



THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY WM. F. YOUNG & MISS M. EASTMAN. WM. F. YOUNG, EDITOR.

TERMS.— Single copy, \$1-25 per annum. Five copies to one address, \$5. Strictly in ADVANCE. All communications for the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed (Post Paid) to "The Voice of Industry."

POETRY.

For the Voice of Industry.

SPEED THE SONG.

Hark! the song of Peace's welling, Words of cheer to hearts a-felling; Of love and truth, Of love and truth, If the valleys strain is swelling, O'er the hills, the echoes bounding, Onward, speed the ballad.

By the request of a friend we insert the following lines from an old paper:

On the death of Mr. Luke S. Kendall, who was killed in Fitchburg, by the bursting of a grindstone, Feb. 20, 1845.

His years were youthful, and his heart that glow'd, With all the ardor early life doth know, Before him lay the world in colors bright, And life was all that he could wish to find.

The tide of business was not ebbing, And cheerful labor buoyant spirits bred; There sat the victim on destruction's brink, But still unthinking could not from a blink.

How many lessons drill with wisdom lead, At death's approach, a fellow-sufferer said, Who when he comes a long expected guest, Or hears a weary aged one's interest,

Then what emotions fill the hearts of those, Who did not think they'd ever be so close, As the rude carriage stop by him conch'd, And when they find upon the couch'd hand,

That full of bustle, once in grief oppress'd, The noble heart, that once so proudly rose, How did they wish with him to grieve and fear, That rest they would assume but would spare,

That he a kind farewell to them could say, That his spirit took his flight away, It might be seen in his eyes and his light, Thought of affection never would light

And children dear, that still around her twine, O may they be a blessing, Christian band, Snatching each other's woes with ready hand, Snatching each onward in the road,

His young companions, and the land that stood Around him as his life blood freely flow'd, That reason's lessons may they long retain,— One life how frail—earth's promises how vain—

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE APPRENTICE GIRL.

FROM THE FRENCH OF EUGENE FOE.

The workrooms of Madame Canille, one of our most fashionable Parisian milliners, had one day received an additional apprentice.

Gabrielle had suffered such misery from her errand, that she had never known that youthful spring which usually makes to children the more consciousness of existence a joy.

The dispute was beginning to get warm; Gabrielle whispered to her father, "I give my mother half of what I earned, father, to buy clothes for my brothers and sisters; I will give you the other half for drink."

But this man, who could drink without any scruple the fruit of his own labor, felt a kind of remorse in expending at the tavern the money which had been earned by his daughter, and when he drew from his pocket the hard-earned piece which the slight delicate hand of his daughter had placed in his,

The following evening, after having in a similar manner received the half of Gabrielle's earnings, the man went out; but he had hardly taken a few steps, when he came back.

It is with a young girl like you? Do you think me a brute?" said the man. The heart, after all, is the best teacher of what is becoming.

their walk she related to her father a number of little stories which amused him, and made him forget the tavern. The next week, the man's family had enough to eat; and the week after, from the united earnings of father and daughter, the children were able to be sent to school; in short, at the end of the month, the aspect of this dwelling, formerly the abode of misery, tears, and quarrels, was quite altered; and the companions of the man, missing him from his old haunt, began jeering him; but he told them what his daughter had done.

So good a daughter ought to make a good wife," cried a rich miller who had been listening to him. "I have an only son, and right glad would I be if you would give her to him: Good sense, gentleness, and modesty are better in the poor man's house than riches."

Gabrielle is now the wife of a rich miller. She is the mother of children, and a blessing to her husband's family, as she had been to her own. Those lips, which had never uttered but words of patient gentleness and sense beyond her age, are no longer strangers to smiles; and the rosy hue of health again tinged the cheek which had faded under early hardships and over toil.

OPINIONS, GENERALLY PREVALENT.

Respecting the Necessity of some great and Radical Change in the Constitution of those who Labor for a Living.

No one fact is more universally admitted than that those who produce the necessities of life should enjoy at least as much of them as will satisfy their legitimate wants. Not one man can be found who will deny this.

There should be not only no imprisonment for debt, but no seizure for debt whatever. If the over anxious to sell will dispose of their goods on credit, let them do it at their own peril. Let them know that they must do it on the security afforded simply by their knowledge of the purchaser's integrity, and not upon the security of his reputed possessions.

It is true that the creditor should be paid his honest due. But it is also true that credit, in this country has become a curse. It leads us to doubt to immediate enterprise, but its ultimate results are headlong speculations and the accumulation of a fortune by a few, through the selfishness of thousands of worthy but incautious citizens.

Gabrielle knew how to read, and during stations in life, are stepping forward, and are determined that the political and social evils of society shall be lessened, at least, if not entirely destroyed.

Those of the present generation, who live out the next quarter of a century, will have little to see, the following changes. If a total abolition of all action for debt does not take place, there will at least be none which shall dare to invade the peaceful quietude of the family home.

The law allows a man his tools of trade and furniture of a certain value; it will soon allow him a home where his wife and children will be protected from the consequence of his misfortune or imprudence.

The following suggestions of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times are bold, and as forcible as bold.

A debt should be made a matter of honor, not a matter of law. At present, dishonesty is placed upon precisely the same footing in the community with the integrity of a lifetime.

There should be not only no imprisonment for debt, but no seizure for debt whatever. If the over anxious to sell will dispose of their goods on credit, let them do it at their own peril.

It is true that the creditor should be paid his honest due. But it is also true that credit, in this country has become a curse. It leads us to doubt to immediate enterprise, but its ultimate results are headlong speculations and the accumulation of a fortune by a few, through the selfishness of thousands of worthy but incautious citizens.

and permanent business; honest men will be duly appreciated, and rogues utterly deprived of that consideration which enable them to outbid the worthy and overreach the community; while the thousand and one scenes of domestic affliction that now meet our eyes every day, and are occasioned by the indirection, the cupidity, or the encumbered dissipation of the family's head, will no longer paid us with their repetition.

In a quarter of a century more, a more equitable mode of disposing of the public lands will take the place of the present corrupt system. If the lands are not made actually free, in limited quantities, to those who wish to cultivate them, they will at least be brought into market at prices barely sufficient to pay the expenses of a survey.

In a quarter of a century more, eight hours will be considered the maximum number that constitute a day's labor for wages; and the price will be higher than that which is paid for ten or twelve hours' labor now.

PAY THE PRINTER.

I've been honest, honorable man, Go ye and PAY THE PRINTER.

My hearers,—There are many seeming trifles in this world which you are apt to overlook on account of their unimportance; the neglect of which has plunged thousands in the deepest mire of misery, and sunk their characters into inextinguishable degradation.

My dear friends! the debt that sits the heaviest on the conscience of a mortal—provided he has one—is the debt due the printer. It presses upon one's bosom more than nightmare, galls, soul-frets and chafes every bleeding sentiment, squeezes all the juice of fraternal sympathy from the heart, and leaves it drier than the surface of a roast potato.

It is a part of the mental constitution of the individual. Dishonesty is the same, though it may be restrained. By a contemplation of the consequences. Laws, therefore, to enforce men into honesty are not only nugatory, but they are worse. They teach hypocrisy. They beguile roguery, and instruct it in the art of disguise for the very purpose of enabling it so audaciously to deceive, that the laws themselves may not recognize their own offspring.

It is true that the creditor should be paid his honest due. But it is also true that credit, in this country has become a curse. It leads us to doubt to immediate enterprise, but its ultimate results are headlong speculations and the accumulation of a fortune by a few, through the selfishness of thousands of worthy but incautious citizens.

dian, to laugh and grow fat upon the fruits of his labor!

Oh, you ungrateful sinner! if you have hearts softened with the dews of mercy, instead of gazards filled with gravel, take heed what I say unto you. If there be one among you in this congregation whose account is not settled with the printer, go and adjust it immediately, and be able to hold your head up in society, like the giant, be respected by the wise and good; free from the tortures of a guilty conscience; the mortification of repeated duns; and escape from falling into the clutches of those licensed thieves, the lawyers. If you are honest and honorable men, you will go forth and pay the printer. You will not wait for the morrow, because there is no to-morrow; it is a visionary receptacle for unredeemed promises; an added egg in the great nest of the future; the debt or hope and the creditor's curse. If you are dishonest; low minded sons of satan; don't suppose you will ever pay the printer, as you have reputation to cultivate. But let me tell you, my friends, that if you don't do it, your paths to the tomb will be strewn with thorns, you will have to gather your daily food from the brambles; your children will die with the dysentery—yourselves will never enjoy the blessings of health. I once called on a sick person whose the doctors had made peace with his Maker? He said he had; he had squared, I enquired if he had forgiven all his enemies. He replied yes. I then asked him if had made his peace with the printer. He hesitated for a moment, and then said he believed he owed him something like about two dollars and fifty cents, which he desired to have paid before he bid farewell to the world. His desire was immediately gratified; and from that moment he became convalescent; he is now living in the enjoyment of peace with his own conscience, his God, and the world. Let this be an example for you, my friends. Patronize the printer, take the papers, pay for them in advance, and your days will be long on earth, and overflowing with the honey of happiness.

Dow, Jr.

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 to some degree varied and amplified; and for the views of which the Editor will not be considered responsible.

TO THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Sirs:—I am very glad to hear that the Lowell, Dover, Nashua, and Manchester Companies have given their operatives a little more time to eat their meals; and by so doing they have acknowledged the principles of those who are advocating the Ten Hour System to be just and right. And now as the necessity for a reduction of the hours of labor has been admitted by the recent acts of the above named companies, I hope soon to hear of the adoption of the ten hour system throughout New England. It is in your power to bring about this desirable reform, you can put in practical operation, the ten hour system; and by doing so you would gain higher honors than you possibly could by all the wealth that you can wring out of the hard earnings of your operatives; by your present thirteen-hour system. If you doubt this, then turn to the pages of history, and you will there learn on the one hand, in what utter abhorrence, contempt and detestation tyrants and oppressors have ever been held in all countries and in all ages of the world; you will see that their names have come down to us, and will go down to the latest posterity, accompanied with infamy and disgrace.

Now then view on the other hand the honors that have been bestowed upon, and the monuments that have been erected to commemorate the deeds of those illustrious patriots and philanthropists who have been a blessing to the world; an ornament to society, and an honor to humanity; whose lives have been devoted to the amelioration of the condition of their fellow beings, you will see with what esteem, respect and veneration their memory is still cherished, and it will go down to the latest generation enrolled with a halo of glory. Choose ye this day, to which class you will belong and act accordingly; and by your actions shall you be judged: Are you ignorant that you are destroying the health and lives of your operatives; by compelling them to work so many hours per day, or have you no regard for their health and lives; can you see their health which is their only capital; fading, the rosy hue fading from their cheeks, the lustre departing from their eyes, once bright and sparkling eyes, the hectic consumptive cough stealing upon them, their once healthy and robust systems wasting away; the paleness of death taking the place of the brilliancy of health until they have more the appearance of walking ghosts than living beings, until death removes them beyond your iron grasp; can you see and know all this and still keep in operation that system and those means which you know is bringing about all this suffering, destruction and death? Has the finer feelings of humanity no place in your hearts? Have you no desire to make your fellow beings comfortable and happy? Perhaps you will say that you do not compel

your operatives to work for you, that if they do not see proper to comply with your system of labor they can go where they care; better terms, that they must be satisfied with the treatment which they receive from you, or they would not work for you. But you very well know that such is not the fact; you are well aware that you practice all the deception in your power to preserve a high, moral and religious character throughout the community, so that by that means you can persuade thousands upon thousands of the virtuous sons and daughters of New England to leave their friends and homes to toil in your Industrial Prisons. Out of the thousands of dollars that you yearly accumulate from the hard earnings of your operatives, you occasionally give a few hundred to some charitable institution, and immediately your liberality and benevolence is proclaimed to the world from the pulpit and the press. You send out your hired deceivers, who traverse the country from Dan to Bersheda drumming up factory operatives. And when you get them within your grasp you keep them there by your unrighteous black list and other kindred devices. But aside from all this injustice and deception, you know that a few thievish land monopolists have seized on all God's free earth for their own selfish purposes, while the great majority of the human family are deprived of their birth-right to land enough to raise a subsistence from. So they are compelled to sell their labor in the market for whatever it will bring them or starve; and if they are unable to obtain better terms than you offer them, they are compelled to accept such terms as you see fit to offer them. But that by no means justifies you in working them to death for a bare subsistence while they are able to work for you as you now doing. If you should bring the absurd objection that the factory business will not afford a reduction of the hours of labor, that the capital invested in the erection of the mills and machinery requires that they should be run over ten hours a day in order to make them pay a living profit to the stock holders. Then I would say to you, employ two set of operatives and run the mills sixteen or eighteen hours a day, and if that will not do, then employ three set and run the mills the whole twenty-four hours. By running the mills so long I think would make it more than you would lose by employing more operatives. I think that if the mills were even run the whole twenty-four hours the system would be much better than the present one. It is true some of the operatives work in the night, but that could be changed so that they would get a share of the daylight if they would be content to work more than eight hours out of twenty-four. They could work four hours and be off eight all through the system, for instance, one set commence at twelve o'clock on Monday morning and work till four o'clock, then another set commence and work till eight and then the other set commence and work till twelve o'clock, then the first set would come on and be done at four o'clock in the afternoon. There would be no difficulty in obtaining operatives enough for half a dozen set to each mill if they were treated as they should be.

As the warm season is coming on it is very necessary that the operatives should have suitable sleeping apartments and not be crowded six or eight into one small room, and they should by all means have such accommodations at their boarding houses as would afford them an opportunity to employ their little leisure time in reading and improving their minds, which you know they cannot do to any advantage as they are now situated.

Is knowledge of no value? Is the path of science not worth following? Is an education not worth acquiring? Or why do you deprive your operatives of time and means to acquire the full and entire improvement of their minds, are you afraid that the diffusion of knowledge among the laboring masses would endanger your usurped power and authority over them? Or why do you make every effort in your power to keep them in darkness and ignorance, and withhold from them that light and knowledge which is invaluable to free people, all formidable to tyrants only? Do you think that you can trample under your feet the laws of God and man, and resist the claims of humanity forever?—You may rest assured that the claims of outraged humanity will continue to be thunders in your ears until you arrive to that degree of civilization that you will consent to treat your operatives as human beings, and not as machines of iron and brass, as you now treat them. This is not asked as a favor, it is demanded as a right, and it will be obtained, if necessary means will not obtain it others will be used, until you are no longer a virtuous man.

Perhaps I may be thought harsh, and it may be that I have been too severe, diseases sometimes require severe remedies. But I have been as cautious as the nature of the subject and my polished manners would permit. It would have been much more congenial to my feelings to have addressed in tones of praise and approbation if I had thought you were deserving of it. But I hope that you will remove the cause for any further censure before I have time and opportunity to address you again.

All Editors who are favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the toiling mil-

lions are requested to copy this and send each known stockholder, and myself, a copy.

JOHN CASE, Bloomsbury, Columbia Co. Pa., May 17, '47.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the class of industrial pursuits, to limit to 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 28, 1847.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM LEGISLATION.

We whose names are announced, desiring 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, to 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 President of the United States, and 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 of mortgage, and of a limitation to ten of the hours of daily labor on public works or in establishments chartered by law.

REFPEAL 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.

INTELLIGENCE AMONG THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The most alarming feature of modern society is the great selfish among the laboring classes for mental improvement. As we go around among our day laborers and mechanics, our female operatives and seamstresses, we occasionally meet with a thinking intelligent mind, which is in a healthy state of cultivation; but over the great mass of the laboring community, we regret to say, there appears to lower a cloud of mental stupor. If any thing is said to them about the contents of a valuable book, the organization of the human system, or even the simplest instrument with which they operate or Machine they tend to appear to be as ignorant as though they dwell in the Moon. If they are solicited to subscribe or contribute for a periodical that will give them information upon subjects which deeply concern their present and future welfare, they excuse themselves by saying; "we have no taste for reading," or "we have no money to spare," when perhaps the next day they will purchase a twenty dollar saw. Now while we feel truly proud of the superior intelligence of some of our workmen, mechanics and factory operatives—the great proficiency they have made in intellectual pursuits against formidable disadvantages; yet we are no way disposed to shroud the truth, that by far the largest portion manifest little or no interest in mental improvement, and as a faithful friend to the well being of society and the numerous class with which we are more particularly identified, we are in duty bound to represent things as they really exist. We know that nearly unnumbered demagogues and unprincipled conservatives, that they may retain the spirit of investigation abroad in the land and more effectually accomplish their selfish and party designs, prattle loud and long about the intelligence of our laboring population. But no real enlightened philanthropist who ardently desires to benefit his fellow beings will be guilty of such wickedness. A greater injustice cannot be committed upon any people than to desire them upon this subject, to tell them in egotisms upon a virtuous and intelligent class which they do not possess, and thereby encourage ignorance and mental indifference. But upon whom shall the blame rest for the lamentable indiffidence among workmen and women to cultivate their mental powers? Shall it be charged entirely upon the laborers themselves? Is there anything in the nature of healthy bodily exercise that should produce such a result? We think not, and to the enlightened, reflecting mind, we think it must appear very clear, that the causes of this growing evil is to be charged in a great degree, to *overwork and inadequate pay*. Hence the evil springs up from the present organization of Industry. In order to supply himself and family with the bare comforts of life, the laboring man is obliged to exert his physical faculties until they are exhausted and he is unfit for study or reflection. A continued round of daily toil together with the constant anxiety for to-morrow's work and to-morrow's bread, finally renders the intellectual aspirations dormant and the man sinks down, a mere pack-horse to carry other burdens. We admit that this evil is not confined entirely to the poorest class of workmen, but many who possess wealth—business men, in the general scramble for more, almost entirely neglect all faculties of the mind but those directly called into action by their love of gain; but the cause in both cases arises from the present unjust organization of labor—

the fear of want and poverty and a desire to become independent from pecuniary embarrassments. When we reflect, that upon the intelligence of the working people of this country, rests the destinies of the nation and then look around us and view its alarming depreciation and the social, political and industrial engines, that are at work in Society to hasten ignorance and crime—we at times tremble for the future. While by precept men condemn ignorance and vice, they encourage and generate them by their business, social and political relations. A large amount of wealth is invested in this country to support the cause of ignorance and its concomitant evils. We erect factories the structure of which is cemented together by the blood and tears of Labor, we manufacture gay fabrics, into which are woven the very sighs of Labor; we build fine Stores with elegant Windows, in which we display our goods, and when poor Labor comes along with weary frame and disconsolate mind—we stand with smiles and pleasing words and offer him "cheap bargains." We tell him that "fine cloths and trappings makes the man" and thereby lure him from what little means and desire for mental improvement he had left, and then go to the Lecture room or Newspaper columns and censure him for want of intelligence and economy! O, what a world of "blind leaders of the blind." When will men learn that justice to all is the only safeguard of National and individual intelligence and prosperity.

LOWELL BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.

We perceive by articles in some of the city papers that the Boarding House keepers upon the corporations, are dissatisfied with the present rates of Board, while provisions of all kinds are so high, and are anxious that some measures should be adopted to secure an advance corresponding to the advance prices of nearly all the necessaries of life.—The price of females board upon the corporations is obviously low enough when provisions are at their ordinary prices; but now that they have risen nearly or quite one half, it must be apparent to every one, that keeping female boarders at \$1.37 per week, cannot be very lucrative business, and many a poor woman after struggling through the month, will find when "pay day" comes and her Grocers, Meat, Bakers and Milk bills are presented for liquidation, that her hard earned treasury is soon exhausted and she left with a debt upon her shoulders to add new burdens and anxieties to their already toilsome life. The Corporation Boarding Houses of this City are principally kept by poor widow Women, who have no other means of supporting themselves and families and upon such the present state of the provision market must bear, with distressing weight. With this as well as other classes of Society who are fledged out of their just earnings by the present *locus proes* system of Industry we feel a deep interest; but one fact in relation to some of the Boarding House Keepers of Lowell, has tended somewhat to chill our sympathies towards them, or at least to render any special interest on our part rather undeserved. We refer to the disposition among some of the keepers of Corporation Boarding Houses, when things are going along comfortably smooth, to oppose every enterprise that is not sanctioned by the Corporation authorities. Although our paper circulates at least twice as many as any other in the city upon the Corporations, yet its circulation would have been considerably larger had it not been for this dog-in-the-mange disposition which characterizes a portion of those who keep Boarding Houses. When "hard times" come on and food of all kinds is so high and scarce that it is impossible to get a living by keeping boarders, then these same individuals who under other circumstances are ready to effect great content for any Reform in the conditions of Labor, are quite willing to acknowledge that what we say relative to the tendencies of the present order of things, the insufficient support which the producers receive, the effect of long hours of labor upon the health and intelligence of the operatives, is all true and are most anxious to improve their condition. But soon as circumstances grow a little easier, by rise of the price of Board or fall of provisions, so that by eleven or twelve at night, they are enabled to get a more living—things are well enough off now, "We want no better times." There is no need of all this talk about improving the condition of the laboring classes' &c. &c. A reduction of the hours of labor would benefit boarding house keepers in the necessity of so much night work as is now performed by them, and yet many seem quite bitter against any such measure and will curse the cause and its advocates while they kiss the chains that bind them down. Help those who are willing to help themselves, be ardent saying, and one which the boarding house keepers of this city should bear in mind in their efforts to benefit their present condition and instead of letting their narrow, selfish prejudices lead them, to lend their influence in favor of the very causes which bring about these periodical disasters, they must take an enlarged and charitable view of the cause, nature and extent of the evil, and be brought to see that so radical a work requires a radical remedy.

"THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS," 2d Session commences next Wednesday at New York City. We hope New England will be well represented in the body. Associations subscribing to the constitution which has occupied a place in our columns (for some time past) will be entitled to delegate. The objects of wisdom, intelligence and experience of the producing classes, to devise and recommend measures for securing to all the inalienable rights to the Soil, education and the means of human elevation of which the present laws and customs of society deny them. If the working people would secure to themselves the rights which a just Providence designed they should enjoy and which will enable them to carry out the great intent of their creation, instead of living and dying the slaves of circumstances and fill grown wealth—let them rally around such an organization. A Congress of Industry instead of idleness, rivalry, dissipation and political intrigue—a Congress to declare war upon the Slavery, wrong and injustice of our own laws and institutions, instead of a foreign nation. A Congress to secure internal peace and harmony, instead of invading a neighboring country for the acquisition of more territory to diffuse by unrighteous traffic in human rights and human beings. A Congress to carry out the great principles of Liberty and equality proclaimed by our forefathers.

"THE PEOPLES JOURNAL," for May is a fine number, containing a large amount of valuable reading and several beautiful engravings among which is one of the eminent English Statesman, Sir Robert Peel. We have spoken so often of the merits of The Journal that any extended notice at this time is unnecessary.—Suffice it to say that its claims are peculiarly urgent upon the working people of this as well as the old country; laboring as it does for the universal emancipation of labor.

Crosby & Nichols 118 Washington St, Boston, General Agents for New England. Subscriptions received at this office.

"AMERICAN SIGNAL."—The Boston Eagle, organ of the Native American party, having been merged into the Herald, contrary to the wishes of a portion of that fragment of a party—a new daily bearing the above title has been started to supply its place. The motto of this new advocate of "American rights," is—"None but Americans shall rule America." We suppose to carry out the spirit of this motto, that every candidate for office must have a vein itead to ascertain whether he is really worthy of possessing any foreign blood.

"THE HERALD OF TRUTH."—The May number of this valuable monthly, is before us containing a large amount of highly useful matter. Editorial articles are clear and forcible and well written upon subjects of practical importance. The contributors seem to possess very clever talents. Such a work should be well sustained.

SUBSCRIBERS AT BOSTON are informed that an arrangement has been entered into with G. M. Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill, whereby the Voice will hereafter be left at their residences. Old subscribers wishing their papers left as above, will leave their names with Mr. Marsh who is authorized to transact business for the Publishers.

"TOO BAD."—Some of the "fair sisters" upon the Boat enter complaint, that a few "doubled and twisted" old maids having neither the fear of God or the good of their fellow operatives, before their eyes and who think more of a few rusty coppers, than they do of the present and future welfare of the eight thousand Factory Girls of Lowell—hanging around the Gates before "Bell time," as though they were the very portals of Paradise. We are sorry for this as the old maids of Lowell, as a class, are too intelligent to be seen courting Factory yard Gads. We must have a "short talk" with them soon.

"A WORKINGMAN'S" in the last "Investigator" only confirms what we stated last week upon the subject of Infidelity. Sectarianism stands out quite prominent throughout his entire communication. Infidels (our sect) are free from party, bigotry and proscription." We hope they are, but must first see "the fruits," before we can acknowledge it. We shall have very little controversy with "A workingman" upon this subject. Whenever we become convinced that we are in an error we shall be most happy to make due reparation.

POSTAGE REFORM.—A meeting was held in Boston last week to take into consideration the necessity of a thorough Post Office Reform. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Charles of New York, Messrs. How, Stone, Leavitt and Wright of Boston. After several resolutions were adopted expressive of the feelings of the meeting, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a public meeting at Faneuil Hall, Dr. S. G. Howe, Dr. J. W. Stone, Otis Clapp, Wm. Brigham, Moses Kimball, Peleg W. Chandler and John W. James.

Our friend Parker of East Bridgewater is informed that his letters came to hand in season.

THE WORKINGMEN OF LYNN contented with a strike for higher wages. They say "but the prices of provisions and labor do not correspond" and that they cannot live at their present wages.

We ask the particular attention of our readers to the article on our first page, from 'The American Statesman,' upon the necessity of some great change in the condition of those who labor for a living.

DANGER BY MINUTE.—There appears to be quite "a rush" in the above business class of these days, in consequence of a fit of these things, the Artists of the city have fallen into, Hastings' Rooms, corner of Central and Hurd Streets are full from morning till night. He takes some fine pictures—If you don't believe it call and see for yourselves.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY of Christopher Robinson of Lynn was broken open on Saturday night last and about 150 pairs of Gaiter Boots taken.

DENTISTRY.—It is said that Dr. Mowbray of Central and Hurd Streets is performing some superior operations in this valuable Art. He has recently associated with him a skillful operator from Connecticut and is determined to "spare no pains" in rendering satisfaction to his patrons.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT editor of "The Chronicle" has been indicted by the Grand Jury for calling in question through the columns of his paper, some of the transactions of the Jury upon the *Tabbs vs. Turkey* case.

PACKARD, 80 Merrimack st., has on hand a rare assortment of Parasols, Sun Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Our readers in want of such articles will do well to give him a call. Prices and quality of goods cannot fail to suit.

Officers of Harmony Division No. 9, Daughters of Temperance—Lowell, organized April 5th.

Presiding Sister—Mrs. M. J. Adams
Assistant Sister—Mrs. M. N. Thurston
Recording Sec'y—Miss E. A. Hoyt
Assistant Sec'y—Mrs. S. A. Young
Treasurer—Mrs. S. C. Starr
Conductress—Miss H. E. Reynolds
Assistant Conductress—Miss J. J. Skillings
Guardian—Miss A. S. Person
Assistant Guardian—Mrs. A. C. Muzzy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS.—According to promise you shall have some letters from me during my sojourn here. Having but little time or talent for writing, you will not receive much improvement from what may be told from time to time in these letters, but I may answer my fellow operatives whom I am in hopes, take an interest in our little sheet, which is called here "The Factory Girls Voice," for better calculated to improve the condition of operatives than the one coming monthly, purporting to be made by writerly themselves.

I made my debut in this place Thursday, beginning with the name of the President of the Workingmen's P. U. Division, No. 5.

Thus far my visits have been to the workshops, with the exception of a few, one of which shall be told.

Having occasion to call upon a cold street named Winter, and seeing the name of one on a door well known to me in my native place, although it would be well to "drop in," and found by the waiter that they were at dinner through 7 o'clock, P. M., "I think I to myself, I have got into the wrong place," and sure enough when the Dr. made his appearance he was a stranger to me and more so to my cause. In answer to my appeal he says, "I have more books and papers than my house will hold, and wish you would take some away." I assured him I would come for the books. "What is the object of your paper?" he was told its object. "The laborers have their rights and live like kings, and I don't see any need of this contention for rights." Having explained what I should call for the books. "I am too busy to attend to you," and away he went leaving me alone, giving me no chance to say good by.

When get the books I shall send them to the "Improvement Circle," and the fee will be paid by Dr. R.—the donor.

One more notice from the man in black whom we met under the "Liberty Tree" on the Common. This man came from the Sunny South; he told me about his plantation and slaves, how contented, how happy they were before the "ferocious abolitionists" meddled with that which would, if finally carried out, dissolve our happy Union, and was inclined to think our paper was tending to create a discontent, keeping up a kind of commotion among the Factory Girls; you are solving this storm and will reap the whirlwind. I am sorry to see you thus spending your time in vain. It is true you have slavery here, but then such always has been and always will be, and your voice will not be noticed among those who have all the power.

Truly this is a "jelly of notions," containing notions in an abundance. Some entertain a notion that I am an impostor, calling on me to produce my certificate of Agency. This brings to mind the importance of presenting

our Prospectus, and has been of more avail than a certainty of my good name, signed by all the clergy of Lowell. Then comes a train of interrogations: How long since this began? How do corporations like it? Who's M. F. Young? and who's this Eastman? I can answer all but the latter. We don't understand by your paper that you advocate the tariff; if you mean to carry out what you have just read from your Prospectus as strong as this paper (handing in a paper) which has been called the "Living Atlas" upon the tariff principles.

My success so far has been "good as can be expected," in consideration of "hard times," which plead more about here than elsewhere. I must not forget our obligation to J. J. Mitchell for much of a list of workingmen and their pieces of business. Should we get one third of them it will be doing well.

With the advice of several friends I have engaged B. A. Marsh, 25 Cornhill, to deliver our papers, being assured by his customers that he will be reasonable in his charges, and that he is decidedly in favor of our principles and the welfare of our sheet. In short I am "I will be" by many of my patrons here that he is a "whole souled" man. We hope he will be extensively patronized by congenial spirits.

I am told I must call on the "ions in State street," and if I can win some courage enough their wishes shall be gratified, and yours, by an account of my success in their quarters.

Sabbath morning we took a walk, and coming past the Post Office saw men selling newspapers, our guide said the sale of penny papers on the Sabbath was common. You shall hear from me again, till then good by.

Truly yours in the good cause,
B. A. MARSH.

MR. EDITOR.—In the last No. of the Voice of Industry, I noticed an editorial in reply to a correspondent of the Boston Investigator, who it seems is rather disposed to find fault with you, because you did not see fit to publish an article which was written by Mr. Bussey, in reply to one by your correspondent W. on the Bible. In your remarks you say that you referred to two articles in reply to the one referred to in the Bible, and I presume that I was the author of one of them. As you have been somewhat censured for refusing to publish the article in reply, perhaps a few remarks from me will set the matter right.

When I read the communication in your paper I supposed that you intended to open your columns for the discussion of the doctrines of the Bible. And as the article referred to contained sentiments which I believe to be erroneous, I was induced to make a reply. And as you refused to insert my article, I was induced to the opinion that you was one-sided and sectarian, and I intended to publish it in the Investigator. I should have done so had not shortly after had a personal interview with you and also with the lady who wrote the article in favor of the Bible. The reasons you gave me for publishing her article and refusing to insert mine were satisfactory to me. I did not, however, introduce into the columns of the Voice of Industry, and my reasons are, first, it would be filled with the peculiar notions of different individuals on this subject, and the reader of the paper would be lost sight of; second, the object of the paper, as I understand it, is to better the condition of the laboring classes independent of sect or party. And as there are many who would read the Voice, and are benefited thereby, who have not the power to throw off at once the early impressions which they received from their religious teachers. And if religion was introduced and fully discussed, such persons would not give their support to the paper, and thus the much good would be lost that otherwise might be accomplished. I am sorry that any person who professes liberality should be so ignorant as to disseminate his paper because it did not advocate his peculiar notions on every subject. I think that I may safely say, that no person can be found who is more radical on all subjects than I am. But if I am not a sectarian, I did not think of stopping my paper because my article was not inserted. I have had much knowledge of the organization of the human mind to ask men to believe as I do, unless I can first show them evidence which is sufficiently strong to overpower their evidence, and when I can do this they will be compelled to believe as I do. Let us who are more advanced have sympathy for those who are in error, and do all that we have power to do, to alleviate their condition. If we have arrived at a degree of intelligence which is superior we should be willing to assist others to do the same. And I hope that there will be no proscription for opinions sake.

Yours for the Truth,
J. J. MITCHELL.

Boston, May 24th, 1847.

MEETING OF MACHINISTS.
The meeting of the Machinists of Boston, at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening, was fully attended. Mr. James V. Smith was chosen Chairman and Mr. Eaton Wadsworth, Secretary.

Mr. Smith, on taking the chair, remarked that several preliminary meetings had been held, and that a Circular had been sent to be taken thirty and forty employers requesting them to state whether they would or would not adopt the ten-hour system—to which but two answers had been received. Truly it is a time for mechanics to look to their rights. When a respectful petition to employers requesting their views concerning an important change in the hours of labor is considered not worth noticing by nineteen out of twenty of them, it had finally been determined to call this meeting.

Rev. Mr. Clayton was then introduced to the audience. He urged upon their attention the necessity of prosecuting their own interests, as if they did not no one would do it for them. Men's time should be divided into three portions: one for labor, one for rest and one for intellectual culture. Ten hours out of twenty-four was enough for the first; seven hours would not be too much for each of the others. But the employer would not lose by the introduction of the ten-hour system, as there is not one man in fifty who would not do as much labor in ten hours as he would in eleven. If employers would not pay attention to the demands of machinists these could form themselves into Associations, each investing some thing, thus raising a capital of their own. Capitalists engaged in the manufacture of machinery commenced small, with a few thousands of dollars, and now some of them have several hundred thousands of dollars invested in the business—money which has been brought out from the sinews of mechanics. Employers are living in wealth which has been produced by others; why should not mechanics themselves enjoy the fruits of their own labor? The Working Men's Protective Union is an example of what associated effort will accomplish. Members of that association can procure their provisions, groceries, fuel, &c., at a saving of about 20 per cent upon retail prices. Let the Machinists club together as had been proposed, and when the year is ended they will put the proceeds of their labor into their own pockets instead of the pockets of others. Mr. C. dwelt on the necessity of union in any such movement, and closed by recommending to their consideration the motto—*The Union of the Mechanics for the sake of the Mechanics of New England.*

The following resolution was then read:—
Resolved, That we duly notify our employers, that on Monday next, May 24th, instead of going to our pieces of business we meet on Boston Common, at which we will be ready to confer with them upon the subject of the ten-hour system at such place and time as they may appoint between the hours of nine and eleven A. M. If it is satisfactorily settled we return to our labor; if not, we appoint a committee to prepare the names of one hundred Machinists who will invest \$100 each, to form a fund for the purchase of a lot of land, on which we will procure a location for business and then employ their own capital, perform their own labor, establish their own hours, manufacture their own machinery, and put the proceeds thereof into their own pockets.

This resolution was discussed by Messrs. Lawton Trask, Parkman, Kimball, Hibbard, Wadsworth, Clayton and Mitchell.

Mr. Trask thought it was only by combination that the mechanics would be able to do any thing effectual. The same causes that are producing starvation in the old world are at work in the new, the same capital which keeps the blacks in slavery at the South would work the Mechanics fourteen and fifteen hours here.

Mr. Parkman said that provision must be made for those with families, as they could not hold out so long in the proposed strike as persons who were unencumbered, while as much depends upon a family man holding out as a single man.

Mr. Kimball hoped they would not be too hasty. He proposed that on and after the first Monday in June the ten-hour system should go into operation; that the workmen should stop in shops at seven, instead of six o'clock—quietly and without excitement; but with the understanding that if one is discharged in consequence of that step, the whole go down. Mr. Hibbard had never worked but ten hours, and never would; the reason was, his employers needed him more than he needed them and he could make his own terms. In New York Machinists worked but ten hours, and they need not here if they would be united and would act with confidence. He urged the necessity of more intercourse between the members of the craft.

Mr. Mitchell thought they had met to form a Union. If a Union had been started three years ago the ten-hour system would now be going on smoothly.

The resolution was finally laid upon the table, and a committee of five, consisting of Messrs Kimball, Mitchell, Ames, Clayton and Hibbard, appointed to make arrangements for another meeting and to devise plans for future operations, after which the meeting adjourned.

The spirit displayed at this gathering was excellent with hardly an exception not an intemperate feeling was expressed, but all seemed calmly and sincerely impressed with the conviction that their employers took no interest in their welfare, further than it was immediately connected with their own interests, and that the Machinists must protect themselves if they wished to be protected at all.—*Chronotype.*

THE WAR NEWS is unfavorable to the invaders of Mexico. Scott and Taylor are losing large numbers of men, whose terms of service have expired, and who refuse to re-enlist.

ISSUES FOR 1847.
LAND LIMITATION, INDESTRUCTIBLE HOMESTEAD, AND FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE LANDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

To establish Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood among men of every Race; to provide that the Rights of Men, Colorable and Sufferable shall be the Right to Life and Liberty; to Redress the wrongs perpetrated under the condition of Inferiority which has hitherto been the condition of Labor; to unite in one the Friends of Humanity; to secure the most perfect Liberty and Happiness; this Convention, representing the various elements of our Country, and the people of the United States of America, do hereby adopt the following Constitution as the Basis of a New Federal Government.

Art. I. The title of this instrument shall be the Constitution of the Industrial Congress.
Art. II. This Congress shall be constituted upon the following principles:
1. All members shall be elected annually by ballot or associations of men or women who subscribe to their principles, to wit: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; among which are the Right to Life and Liberty; to the use of such a portion of the Earth and the other elements as shall be sufficient to provide them with the means of subsistence and comfort; to Education and Paternal Protection from Society.

2. They shall be elected by associations consisting of 40, or more persons, of the sex of both male and female, above the age of 18 years, every such association being entitled to one representative and every association being entitled to one additional representative for every additional fifty of its members: Provided that no association shall be entitled to any representative whatever in its Congress, unless all its members have subscribed to all the principles under the last head of this article.

3. The Congress shall assemble on the first Wednesday of June of every year, their first assembly shall be in the city of Boston; their 2d in the city of New York; their 3d in the city of Philadelphia; and their 4th in the city of Charleston, S. C. If it shall be left to each Congress to determine when they meet next. Every session shall continue for seven days or more.

4. The laws of this Congress, being intended to embody and represent the collective intelligence of the great producing and obedient laboring community, will be advisory and recommendatory, having whatever moral force may await in their truth and wisdom, and none other.

WM. S. WALT, Himes, President.
CHAS. DOUGLASS, of Conn.;
E. N. KELLOGG, of N. J. (Vice Pres.);
JAMES E. FAY, of Penn.;
GEORGE H. EVANS, of N. C.;
CHARLES SPARKS, of Kentucky;
MOSES JOHNSON, of Ga.

In pursuance of the provisions of Art. III, of the Constitution of the Industrial Congress, the INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS will be held in the City of New York, commencing on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the Convention Hall, No. 15, South Street.

DAVID BRYANT, of Mass.,
President of the Convention.
GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretary.

MARRIED.
In this city, May 23, by Rev. Mr. Hanson, Mr. George W. Young to Miss Abby Bailey.

BABIES.
You can buy Parasols, Parasollets, Kid, Best Shakes, and every cheap variety of FABRICATED, INDIAN, and other goods, than you can at any establishment in the city.—No. 28, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, very cheap.

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

THE WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION. Division No. 1, meets at No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for lectures, and Monday evening for discussion. P. M. CHAS. C. JONES, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 2, (Manchester, N. H.) holds its meetings in Stock Building, on Mechanic street, 4th door, every Monday and Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, and on Tuesday evenings for discussion, at 8 o'clock. P. M. D. W. CARROLL, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lowell) holds its meetings at Humes Hall Market street, over Protective Union Store, every Saturday evening. A. B. EDWARDS, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 3, Boylston Hall, Boston. All Divisions will be accommodated with goods on the same terms as those of the 9th—store open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. JOSEPH CARROLL, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 4, Lynn, meet Tuesday and Friday evenings, 81 Union street, opposite the Universalist's Meeting-house. RICHARD A. FLEMING, Sec'y.

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. 51, Central Street, for a GENERAL STORE, where they will be now opening the largest, cheapest and choicest selection of DRY GOODS, ever brought to this city. The five to six hundred dollars worth of goods, which they will be selling at wholesale prices. American goods will be sold at the Auction price, and will remain, until they are sold, at the Auction price. The goods of the parties will, we think, be sold at the Auction price. The goods of the parties will, we think, be sold at the Auction price. The goods of the parties will, we think, be sold at the Auction price.

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS; SHAWLS!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE GREAT ONE PRICE STORE, No. 51, CENTRAL STREET, BOSTON. We should also have met with the selection of HERRINGCOCK GOODS, such as Napkins, Table Cloths, Diapers, Dishes, English and American Patterns, together with ALL articles called for by Ladies' Dry Goods Store.

The Mexicans are adopting the guerrilla mode of warfare. The soldiers are in a miserable condition as to health and means. Every well-meaning man would now use every effort to prevent more lack-lusters from being duped into this horrid business; and so bring this unnatural War to a close.—*Young America.*

Flour is up to \$9 a barrel. Every man who buys a barrel is paying at least four dollars for land monopoly.

It is said that a single house fly will produce in one season 30,000 offspring.

ISSUES FOR 1847.
LAND LIMITATION, INDESTRUCTIBLE HOMESTEAD, AND FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE LANDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

To establish Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood among men of every Race; to provide that the Rights of Men, Colorable and Sufferable shall be the Right to Life and Liberty; to Redress the wrongs perpetrated under the condition of Inferiority which has hitherto been the condition of Labor; to unite in one the Friends of Humanity; to secure the most perfect Liberty and Happiness; this Convention, representing the various elements of our Country, and the people of the United States of America, do hereby adopt the following Constitution as the Basis of a New Federal Government.

Art. I. The title of this instrument shall be the Constitution of the Industrial Congress.
Art. II. This Congress shall be constituted upon the following principles:
1. All members shall be elected annually by ballot or associations of men or women who subscribe to their principles, to wit: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; among which are the Right to Life and Liberty; to the use of such a portion of the Earth and the other elements as shall be sufficient to provide them with the means of subsistence and comfort; to Education and Paternal Protection from Society.

2. They shall be elected by associations consisting of 40, or more persons, of the sex of both male and female, above the age of 18 years, every such association being entitled to one representative and every association being entitled to one additional representative for every additional fifty of its members: Provided that no association shall be entitled to any representative whatever in its Congress, unless all its members have subscribed to all the principles under the last head of this article.

3. The Congress shall assemble on the first Wednesday of June of every year, their first assembly shall be in the city of Boston; their 2d in the city of New York; their 3d in the city of Philadelphia; and their 4th in the city of Charleston, S. C. If it shall be left to each Congress to determine when they meet next. Every session shall continue for seven days or more.

4. The laws of this Congress, being intended to embody and represent the collective intelligence of the great producing and obedient laboring community, will be advisory and recommendatory, having whatever moral force may await in their truth and wisdom, and none other.

WM. S. WALT, Himes, President.
CHAS. DOUGLASS, of Conn.;
E. N. KELLOGG, of N. J. (Vice Pres.);
JAMES E. FAY, of Penn.;
GEORGE H. EVANS, of N. C.;
CHARLES SPARKS, of Kentucky;
MOSES JOHNSON, of Ga.

In pursuance of the provisions of Art. III, of the Constitution of the Industrial Congress, the INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS will be held in the City of New York, commencing on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the Convention Hall, No. 15, South Street.

DAVID BRYANT, of Mass.,
President of the Convention.
GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretary.

MARRIED.
In this city, May 23, by Rev. Mr. Hanson, Mr. George W. Young to Miss Abby Bailey.

BABIES.
You can buy Parasols, Parasollets, Kid, Best Shakes, and every cheap variety of FABRICATED, INDIAN, and other goods, than you can at any establishment in the city.—No. 28, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, very cheap.

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

THE WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION. Division No. 1, meets at No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for lectures, and Monday evening for discussion. P. M. CHAS. C. JONES, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 2, (Manchester, N. H.) holds its meetings in Stock Building, on Mechanic street, 4th door, every Monday and Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, and on Tuesday evenings for discussion, at 8 o'clock. P. M. D. W. CARROLL, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lowell) holds its meetings at Humes Hall Market street, over Protective Union Store, every Saturday evening. A. B. EDWARDS, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 3, Boylston Hall, Boston. All Divisions will be accommodated with goods on the same terms as those of the 9th—store open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. JOSEPH CARROLL, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 4, Lynn, meet Tuesday and Friday evenings, 81 Union street, opposite the Universalist's Meeting-house. RICHARD A. FLEMING, Sec'y.

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. 51, Central Street, for a GENERAL STORE, where they will be now opening the largest, cheapest and choicest selection of DRY GOODS, ever brought to this city. The five to six hundred dollars worth of goods, which they will be selling at wholesale prices. American goods will be sold at the Auction price, and will remain, until they are sold, at the Auction price. The goods of the parties will, we think, be sold at the Auction price. The goods of the parties will, we think, be sold at the Auction price. The goods of the parties will, we think, be sold at the Auction price.

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS; SHAWLS!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE GREAT ONE PRICE STORE, No. 51, CENTRAL STREET, BOSTON. We should also have met with the selection of HERRINGCOCK GOODS, such as Napkins, Table Cloths, Diapers, Dishes, English and American Patterns, together with ALL articles called for by Ladies' Dry Goods Store.

THE LOWELL INDUSTRIAL REFORM ASSO. CLAYS regular meetings every MONDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, at 19, Church Hill, 76 Central street, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at No. 76 Central street. All persons attending in Social Reform are respectfully invited to meet all who are interested for the prodding class.

THE FEMALE INDUSTRIAL REFORM AND MUTUAL AID SOCIETY meets in each month, every evening at 8 o'clock, at the Reading Room, 76 Central street, and also Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the physical improvement of the female sex, they will be happy to smile upon our humble efforts, by their presence. H. J. BROWN, Sec'y. MARY LAWRENCE, Pres't.

RECIPE TABLES.
Epiphany, Feb. 19. I. O. O. F. holds every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 19, Church Hill, 76 Central street. P. M. CHAS. C. JONES, Sec'y.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Lowell Division, No. 34, Sonnets of Temperance, meet every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at the above hall every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, at the above hall.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.
Harmony Division No. 9, Daughters of Temperance, meet every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at 19, Church Hill, 76 Central street, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

KENNEBEC & PENOBSCOT
VIA BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

TRAINS leave Boston every WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 1/2 o'clock for PORTLAND, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock for BANGOR. Trains leave Lowell every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 P. M., for Portland, there connecting with the Boston and Maine steamer, for Bangor and intermediate points.

From Lowell to Portland, 60 cts.
From Lowell to Bangor, \$1.00
From Lowell to Presque Isle, 50 cts.
From Lowell to Houlton, 50 cts.
From Lowell to Calais, 50 cts.

Superintendent Boston & Maine Railroad,
May 7, 1847.

MOWE & FAGAN,
Surgeons & Dentists,
No. 52 Central Street, corner of Hurd Street,
(Under Daily Coffee Office.) Lowell.

I have had fifteen years' practice in Dentistry, and live and try to operate in my teeth in filling and extracting. I have examined the modes of inserting both gold and silver plates. Judging from experience, I consider the gold and silver work for my countrymen to be the best, and the most successful. I consider him a safe, practical Dentist.

Waterbury, Mass., M. D.
This certifies that we have conducted Dentistry performed by Dr. A. M. Mowbray, both of filling and plated work, neatly and skillfully according to the most scientifically directed mode, in the patronage of those whoos cases require the aid of Dental Surgery.
Hannover, D. C. M. D. S. C. Ames,
Dental Clinician, &c. &c.
N. W. Hill, M. D. S. C. Ames,
Dentist, &c. &c.
Price low, and all operations warranted. oct 47.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
Surgeon & Dentist,
Office, No. 32 Central street, opposite the Post Office.

LETTER engraved on this Office, on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set.
Also, filling, cleaning and extracting done with care and accuracy.
Lowell, April 23, 1847. 41—38

KNOWLES, DENTIST,
AND MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Office in Water Block, corner of Merrimack and High Street, Lowell, Mass.

I hold myself responsible if I attend to the various duties of the profession in a thorough and satisfactory manner. The success of the business of a Dentist's operations are predicated, but who ever business is engaged in, to make all the systems he employs the best in each particular case. He who attends to the art of dentistry will be rendered happy and successful. I am a Graduate in the Art of Dentistry, and my operations are predicated on the best of the science. My Operations are predicated on the best of the science. My Operations are predicated on the best of the science. My Operations are predicated on the best of the science. My Operations are predicated on the best of the science. My Operations are predicated on the best of the science.

AMOROS LAWRENCE,
DENTIST.
OFFICE, established Oct. 1, 1840, No. 27, Merrimack street, corner of Court Street, Lowell.

G. E. CHEEVER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.
A special assortment of fine Jewelry and Fancy Goods very cheap at 302 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass. Clocks and Jewels 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. 51, Central Street, for a GENERAL STORE, where they will be now opening the largest, cheapest and choicest selection of DRY GOODS, ever brought to this city. The five to six hundred dollars worth of goods, which they will be selling at wholesale prices. American goods will be sold at the Auction price, and will remain, until they are sold, at the Auction price. The goods of the parties will, we think, be sold at the Auction price. The goods of the parties will, we think, be sold at the Auction price. The goods of the parties will, we think, be sold at the Auction price.

