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RECEIPTS TO MAKE SODA POWDERS.—1. Divide an ounce of tartaric acid into 16 powders, and an ounce of super carbonate of soda into 14, and put them in separate papers; dissolve either of the two substances in pure water, and add the other; and stir well with a spoon. Effervescence will take place then drink like smoke.

2. *Seidlitz Powders.*—The same as above only add a half a tea spoonfull of Rochelle salts.

3. *Ginger Beer Powders.*—The same as above, only a little powdered ginger and loaf sugar.

4. *Lemonade Powders.*—The same as above, only add a few drops of the essence of lemon.

5. *Excellent Table Beer.*—To 8 quarts of boiling water, add two pounds of molasses, a quarter of an ounce of ginger, and two bay leaves. Boil for a quarter of an hour, then let it cool to the degree of warm milk, then add yeast and work it the same as the other beer.

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SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN BUENOS AYRES.— The Legislature of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, have sanctioned the following law:

1. Slavery is forever abolished in the republic.

2. From the time of the promulgation of the present law, all those slaves who had not been emancipated *de jure*, in virtue of the constitution or other laws, and decrees anterior or subsequent thereto, enter into the full enjoyment of their liberty.

3 The value of the manumitted slaves to whom the foregoing refers, is a debt contracted by the nation.

4. The owners of those slaves shall receive from the national treasury a just compensation according to law.

The Sultan of Turkey has called a council of the Supreme Court of Justice and proposed to issue an ordinance for the suppression of the slave market.

The bay of Tunis and Ibraham Pacha have already abolished it in their separate Regencies.

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SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.—The New York Freemen's Journal contains a letter from a Clergyman now in Matamoras, which says, the war now being waged is far more disastrous to us than is generally supposed in the United States. We are always victorious, and lose much less men in action than the Mexicans, but then *climate comes to their aid, and cuts down more of our men than loss on the battle field!* Were the number of our men forever disabled by the service, with the deaths in every form which have thinned our ranks, since the commencement of the campaign accurately presented, *our loss, considering the smallness of the army, would appear great almost without a parallel.*

☞ We learn that the journeymen pump and block makers of this city will hold a meeting this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Derby Hall, Sudbury street, for the purpose of adopting measures to carry into effect the '*ten hour system.*'—

The journeymen painters meet at Bay State Hall.—*Mail, May 6.*

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Green Peas have been served up at the New York hotels. They were brought from Charleston, S. C., and picked on the 17 of April.

☞ It is estimated that over 35,000 letters, and about 200,000 newspapers, pass daily through the post office in New York.

## MARRIED.

In this city, May 1st, by Rev. A. A. Miner, Mr. Alfred H. Flanders, of Manchester, N. H., to Miss Clarinda S. Howe, of Lowell.

In this city, by Rev. Wm. Bell, Mr. H. G. Jones and Miss Sophia Fish.

In this city, May 4th, by Rev. Mr. Hanks, Mr. Henry B. Edwards of Boston to Miss Adeline Underhill of Lowell.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. Joseph L. Pratt of Lynn to Miss Susan S. Nichols of Lowell.

At Nantucket, Mr. Asa B. Hutchinson of Milford to Miss Elizabeth B. Chase of N.

## DIED.

In Lebanon N. H., March 19, Widow Abigail Young aged 58. March 29 Maria daughter of Henry T. Young aged 5 years.


LOOK OUT and go to N. PACKARD'S, 90 Merrimack street, to buy your Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags! He has the best assortment and will sell cheaper than any one else in the city. 37


## NOTICES.

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

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

CHARLES C. JONES, Sec'y.

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

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lowell) holds its meetings at No. 76 Central street every Saturday evening. A. BEDLOW, Sec.

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

All Divisions will be accommodated with goods on the same terms as those of the 9th—store open from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH CAREW, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 4, meet Tuesday and Friday evenings, on Union street, opposite the Universalist's Meeting-house.

RICHARD A. FLEMING, Sec'y.

The LOWELL INDUSTRIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION hold their regular meetings every MONDAY evening, at No. 76, Central st., where they will be happy to meet all who are interested for the producing classes.

**RECHABITE TENTS.**

Equality Tent, No 7, I. O. of R. meets every Monday ev'ng at 8 o'clock, at Rechabite Hall, 76 Central st.

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

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

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**

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

☞ The FEMALE INDUSTRIAL REFORM AND MUTUAL AID SOCIETY of Lowell, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Reading Room, 76 Central street. All Ladies friendly to the mental, moral and physical improvement of their sex, are respectfully invited to smile upon our humble efforts, by their presence.

MARY EMERSON, Pres't.

H. J. STONE, Sec'y.


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# KENNEBEC & PENOBSCOT;

### VIA BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD.

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May 7 Cm.

## THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

AN ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL FOR ALL CLASSES. EDITED BY JOHN SAUNDERS.

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THE OBJECTS OF THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL may be summed up into one word—PROGRESS.

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In carrying out these objects the *Projector* and *Editor* of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL seeks the aid of the enlightened and benevolent of all classes, sects, and parties. Agreeing to differ where differance must exist, how many and how mighty are the questions on which all may co-operate for the common good!

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OFFICE, [established Oct. 1, 1839] No. 27 Merrimack st. second door east of the Museum—Lowell.

**SAMUEL LAWRENCE,**

**Surgeon Dentist,**

*Office, No. 24 Central street, opposite the Post Office.*

TEETH inserted at this office, on fine Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett.

Also, filling, cleansing and extracting done with care and warranted.

Lowell, April 23, 1247. 41—3m

**KNOWLES, DENTIST,**

AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH;

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HOLDS himself in readiness to attend to the various duties of his Profession in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Patrons are assured that no 'SLIGHT OF HAND' operations are practiced; but whatever business is entrusted to his care will be FINISHED before it leaves the office, and, in case of failure of any operation, the most prompt satisfaction will be rendered.

In cases of whole and half setts of Teeth no *Springs* are used in any instance; but the Plates are retained entirely by *Capillary and Atmospheric forces*.

*Citizens* and STRANGERS are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of workmanship.

N. B. Dentist supplied with all varieties of Teeth and Carved Block Work.

Lowell, April, 1847. 1-1y.


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Between No 76 Central st. and Hamilton Corporation No 3, a Black Lace Veil. The finder will confer a great favor by returning it to No. 76 Central st.


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WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.

A splendid assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy Goods very cheap at 112 Merrimack street. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Lowell, Jan. 1847.

# The great One Price Dry Goods Store!

**JOHNSON & SHANNON,**

OF BOSTON,

**IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,**

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies of Lowell that they have taken the store

**NO. 6 CENTRAL STREET,**

where they are now opening the largest, cheapest and choicest selection of DRY GOODS, ever brought to this city.

All the Foreign Goods were imported by the proprietors, and they will be retailed at wholesale prices. American Goods will be sold at the Agents' prices.

One of the parties will reside in Boston, and will constantly watch the Boston and New York markets, and having had long experience in the purchase of Goods, will be enabled to get hold of the newest and best styles.

Having great confidence that the ONE PRICE SYSTEM is the only true principle by which to conduct trade in an enlightened community, we have thought best to adopt it.

☞ Every article will be legibly marked in plain figures, the price at which it will be sold, and no deviation will be made, except for imperfections. Notwithstanding the great competition around us, the ladies may be assured that our ONE PRICE shall be below the prices of our neighbors.

As we are about commencing a new system of trade we will annex a few prices:

MUSLEN DeLAINES, new styles, from 1s. to 2s.
All wool " " 20 to 75c
GINGHAMS " " 11½ to 30c
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DRAB ALPACCAS,
PLAID "
A general assortment of STUFF GOODS.
PLAID LENAS, new article for Dresses, for 23c
PALO ALTOS and OREGONS from 28 to 30c
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Best kind " " 62½
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Bleached and brown Goods, DENIMS, TICKS, Col'd CAMBRICS, at Boston wholesale prices.

**A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!**

CASHMERE from .................................... $2 75 to $15.
The regular Cashmere Shawl, such as was sold last spring at $12, now sell at ...................... $8 00.

LONG SHAWLS, THIBET, STRADELLA, SILK, AND ALL STYLES, WARRANTED.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the selection of MOURNING GOODS.

We shall also have constantly on a large assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, such as Napkins, Table Covers, Damasks, Diaper, Crash, English and American Patches, together with ALL articles called for in a Ladies' Dry Goods Store.

☞ We have had it intimated to us that the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, although it works very well in Boston, will never do for Lowell. We think differently, and we hope the Ladies of Lowell will support us in our efforts to give them a ONE PRICE STORE and STOCK which will compare favorably with any in Boston.

☞ Call at No. 6 Central Street, Lowell, and examine our prices and see our method of doing business.

March 29, 1847.

## THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

It is highly gratifying to us as a workingman to observe the unanimity with which the democratic press has advocated the passage of a law on this subject. This measure is the least important one now advocated by the workingmen, but one which has been longest before the public and is best, though poorly understood.

It is objected by the opponents of the workingmen, that laborers are offered employment on certain terms, and if they do not choose to accept work on the condition named, they are free to object—that they are not compelled.

To this objection we reply: a very large share of the population are destitute of a legal claim, and of anything except themselves with which to procure a legal claim to the soil—that so long as they are thus deprived of the means which nature affords for subsistence, they *are compelled* to sell, or lease themselves for just what they can get, or starve.

Thus we see that those that have no property *are* compelled to accept of employment on such terms as are offered them. Some capitalists offer to furnish employment on liberal terms. Such offers are all taken up, and still thousands are out of work. Then comes forward a soulless corporation and offers employment on less liberal terms. And what human being who is not entirely bereft of reason will say that the thousands who are unemployed are not *compelled* to accept these offers? They *must* accept, or, perhaps, of still less liberal ones, unless they choose the other alternative—go without altogether and beg, steal or starve.

Having answered this objection, let us look at the subject further. Black slaves, and even dumb beasts are protected by law from cruelty, in certain cases. Why should not white slaves be? Is there any cruelty (any greater, or from which we should sooner ask protection, than murder by slow degrees? Yet who is so ignorant as not to know that severe and almost ceaseless toil in confined, poisonous air is as productive of diseases and death as would be a small, daily dose of deadly poison? And in all due seriousness and candor we would ask the opponents of the laborer if in using their influence to uphold their oppressors they are not as guilty of shortening the lives of the helpless workingmen and women as though they were slowly pushing a dagger toward their heart.

It is well known Dr. Franklin concluded that four hours of useful labor each day was sufficient to produce the common comforts of life, and that now, in consequence of the great improvement in labor saving machinery, as much labor can be performed in three hours as could then be performed in four. In a former paper we have shown this estimate to be correct. What else is it but murderous oppression and robbery to compel men, women and children—ourselves, wives, sisters and daughters to toil from ten to fourteen hours a day for nothing but a mere subsistence?

If we must be denied our right to the soil—from which alone food can be produced, and to deny our right to which is to deny our right to life—and thus made entirely dependent on others for the means of subsistence, we ask why, in the name of humanity, should there not be some limit fixed to the oppression which the rich shall afflict on the poor?—*Northampton Democrat*

## FATHER MATHEW.

The following is a letter from Father Mathew to Thurlow Weed, Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:—

Cork, 31st March, 1837.

*My Dearest Friend*:—The magnificent humanity evinced by our bereaved bretheren in the States, for the suffering Irish, has inspired every heart in this Island with ardent gratitude.

We shall ever regard America as our Deliverer in the hour of bitter calamity. The immense supply of Indian Corn, wafted into the Cove of Cork, the last few days, and the Free-Gift Cargoes, daily expected; have had an unexpected effect on the Corn Market.—Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton.—In the darkest hour of calamity we should not despair. The mercies of the Lord are above all His wondrous works. I am resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next Summer. It shall be my constant, anxious prayer that the Lord may remove every obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling desire of my heart.

As soon as the expected bread-stuffs vessels will arrive in Cork, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you again, expressing my thanks. Presenting kindest remembrance to all my friends, I have the honor to be, dear Mr Weed, yours affectionately,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

The Legislature adjourned last Monday evening, after a session of some sixteen weeks in which as much has been done in the way of special legislation, and as little, for the advancement of the public good, as in any session of which we have knowledge. To incorporate this corporation, to extend the powers of that, and to add to the privileges of t'other, has been the burden of its song, from the commencement of January to the close of April; and some sixty or seventy thousand dollars of the people's money have been expended, that, for any really good purpose that the expenditure has subserved, might as well have been thrown into Boston harbor. We should think the people would get tired of this everlasting subserviency to corporate interests, to special legislation, and the prostitution of the machinery of government to the ends of number of capitalists, who are fast becoming the actual possessors, as they are now the unrestrained controllers, of the whole private property and public power of commonwealth. Massachusetts has been, on the whole, one of the best ordered states in the confederacy, and there is much about her policy, both as regards itself and the results therefrom, that all of us can be proud of, whatever may be our political sentiments.—But this cannot be expected to last, if the legislature is to be converted into a mere French parliament of the old regime, and to confine itself to the mere business of registering the decrees of the wielders of incorporate wealth. Man is something in a state, after all that can be said in support of the 'rights of property.' The true riches of a country is to be found in the intelligence and prosperity of the great mass of its citizens, and not in the vast hoards of a few debased worshippers at the shrine of Mammon. The well being of the latter class by no means implies the prosperity of the state, but often the precise reverse; whereas even their real good is involved in the high condition of the first. Circumstances of a peculiar nature must prevent the full development of the evils that come from the unrestrained pursuit of the policy pursued by the last legislature; but the end is not yet, and it should be the purpose of all good citizens to put the ship of state on a different track, so that it may arrive at a comfortable haven, and not be driven upon those shores which are strewn with wrecks of ill-governed nations.—[Fitchburg Tribune.

## THE MISSES MACOMBER.

We had the pleasure of listening, on last Wednesday evening, to the musical entertainment given at the Tremont Temple, by Messrs. Covert and Dodge, and the twin sisters, Misses Macomber. Apart from its merits as an exhibition of skill, the performance was one of unusual interest to all who were familiar with the history of the ladies. We give the outline here. They are the daughters of a highly respected farmer in the town of Easton in this State, who some years since met with heavy reverses in fortune, which reduced him from affluence to comparative beggary, and he was obliged to mortgage his farm. In their days of prosperity the aged father had taken great delight in the musical talents of his children, whose acquired skill and natural ability made their executions truly remarkable. With noble devotion, the filial girls set about to retrieve their father's destitution. They concluded on giving a public concert in their native village, and succeeded. They then gave others in the neighboring towns, and finally started for the Southern and Western States, rightly persuaded of the policy of this course, by a knowledge of the maxim, "a prophet has no honor in his own land." For the last three years they have performed with flattering prosperity; they have re-purchased their father's farm, and set an example of filial piety worthy of universal emulation. At present they are on a tour to Lowell, Salem and the towns in that direction, but we believe they intend an early return to Boston. One of the sisters plays with masterly grace and accuracy on the violin, and other very creditably on the violincello; both have excellent melody of voice, and are withal, complimentary specimens of healthy, beautiful, lady-like Yankee girls.—N. E. Washingtonian.

Public Meeting.—Agreeable to previous notice, the Reformers assembled at the school house of Philip Strall, in Malta township, and after hearing a speech of some two hours in length, by J. S. Dye, and a few appropriate remarks by Mr. Foreaker, the following resolutions were adopted:—

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the distribution of the public lands among the landless citizens of America, giving to all one hundred and sixty acres, who are not possessed of other land; and will become actual settlers on the same, and pay the expense it would cost government to have it surveyed;—that we are opposed to the present system of trafficking in land, holding it to be ruinous to the mass of the people, and only calculated to build up a landed aristocracy.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the reduction of all salaries to the workingman's standard, opposed to the present system of paying Congressmen and other officers as much for a day's service as we, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers make in a month at hard labor.—[Workingman's Advocate.

A Curiosity.—Mr. Erastus Chase of this town, while cutting up a large pine tree which had blown down, struck his axe upon the blade of a knife imbedded in the tree, and broke it. On taking it out, it was found to be, to appearance, an old indian scalping knife, which had been stuck horizontally into the tree when a sapling, and the tree grown entirely over it. The blade is about six inches long, with a buckhorn handle. On the blade and handle are one hundred and forty distinct rings, showing the number of years of the tree's growth, since the knife was left there, one hundred and forty years ago, and twenty-seven years before a white man settled in this valley. [Keene Sentinel.

Esteem is the mother of love; but the daughter is often older than the mother.

An exchange relates the following:—An acquaintance of ours tells the following story about an eccentric friend, who came to the city and was invited to stop with him at his residence instead of going to a hotel. He accordingly came with his baggage, and the carman was just leaving, when he suddenly inquired:

'What place is that, opposite?'

'A porter house.'

'Who lives this side or you?'

'An apothecary.'

'And who, the other?'

'An undertaker.'

'Stop, stop, carman! take this trunk on again. A grog shop in front, an apothecary on one side, and an undertaker on the other,—I rather think there must be a grave yard in the rear by way of symmetry! Good bye, neighbor.' And he disappeared in a jiffy.

We saw several persons in the streets last Sabbath, who walked as though they had been travelling in the crookedest streets of the city. Probably they had been looking after the place where they keep the license law.—[Mail]

It is proposed to take some of the stonecutters at Charlestown, for volunteers, as they know how to *drill*.

"I rise for information," said a member of a legislative body. "I am very glad to hear it," said a by-stander, "for no man needs it more."

A firm faith is the best divinity, a good life, the best philosophy; a clear conscience, the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

The Amoskeag Co., at Manchester have commenced the erection of another large Mill to be completed this season.

The Supreme Court has put an injunction on the Charlestown Town Treasurer, to restrain him and his successor in office, from paying the $1500 voted by the town for the clothing over of the volunteers for the Mexican war.

The secretary of war has issued regulations to carry out the laws of Congress, against the introduction of intoxicating drink among the Indian tribes.

A Mr Morse, of South Dedham, threw himself from the bridge, in North Andover, on Sunday, while suffering from delirium tremens, and was killed.

A General Corporation Law.—What is the reason our wise law makers in Massachusetts cannot bethink themselves of a general corporation law, and thus save the time and money now wasted in legislating for special interests. The rapidity with which this kind of business accumulates year'y, justifies the assumption that some such measure will have to be resorted to eventually, to spare our legislatures the necessity of setting through log days.—[Springfield Sentinel.

The Choctaw Indians have raised $710 for the relief of the Irish.

A school, on the plan of the London Ragged Schools, is to be established in Philadelphia, to be known as the 'Robert Raikers' Union School.

A gentleman was speaking the other day of the kindness of his friends in visiting him. One old aunt, in particular, visited him twice a year and stayed six months each time.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

## VOICE OF INDUSTRY,

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER, AND THE ORGAN OF THE "*New England Labor Reform League*."

DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES AND THE FINAL AND PERMANENT EMANCIPATION OF LABOR FROM ITS PRESENT SUICIDAL, COMPETING AND DEPRESSIVE TENDENCIES.

In consequence of a deep felt regard for the present and future well-being of our fellow laborers, and the urgent solicitation of many devoted and strong-hearted friends to Labor Reform, who have pledged their aid and support to the undertaking, the undersigned propose to resume the publication of the "Voice of Industry," and continue the same at least one year from the issue of the next number.

The paper is to be conducted upon strictly *Independent Principles*, opposing all prominent evils, social, political or ecclesiastical, with that spirit which knows no fear or favor, while in the path of duty, and advocating all cardinal truths with perseverance and sincerity of purpose.

In our labors we ask and expect the co-operation and sympathy of the true friends to the Race—the honest Philosopher and Statesman, the untrammeled and devoted Teacher, the hardy Farmer, the Mechanic and Artizan—and last, but not least, the toiling Operative at the Loom or Spindle; these with many others, who desire a better, and more rational condition for humanity, in which Labor shall receive its just rewards, and the Sons and Daughters of Industry occupy the position to which they are entitled, must put their shoulders to the car-wheel of *Labor Reform*,—for as mind is practically made superior to matter, and Man, to wealth and external circumstances,—poverty, ignorance, crime and intemperance will disappear.

In addition to its leading objects, the "Voice" will contain a summary of News, Domestic and Foreign, and a comprehensive synopsis of such Miscellaneous and passing events as will be instructive and profitable.

The large amount of reading which will be furnished weekly through the "Voice," and the improvements to be made, require that the hitherto comparative low price should be raised; which plan we hope will meet the approbation of all well-wishers to the prosperity of the paper. All subscribers who have paid in advance, will be furnished out the amount of their payments at the former rates; but hereafter the pecuniary affairs of the paper will be governed by the following:

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Will our Friends and Agents assist us and the cause, by procuring new subscribers, by the issue of the next number? ☞ Send in the names.

W. F. YOUNG,
MEHITABLE EASTMAN.

Lowell, Feb 1, 1847.

## American Phrenological Journal.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX. FOR 1847.

O. S. FOWLER.

To improve man Physically, Morally and Intellectually, will be the object of this Journal.

It will embrace all the principles of our entire constitution, the conditions of happiness, and the causes of misery.

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will be set forth in the most Practical and Instructive manner, amply illustrated by engravings, showing the exact location of the organs, with full directions for learners who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the science.

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will be duly considered, and much valuable advice given with reference to Health, Diet, Exercise, ect., ect.—This department will also be illustrated by anatomical engravings, which will enable the reader to understand the human architecture.

### VITAL MAGNETISM,

applied to the relief of pain, to surgical operations, etc, together with all that is new or important, will be presented in this Journal.

### WOMAN

is by nature as perfect as a God could make her, yet her education and habits are rapidly degenerating her; to arrest which, and to develope her natural capabilities, sphere, and duties, will be a leading feature of this work.

### SELF IMPROVEMENT.

Who does not wish to elevate himself in life, or would not strive perseveringly to render himself better and and more happy? To such this Journal will be a prompter and a text-book.

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A. M. MOWE,

SURGEON DENTIST,
82 *Central, corner Hurd st., next to Ayer's Apothecary Shop, Courier Building.*

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

I have had fifteen years' practice in Dentistry, and have had Dr MOWE to operate on my teeth in filling and cleansing; I have examined his pieces of inserting, both on pivot and gold plate. Judging from experience and the manner in which he executed his work for me, I consider him a safe, practical Dentist.

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Hanover Dickey, M D | S. C. Ames, |
| Daniel Clark, M D | Dr Mellvin. |

**Toothache Drops**—Numerous individuals will testify to the value of this remedy for the Toothache. It is possessed by no other Dentist in Lowell. If it fails to cure, no charge is made for application.

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

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

Lowell, December, 1846.

### REMOVAL.

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

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

Dr. G. will insert whole sets of teeth—either with or without artificial gums—which he will warrant to be retained by

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ALONE,

without either clasps or springs, and to answer all purposes of Mastication.

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

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

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

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

Lowell, Aug. 21, 1846.

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Office—122 Merrimack, opposite Kirk street, Lowell, Mass.

9tf

### PEARSON'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS.

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

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

Pictures taken in all weathers, and Instruction, Apparatus and Stock furnished and warranted.

Lowell, 1846. 3m5

### BAILEY'S LOWELL AND ESSEX CITY DAILY EXPRESS.

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

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

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

### DR. JOHNSON,

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

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

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

50tf

### STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

WAGER & DATER'S air-tight Cooking Stoves, with a general assortment of both new and old Copper and Iron PUMPS, Soap Stones, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c. Cash paid for Rags, Copper, Brass, Rubber, Old Iron, &c. &c. Setting and repairing Pumps, and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice, by

I. W. & D. BANGS,

2tf opposite the Washington House, Lowell.

### WM. D. VINALL,

SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Office 21 Central street, ☜

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

MINERAL TEETH inserted on gold plate or pivot, from a single tooth to a whole set. These are inserted as circumstances may require. Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in supplying upper sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure, without springs.

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

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

### FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND, FOR THE HAIR.

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

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

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

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

47tf

### TO THE INHABITANTS OF LOWELL.

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

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

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

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