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POETRY. For the Voice of Industry. GLANCES.

In the day that we sing, The varied for day, No smiles shall gleam, No suns of the day, Or cries for the slain, Like blasts of the storm, Shall sweep o'er the land.

MARY.

THE PLOUGHMAN'S PETITION.

Kind gentlemen, members of Parliament, please ye, I'm a poor agricultural laboring man, I'm uncommonly sorry to grieve ye, But I have ye to do something for me in your name.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1776. BY GEORGE LEFARD. Let me paint you a picture of the canvass of the past. It is a cloudless summer day. Yes, a clear blue sky arches and shines above a quaint edifice, rising among giant trees, in the centre of a wide city.

St. Peter's, the showy pillars of the Parthenon, the gloomy glory of Westminster Abbey—none of these nor anything like, are here to elevate this edifice of plain architecture.

Plain red brick the walls, the windows partly framed in stone, the roof-eaves heavy with intricate carvings; the hall ornamented with pillars of dark stone; such is the State House of Philadelphia in the year of our Lord, 1776.

Around this edifice stately trees arise.—Yonder towards the dark walls of Walnut tree goal, spreads a pleasant lawn, enclosed by a plain board fence. Above our heads, those trees lock their massy limbs and spread their leafy canopy.

There are walks here too, not fashioned as squares and circles, but spreading in careless negligence along the lawn. Benches too, rude benches, on which repose the forms of old men with grey hairs, and women with babies in their arms.

This is a beautiful day, and this a pleasant lawn; but why do those clusters of citizens, with anxious faces, gather round the State House walls? There is the monarch with his velvet gab and ruffled shirt; there is the mechanic, with apron on his breast, and tools in his hands; there the bearded sailor and the dark-robed minister of grouped together. Why this anxiety on every face? This gathering in little groups all over the lawn?

Yet hold a moment! In yonder wooden steeple which crowns the red brick State House, stands an old man, with white hair and sunburnt face. He is clad in humble attire, yet his eye gleams as if fixed upon the ponderous outline of the bell suspended in the steeple there. The old man tries to read the inscription on that bell, but cannot. Out upon the waves, far away in the forests, this has his life been passed. He is no scholar; he can scarcely spell one of those strange words carved on the surface of that bell.

By his side, gazing up in his face—that sunburnt face—in wonder stands a flaxen-haired boy with laughing eyes of Sunbeam blue.

"Come here, my boy; you are a rich man's child. You can read. Spell me these words, and I'll bless ye, my good child." And the child raised himself on tiptoe, and pressed its tiny hands against the bell, and read, in hissing tones, these memorable words: "Proclaim liberty to all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

The old man ponders for a moment on the strange words, then gathering the boy in his arms, he speaks:

"Look here, child! Wilt thou do the old man a kindness? Then haste you down stairs and wait in the hall, by the big door, until a man shall give you a message for me. A man with a velvet dress and a kind face, will come out from the big door and give you a word for me. When he gives you that word, then run out yonder in the street, and shout it up to me. Do you mind?"

It needed no second command. The boy with blue eyes and flaxen hair sprang from the old bell-keeper's arms, and threaded his way down the dark stairs.

The old bell-keeper was alone. Many minutes passed. Leaning over the railing of the steeple, his face toward Chestnut street, he looked anxiously for that flax-haired boy.—Moments passed, yet still he came not. The crowds gathered more darkly along the pavement and over the lawn, yet still the boy came not.

"Ah!" groined the old man, "he has forgotten me! These old limbs will never be to totter down the State House stairs and climb up again, and all on account of that child!"

As the words were on his lips, a merry, ringing laugh broke on his ear. There, among the crowd, on the pavement stood the blue-eyed boy, clapping his tiny hands, while the breeze blew his flaxen hair all above his face.

And then swelling his little chest, he raised himself on tiptoe, and uttered a single word—"Ring!"

Do you see the old man's eye fire?—do you see that arm so suddenly bared to the shoulder?—do you see that withered hand grasping the iron tongue of the bell? The old man is young again; his veins are filled with new life. Backward and forward, with steady strokes, he swings the tongue. The bell

speaks out! The crowd in the street hears it and burst forth in a long shout! Old Delavare hears it, and gives it back in the hurrah of her thousand sailors. The city hears it and starts up from desk and work-bench as though an earthquake had spoken.

Yet still while the sweet pours from his brow, that old bell-keeper hurls the iron tongue, and still—boom—boom—the bell speaks to the city and the world.

There is a terrible poetry in the sound of that State House bell at dead of night, when striking its sullen and solemn—one. It rouses crime from its task, mirth from its wine-cup, murder from its knife, and bribery from its gold. There is a terrible poetry in that sound. It speaks to us like a voice from our youth—like a knell of God's judgment—like a solemn, yet kind remembrance of friends, now dead and gone. There is terrible poetry in that sound at dead of night, but there was a day when the echo of that bell awoke a world, slumbering in tyranny and crime!

Yes, as the old man swung the iron tongue, the bell spoke to all the world. That sound crossed the Atlantic—pierced the dungeons of Europe—the work-shops of England—the vessel field of France.

That echo spoke to the slave, bade him look from his toil—and know himself a man. That echo started the kings upon their crumbling thrones.

That echo was the knell of king craft, of priestcraft, and all other crafts born of the darkness of ages, and baptized in seas of blood. Yes, the voice of that little boy, who, lifting himself on tiptoe, with his flaxen hair blowing in the breeze, shouted "Ring!" had a deep and awful meaning in its tones.

Why did that word "Ring!"—why did that Echo of the State House bell speak such deep and awful meaning to the world? What had that word "Ring!"—the echo of that bell, to do with the downfall of the dishonest priest, or traitor king?

Under that very bell pealing that noon-day, in an old hall, fifty-six traders, farmers, and mechanics, had assembled to shake the shackles of the world.

Now let us look upon this band of plain men, met in such solemn council. It is now half an hour previous to the moment when the bell-ringer responded to the shout of the fair-haired boy.

This is an old hall. It is not so large as many a monarch's ante-room; you might put a hundred like it in the walls of St. Peter's, and yet it is a fine old hall. The walls are covered in dark, antique wainscoting, the purple tapestry comes drooping down.

The ornaments of this hall. Over the head of that noble-browed man—John Hancock, who sits calm and serene in yonder chair—there is a banner of the stars. Perched on that hammer sits the eagle with unfurled wings. (Is not a precious bird? Born only last year on Bunker Hill, now it spreads its wings, full-grown, over a whole continent.)

Look over the faces of those fifty-six men and see every turned to that door. There is silence in this hall—every voice is hushed—every face is stamped with deep and awful responsibility.

Why turns every glance to that door, why is every face so solemn, why is it so terribly still?

The Committee of Three, who have been out all night, planning a parchment, are about to appear.

That parchment, with the signatures of those men written with the pen lying on yonder table, will either make the world free—or stretch those necks upon the gibbet in Peter's field, or nail these hands to the door posts of this hall!

That was the time for solemn faces and deep silence.

At last, hark! The door opens—the Committee appear. Who are these three men, who come walking on towards John Hancock's chair?

That tall man with the sharp features, the bold brow and sand-bred hair, holding the parchment in his hand, is the Virginia Farmer—Thomas Jefferson. The stout built man, with russet look and flaxen eyes? This is a Boston man—one John Adams. And the calm-faced man, with hair dropping in thick curls on his shoulders—that man dressed in a

plain coat, and such odious home-made blue stockings—that is the Philadelphia printer, one Benjamin Franklin.

The three advance to the table. The parchment is laid there. Shall it be signed or not?

Then ensues a high and stormy debate—then the faint-hearted cringe in corners—while Thomas Jefferson speaks out his few bold words, and John Adams pours out his whole soul.

Then the soft-toned voice of Charles Carroll is heard, undulating in syllables of deep music.

But still there is doubt—and that pale face shrinking in one corner, squeaks out something about axes, scaffolds, and a—gibbet! "Gibbet!" echoes a fierce, bold voice, that startles men from their seats—and look yonder! A tall slender man arises, dressed, although it is summer-time, in a faded red cloak. Look how his white hand undulates as it is slowly stretched out, how that dark eye burns, while his words ring through the hall.

O, many years have gone since that hour—the speaker, his brethren, all have crumbled into dust, but it would require an angel's pen to picture the magic of that speaker's look, the deep, terrible emphasis of his voice, the prophetic-like beckoning of his hand, the magnetic flame which shooting from his eyes, soon fired every heart through the hall!

He fell exhausted in his seat, but the work was done. A wild murmur thrills through the hall—Sign! Hail! There is no doubt now. Look! How they rush forward—stout-hearted John Hancock has scarcely time to sign his bold name, before the pen is grasped by another—another and another! Look how the names blaze on the parchment—Adams and Lee and Jefferson and Carroll, and now Roger Sherman, the shoemaker.

And here comes good old Stephen Hopkins—yes, trembling with palsy he totters forward—quivering from head to foot, with his shaking hand he seizes the pen—he scratches his patriot name.

Then comes Benjamin Franklin the printer, and now the tall man in the red cloak advances, the man who made the fiery speech a moment ago—with the same hand that but now waved in such fiery scorn he writes his name—Patrick Henry.

And now the parchment is signed; and now let word go forth to the people in the streets—to the homes of America—to the camp of Mister Washington and the palace of George the idiot-king—let word go out to all the earth.

And, old man in the steeple, now bare your arm, and grasp the iron tongue, and let the bell speak out the great truth!

Fifty-six traders and farmers and mechanics have this day shook the shackles of the world!

Hark! Look to the top of that bell! Is there no deep poetry in that sound, a poetry more sublime than Shakespeare or Milton?

Is there not music in the sound, that reminds you of those awful tone which broke from angel-lips, when the news of the child Jesus burst on the shepherds of Bethlehem!

For that bell now speaks out to the world that God has given the American continent to the toiling millions of the human race—as the last altar of the rights of man on the globe—the home of the oppressed for evermore!

From the Truth's Telegraph. LATEST NEWS FROM THE MOON, AND FROM VENUS, PER MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Philadelphia, July 3, 1847.

Mr. CODDING, Sir: It is now several weeks since I received a copy of your valuable and interesting periodical, together with the request that I would send you the result of clairvoyant experiments. I have been so wholly occupied that I have not until now, found leisure to make the experiments which I thought would be most interesting to you. Last evening after placing my daughter in the Mesmeric trance, I requested her to go to the Moon and give me a description. After some little hesitation she consented, and said that it was not inhabited, but that its surface was mountainous and broken, but that the idea

was erroneous that it was surrounded by no atmosphere (as is contended by some philosophers) but that its atmosphere was not of sufficient vitality to support animal life; that the very bright spot seen by the telescope is a mountainous ridge of white rock; that its whole surface is rocky, but that there is moisture in the deep valleys, and ravines; that the craters are deep, dark places, unilluminated by any burning substance. She now consented to visit Venus; said that its inhabitants were smaller in stature and handsomer in person than we Earthites. That they were happier, and less ambitious, and far less avaricious—that they built their houses but one story high—that their horses were much smaller, and did not look like ours—that their vehicles were grotesque, and ridiculous, and she laughed heartily when she was giving a description.

She also stated that the surface of that planet was beautifully undulated with hills and valleys, covered with a profusion of vegetation, beautiful flowers, different from any she ever saw; that the inhabitants tilled the soil, but that they did not work as much as we; that they knew nothing of money, but exchanged different kinds of food and clothing—that they wear very thin habits, which they manufacture with very simple machinery; that they have rivers, very beautiful, but that the ocean there is not as large as ours. That they live to a great extent on the fish which they take, but that they have grain, that they have fowls plenty, and not as great a variety of reptiles. That the government is monarchical, that there are different kingdoms; that they have less war than here, and the inhabitants are generally more friendly to each other. That they are religious, and believe in the same God with us; that many of them believe in Christ, but that their churches are very different from ours.—Their marriage ceremony resembles ours, but their language is peculiar and different from any spoken here; the children are obedient, &c. They have schools and seminaries; cultivate music to much perfection, and their voices contain the most perfect melody; that our Earth looks to them nearly the same as Venus does to us—they are fond of amusements, and have no idea of their being criminal; that spiritual existence and influence is believed in, but that they are entirely unacquainted with the power of steam—that they have neither steamboats, railroads, magnetic telegraph, Truth's Telegraph, Phrenology, nor Mesmerism there; but are less subject to diseases; the atmosphere was very pure in most parts of their planet.—And lastly, that they were astronomers, and believe our planet is inhabited, although they have no idea about our personal appearance, laws, or customs—still less of our talking by lightning, or driving iron horses.

Thus have I given you the result of this experiment, and you can have for what it is worth. To those who believe in clairvoyance, or the power of mental vision independent of the physical, it will be interesting; but to those who believe that the great mechanism of nature is moved by tangible agents, and that because we see a thing, we are able to comprehend it, these experiments will no doubt appear as a great absurdity; but our mental power is not yet known, even by those who are laboring to develop it. Its highest attainment, of course not appreciated by the multitude. Whoever lives till thirty years pass by, will wonder at the stupidity and ignorance of the present generation in doubting the truths of superior mental elevation or clairvoyance.

Very Respectfully, &c. S. C. LOOMIS.

LOUIS Tupper, in his new work, republished in this country, furnishes the following among other beautiful passages: "Love is the weapon which Omnipotence reserved to counter rebel man, when all the rest had failed. Reason he parries; fear he answers blow to blow; future interest he meets with present pleasure; but love, that sun, against whose melting beams winter cannot stand, that soft, subduing slumber, which wrestles down the giant, there is not one human being in a million, whose clay heart is hardened against love."

LAND SPECULATION.

Mr. Greeley's letters from the West are replete with fact and arguments against land monopoly. The following extract from one of them shows that there is a powerful opposition to it, that only requires organization. I learned with deep gratification during this flying visit, that the settlers of this section, who are generally poor men who have tried to pay for considerable tracts of wild land while subdividing them into farms in Western New York and elsewhere, begin here by restricting themselves to eighty acres each, and paying for that quantity at the earliest moment. A large portion of them come in debtors, having expended what money they could raise by the sale of their effects at the eastward in looking out lands and removing their families hither; so that when he has put up a log cabin, chopped two or three acres, purchased a cow and a few rude implements of agriculture and housewifery, the settler is, nine times in ten, left penniless. But the fool of his family must in good part be bought for a year at least; he cannot clear a farm without some sort of a team; and unless his land is paid for within a year after he enters his claim he is liable to be disposed of by whomever can and will pay for it; while he must work very hard and be fortunate to be able to pay for even eighty acres within four years after taking possession. Here is a great temptation held out to cupidities on the one hand, provoking lawless violence on the other. Before the pioneer can extract a hundred dollars in cash from his patch of forest, above the subsistence of his family, he must have bestowed three or four hundred dollars' worth of hard labor upon his permanent improvement—and all this lies, after the first year, at the mercy of whoever chooses to jump his claim and enter the land. The Land Officers have no legal discretion; if the specie is tendered for any lands naturally purchased and for which an unexpired claim of pre-emption is not on record, they must take the money and issue the requisite papers. At this moment, lands richly worth five millions of dollars might be taken out from under their holders and improvers for one million, and nobody could prevent it. The only check upon this is that afforded by the unanimous and decided public opinion of the non-speculating settlers, which it is notorious they will enforce by the strong arm if need be. He who enters a tract on which another has settled and made improvements, (unless the settler happens to be one who the community greatly desires to be rid of,) runs it with the certainty that he or his can never peacefully enjoy it. All that is charged against the Anti-Renters of three or four Counties of our State is substantially paralleled throughout the west, and in fact over the whole public domain. There are legal rights which no man can enforce, but at the certain peril of his property and peace and probably of his life also. Twenty years' railing and denunciation have not bettered this a hair; and forty years more, if tried, will prove just as effectual. The simple, obvious remedy for this deplorable and most pernicious oppugnancy between legal right and practical right will be found in withdrawing the public lands forever from the vortex of speculation and allowing them to be acquired only by actual settlers and in limited quantities. How long must this most desirable consummation be waited for? The mischiefs already entailed on the industry and business of this country by land speculation are incalculable. Only those who have seen much, reflected much upon any full idea of them. Wherever, upon a natural harbor, a bay, a head of navigation, or a water-fall, a village begins or promises to spring up, there the speculator or his agent is early on hand, and pounces on all the unoccupied land within a circuit of a mile or two. This he holds back for a price treble to sixty fold that he paid for it, perfectly sure that he must get it by waiting long enough—that the only question is one of time. Attention his tract is a blight and a cancer, giving employment to no labor, contributing nothing to the erection of school-houses or churches, or the encouragement of mechanics or artisans, and insuring the continuance of wretched, stumpy, miry roads all around the rising village; for it is almost impossible to make good roads through the primitive forest. It is a perpetual facility and temptation to trespasses in the taking off of timber, which often serves as a school for theft and crime generally. Generally the speculator makes something, though not always; for taxes and interest during a series of years may devour all his profits; but in any case the injury inflicted on the community is very great. Both Sheboygan, and Sheboygan Falls appear to be cursed with such a belt of reserved land, but the former suffers more palpably. The road westward is hedged in for two miles with fallen and decayed timber, commingled with bushes, briars, and some trees, presenting a most hideous and sorry spectacle. I hope it will not long be perpetuated.

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 his labor, to be permitted to acquire education, and to freedom in every thing. HOWELL: FRIEDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1847. INDUSTRIAL REFORM PLEDGE. We who must be harnessed, clerks of restoring to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency who will not pledge himself in writing to secure the full influence of his station, it extending to prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of the States and of the United States, and to cause them to be held in fee simple and late for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Governorship of 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 exception of the Homestead from the Government, and to a limitation of ten of the hours of daily labor on public works or on establishments chartered by law.

REPEAL OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW. The Publication Office of this paper has been removed to No. 79 Central street—its former place a building. The publishers of this concern business with the paper or collector, are invited to call.

WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION. A friend has called our attention to a communication in one of the papers of this city, (signed "Inquiry") reflecting upon the Workingmen's Protective Union, which betrays a sad want of knowledge of the institution it condemns, or an unusual amount of that spirit so peculiar to this age—self-anthropy. The writer avers, that at first he "thought well" of the institution, but upon "sober second thought" (that is, the thought likely, which lies deep down in the pocket) he rejects it one of the very worst combinations that could be devised to injure the workingmen? What an interest for the workingmen! What benevolence and foresight! How he made this important discovery—whether by "special revelation" while meditating over his "cash book," or from some of the "injured workingmen" who are members of the "Union;" it doth not appear. But hear him—

"I will suppose that there is connected with the Society, in Lowell, one boot and shoe dealer and six boot and shoe makers; one merchant tailor and twenty coat-makers; ten overlayers and four second hands; twenty boarding house keepers, as well as all other trades &c. in proportion. They hold a general meeting and choose a committee, or agents, to make arrangements with the different tradesmen and mechanics to supply the "Union" with such articles as they may want. The agents do so to the different boot and shoe dealers, hatters, &c., and see who will agree to sell them the lowest, and thus their particular trade is adjusted. They will not buy of the "Union" ten per cent less than to my other customers, so I shall be obliged to reduce the price of your work done for our association ten per cent. So will the hat dealer and the hatter be obliged to reduce the wages of their workmen (or cheat in quality)."

Now Mr. "Inquiry," for the sake of argument we will admit your reasoning to be true, and that its force may be clearly perceived, let us make an example. Suppose A is a shoemaker, works for B and belongs to Division No. 11 or 16 (for he is known to all concerned that there are two Divisions in Lowell) Workingmen's Protective Union. Now in the course of human, or humane events, B engages to supply the Union with Boots and Shoes at a discount of "ten per cent," and consequently tells A that upon all work done for the Union he must reduce the price of labor in the same ratio. Well now, A has been making upon the average, six dollars per week, in the new arrangement, about one half of his work will be for the Union, consequently a discount ten per cent is made upon half his former weeks work, or upon \$3.00. So in the operation there's a loss of 20 cents. But A wants upon an average four dollars worth of goods per week from the Union Store and upon these he saves from the usual retail price about twenty per cent. Now after taking into consideration that A is insured three dollars per week in case of sickness, besides being provided with friends and brothers to sympathize with, and watch over him—can "Inquiry" tell us, from his own course of reasoning, how much worse off A will be at the end of the year, for belonging to this "injurious combination?" But let us examine this subject farther and see if the Union will produce any "ten per cent discount" as argued by "Inquiry." Who dares show that the more business a man does the larger he makes the smaller the profit he can afford to sell for? Hence the shoemaker, doing a fair retail business, on being applied to, to furnish the Division with his goods, in consideration of the amount of trade he will thereby receive, puts down his wages ten per cent, because with the Division he does a wholesale business, and when the year is up he finds he has done better than he otherwise could, and instead of cutting down the wages of his workmen he would be enabled to raise them, for the price of labor in the present state of society must be governed by supply and demand, and instead of the Union decreasing the wages of the producer,

it must increase them. For instance, in the Boot and Shoe business which we have considered, if the Union concentrates the business of three stores in one, it is quite evident that the rent of the two stores, the salaries of several clerks, the wood of several fires, oil, fixtures &c., would be saved, all or nearly all of which besides the profits of two proprietors would accrue to the workmen, the dealer or proprietor of the one store also doing a better business than before, because there would be more work to do, included there would be women and children, who may poor men would go very poorly shod or without shoes entirely, would, through the advantages which the Union guarantees, be enabled to purchase and make themselves comfortable. The only persons apparently discommoded by this operation of the Union, would be the two dealers who having lost their privilege of living upon others labor, or by exchanging the products of others industry—must be forth into a world that is smaller than when they were exchanging the workmanship of others hands, and earn their living by the sweat of their own faces. "Perhaps Inquiry" thinks this a calamity.

People who condemn an institution, calculated to do so much good as the Protective Union is, must be governed by a stiffness of the blindest character. Men may enter into company, go to Boston and other markets and purchase groceries and necessities of life and bring them to Lowell to retail put to poor laborers and widow women for ten to fifty per cent profit—they may gamble and speculate in flour, wool and other articles the poor must buy or suffer, and it all quite well—liberal—over christians; but because a dozen workingmen had together to buy a box of hats, or shoes at wholesale, and thereby save the retailers profits, (not cheapen the producers price, as "Inquiry" would have us believe) why is it an "injurious combination" and they must be sworn against as dangerous members of society. If one or two men have a right to open a store in Lowell and sell their goods at twenty per cent advance, why in the name of common sense, have not ten or a hundred men the right to establish one and sell at a less per cent or even at cost, and thereby enhance the happiness and comforts of the mass?

But we have dwelt upon the subject longer than necessary—the advantages of the Protective Union are self-evident and it will live down all opposition. We advise "Inquiry" not to give himself too much uneasiness for the welfare of the Workingmen who belong to so "injurious a combination." If they are liable to injure themselves very seriously, to doubt, they will find it out nearly as soon as he will.

Teeth, their Structure, Disease, Treatment.

By John Burdell, Dentist.

We have received from the publishers, Fowler & Wells, a small work of 72 pages, bearing the above title, which fills a place that has been too long neglected by the Dental profession. We have had labored and elaborate works written for the Dentist, to instruct in the Art of repairing diseased teeth or wholly entirely lost supplying their places with artificial ones; but, to our knowledge, nothing has appeared, before the present treatise, for general circulation—to acquaint the people as to the nature, organization and use of these most important organs. This work contains a comprehensive account of the nature of the teeth, their relation to other parts of the system, the various diseases to which they are subject and their treatment—illustrated by numerous engravings. We hope this work may find a welcome reception with the public—Mothers especially, having the care of children, will find it a valuable assistant. For sale, we believe, in Lowell by N. L. Dayton. Price, only 12-1/2 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEAGUE. We lay before our readers, in to-day's paper, a report of the late "League meeting" at Dover, N. H. We are apprehensive that some portion of it will be almost unintelligible, as the manuscript sent came very near being Greek to us. Although many noble sentiments were uttered during the meeting, yet we regret to see that no effectual measures were taken, no plans proposed or work laid out for the progress of the Labor Reform cause. The people want light upon the rights of Labor, and the League should take some measures to give it to them.

ELIZER WRIGHT, editor of the Chronotype, was tried at the Municipal Court, sitting at Boston, last week, on an indictment for libel on one Moses Clark. The trial elicited much interest, Mr. Wright being his own lawyer and defending himself in an able plea, during which he proved the libel law, little better than the spiders web which catches the small flies, while the large ones pass through with a buzz. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but a motion in arrest of judgment was argued and the Court has the same under consideration.

A. R. H. of Westford Ms., writes that the time has expired for which he subscribed for the Voice. Would it not have been well to have improved the "franking" privilege or paid our own postage? Five cents is but little, but if we are called upon to pay them, in this way, every day, in time it amounts to an important sum, besides all such letters may be sent free by applying to the Post-Master.

NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE MEETING AT DOVER, N. H.

THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE met at Dover (according to the decision of its Directors at their last meeting) in Smith's Hall at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Town Hall being occupied with a Court. This circumstance was not told to those who engaged the Hall for the Labor Reform League, causing no little confusion and disappointment.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the meeting was called to order Vice President Putnam in the Chair. Miss M. Eastman was called to act as Secretary. As no business of importance was before the meeting it was moved by Lewis Wentworth to adjourn to 2 o'clock P. M., in case of the business of the Court being finished, to the Town Hall.

Met according to adjournment. Proceedings of the last meeting was called for and read by the Chairman, Jefferson Putnam, of South Danvers, an amendment was made so as to read Dover in place of Newburyport, at which place the last League Meeting was adjourned.

Some excellent remarks were offered by the Chairman upon the object of the Meeting, the importance of keeping up and bringing out an interest in behalf of those whom we hoped to benefit. He wished every one understood the principles of Industrial Reform. He hoped before another Meeting to see an addition of names to the League and the Constitution in a Book instead of the present form.

Mr. Trask, from Boston, enlarged on the remarks made by his predecessor, manifesting a good degree of zeal and interest, telling plainly the objects of the meeting. It was to discuss subjects relating to a better state of things among workingmen and women—it was not to build up or pull down political Parties, but to take means from time to time to stimulate some to do something in behalf of the great object of this meeting. He stated some facts in relation to the real situation of a large majority of those who perform manual labor, depending on their pay for work to support themselves and large families. The dangers to which the working men are exposed in case of illness on their part. Urging the necessity of more activity on the part of workmen themselves to elevate the condition of Labor.

A female operative (or one who had been an operative) expressed much interest in the object of the meeting, knowing from long experience the sad effects of long hours of labor in the mills. She hoped the principles of the League would extend to the amelioration of the condition of Factory girls directly, for the men would sometimes seek redress from the ballot-box. She regretted the deprivation of gaining knowledge, or cultivating the manners while at work in the factory, but few if any knew the real situation of factory girls. She wished the members of the Legislature to be Mill Operatives a few weeks, occupy our rooms, eat at our tables, then they would know why 1000 of us ask them to protect us. The Legislature seems to be directly the creator of Corporations. The benefits of Cotton Corporations, she could not tell, they were increasing the power of Capital and the wealth of the lords of the spinules while their present system of labor makes the operative miserable in a little time. Sarry an I that so many of us are compelled from poverty and the great increase of Cotton Manufactories to have our names registered at the Death Office when we write our names as operatives, and make a "Special Contract" but I guess we will ask them to Legislate a little farther, seeing "it is not inexpedient to Legislate" on this matter.

Moved to adjourn to half-past 7 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday Eve., met according to appointment.

The President, James Campbell, of Boston, had arrived, but on account of sickness requested Mr. Putnam to remain in the Chair, as he thought it doubtful about his being able to remain in the Hall. He regretted this exceedingly as he had previously promised himself great pleasure in participation with the friends in Dover and hoped the first time would not be the last that he should mingle with the Labor Reform friends of Dover in a matter which should interest the human family for it was for the benefit of the body to ameliorate the condition of working classes. He was glad to see an interest manifested in Dover. Commending those who had come from a distance at sacrifice of interest and time. He advised with much ability the leading object of the League, bringing in other important movements the objects of which were commendable. His remarks comprehended a great deal. The Freedom of the Land—Working Mens Protective Union—Reduction in the hours of Labor—Representing the evils of War and Slavery.

Mr. J. C. Clure, next spoke on general subjects, War, Slavery. Recommending "acts for the People" by Loring Moody. This had given him some light, but he could not agree with the gentlemen who preceded him, but he had not come here to discuss that subject, he had come to talk about Equal Rights and Equal privileges to sell men and women, especially these industrious daughters of New England, a great number who were shut up in the Mills not getting an equivalent for their

work, have no time to get knowledge, recreation or anything else. There girls have to toil and spin and the profits of their labor go to increase Capital.

He thought the Workingmen had best establish Protective Unions—they should be established among workmen everywhere, it would save money—give them knowledge of trade—promote Temperance. He hoped to see all of these things come along and with more time to get Education. He had confidence in the workingmen and in human nature—did not believe in total depravity. There was a better lay coming if all or part will try. Wake up and enquire the Why and the Wherefore and you will soon find out, don't look to the monopolist for monopoly is dangerous to Liberty. Advocate a Free Government and you will soon be able to govern the price of your own labor, fix your own hours, get knowledge, give that liberty to every Factory Girl, which many brutal employers withhold.

He regretted that the Clergy and others as prominent should neglect the subject of a better state of things among the industrial classes. He was glad there was Democracy in the New Hampshire Legislature and he was rejoiced to see "The Hour Bill" such as it was, hoping for one more favorable to the Operatives by and by.

Mr. Trask, of Boston, offered the following Resolution.

Resolved, That we the Labor Reformers recommend the formation of Working Mens Protective Unions in every town and village for the benefit of advancement from becoming victims to these rich merchants whose souls seem absorbed in profits gained from the laborers.

Rev. H. Stevens moved an adjournment, he thought it not best to discuss that Resolution at this late hour, the audience were mostly working men and it was no good plan to hold these meetings too late, they were fatigued with the labors of the day and would not hear much after ten o'clock.

This motion met a universal favor. Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thursday morning, 10 o'clock. Meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who made remarks upon Mr. Campbell being called away by sickness and the disappointment we had experienced in the absence of some speakers who were expected from Lowell, Boston, and other places. Mr. Hall was highly gratified that the Labor Reform League in New England had favored the Dover folks by holding a meeting, regretting so small an attendance and thought it was in part from the Hall being occupied by the Court, for some time after the hour appointed for the meeting of the League, as many of the adversaries of this movement were lingering around the Town Hall to give the very important information that there was a "Court about Number in the Hall and the Labor Reformers could not have it and the bills around the village was a hindrance." He hoped there would be no discouragement on the part of those who had come from a distance to promulgate the principles of Industrial Reform by lectures. It was an unfavorable season of the year to hold a meeting of this kind. The operatives could not get our and the business of the men would not allow them to come.

Miss Burnham, Secretary of the female Labor Reform Association, said many of the members of the Association had gone home to spend the warm season. She gave a report of the state of their association which was favorable and the most important part was that the "amalgamation of the two Associations was about to take place." Their petition had been presented and would no doubt be universally approved of.

Mr. Clure proposed to the Ladies to draft Resolutions for the Evening, this proposition was met with favor and they would be offered after the communication from Mr. Turner of Boston was read.

Moved to adjourn to 2 o'clock P. M., when re-assembled to transact some business relating to the pecuniary affairs of the League and have a kind of a social meeting. A discussion occupied most of the afternoon. The Question—Has the Legislature a right to annul private contracts? The discussion was between Mr. Trask and Putnam.

Adjourned at 6 o'clock to meet at half-past 7 o'clock in the Evening.

Met at half-past 7 o'clock. The meeting was opened with some remarks from the Chairman.

A communication was read by Miss Eastman from Mr. Turner, of Boston, a part of which was addressed to the Ladies Association, also some Resolutions by the female Labor Reform Association in Dover.

Mr. Trask, after some preliminary remarks, took up the Resolution offered the evening previous, discussing it with much interest and ability. He had come to tell some of the benefits arising from Working Mens Protective Unions. It was a remedy for some great evils—it tended to promote union in measures for the good of all and what was very important it would save dollars and cents but would not one would ill judge him by this remark for he did not hold to great riches, for when there was great riches there must be great poverty. He would like to see it spread over the world more equal. He loved Equality, it was Democracy that give Liberty to the Southern blacks as well as white and 'tis

LADY FRANK MORGAN. A French Lodge has been organized in England, and henceforth ladies are to be admitted as members of the Lodges. Chicago, twelve years ago, was the abode of wolves and wildcats. It is now a city of 20,000 inhabitants.

an object of this League to try for an Equivocal... Mr. Clark made some remarks upon the same subject...

The following Resolution was offered thro' Mr. Trask, and accepted with the others. Resolved, That we, the Boston Union of Associationists, cordially and respectfully sympathize with all who are seeking to secure to the Laborer the full possession of his just rights...

Resolved, That we tender thanks to those persons who came from a distance to attend this League meeting...

The following Communication was read at the meeting of the Labor Reform League in Dover, July 14, and accepted by the meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS. This department of the "Voice" is intended to contain the thoughts and sentiments of the People, written by a human spirit...

LIBERALISM. Selfishness is the parent of illiberality and nonimprovement. It has retarded society in its march to happiness more than any thing else...

ACROSTICAL. Answer to the RIDDLE published in the "Voice" July 9th. A lion we ask, kind reader show...

DEAR VOICE. I arrived in this place last Monday morn. Every one knows this is a manufacturing place...

RECHABITE TENTS. Equality Tent, No. 7, L. O. of M. meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock...

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Lowell Division, No. 84, Sons of Temperance, meets at Reshabite Hall, 76 Central street...

THE NATIONAL REFORMERS. The Industrial Congress which lately held its sessions in New York discussed a variety of practical subjects, and drew up some able documents...

APRENTICES WANTED. Four able-bodied young men, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, can have an opportunity...

COLL. One of the first consequences of the retraction of the soil will be that the people of a village or township will establish agencies to procure whatever they want from abroad...

BURT & WATERMAN, Tremont Temperance House, 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Transient Board \$1.45 per week.

KENNEBEC & PENOBSCOT, VIA STONE & MAINE ROAD. MAINE Line Lowell every THURSDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY...

Daguerreotype Miniature Rooms! 82 CENTRAL STREET. (Corner of Ward Street, Lowell.)

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. Merrimack and John at 25, weekly receiving from America, ladies in New York and Boston...

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS. PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, BLANK BOOKS...

ROBERT STOVES AND STOVES! COOKING STOVES, with a general assortment of both new and old Copper and Iron PUMPS...

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS. ALLEN & BEAL'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. Nos. 2, 3 and 4, 6, Chelmsford street, Haymarket...

R. C. WOODBURY. HOUSE, SIGN AGENCY AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER.

G. E. CHEEVER. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER. A splendid assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy Goods...

WALTON & CURRAN. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office—122 Merrimack, opposite Kirk street, Lowell, Mass.

QUINCY HOUSE. BY ELI WHEELLOCK. KEPT ON STRICTLY TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

VALUABLE BOOKS. FOR SALE BY BELLA MARSH, 100 N. MAIN STREET, Boston.

LOWELL. July 27, 1847. Lines Dedicated to Mrs. D. Cushing, in memory of her departed infant.

MILKEN'S BEATING AND LODGING HOUSE, 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MILKEN. Having established himself in his new and improved style...

MILKEN'S BILL OF FARE. Dinner, 50 cents; Supper, 25 cents.

BURT & WATERMAN. Tremont Temperance House, 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

KENNEBEC & PENOBSCOT. VIA STONE & MAINE ROAD.

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DIRECT TAXATION FOR WAR EXPENSES.

The people must pay these without war expenses. We say then they shall be justly apportioned among the States...

We know that this rule will not suit the wealthy men of the North. Such men join the slaveholders of the South...

We mean to pay for the cost of this robbery and piracy upon Mexico in proportion to their ability to pay...

HUMAN PROGRESS. Man has ever been making direct and indirect stages of progress from barbarism to refinement...

Liberty, true christian liberty must be contented. The few must not forever oppress the many...

This is the germ of the seed of life. But what does it fully develop itself? That there are sparkling glimpses of disinterestedness in progress...

The Cortland True American has changed editors. The new editor, Rev. Samuel R. West, is in favor of Land Reform...

One of the editors of the New York Tribune has visited the Chinese junk. He says: "After taking a view of the whole, we accepted Captain Koller's invitation to take a little (chow, chow) dinner with him..."

Divorce. Divorce business is brisk in Cincinnati. Twenty couples were loosed from the matrimonial halter the week before last...

Hours of Labor. Old England, rode and taxed to death by her clergy and her aristocracy—corrupted and abused by wrongs of thousands of years standing...

Why cannot New England do something in this way to prevent her Lowell and Manchester becoming like the Manchester and Birmingham of England?

THE WORKS AT LAWRENCE. The dam across the Merrimack, in the town of Lawrence, is to be, when completed, 400 feet in length...

"The Circles" Over 17,000 persons visited the circus during Monday. There were four performances during the day...

Dr. Dick says that since the creation of the world, about 14,000,000,000 of human beings have been slain in the various wars...

Ireland is slowly recovering from the desolation of destitution and disease. Corn food is cheaper and more abundant...

Your superfluities should be given up for the convenience of others—our conveniences should give place to the necessities of others...

How is Dose. The hotel-keepers of this city lately held a meeting, and agreed to raise the price of board 25 cents a day...

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. AN ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR ALL CLASSES. EDITED BY JOHN BARNES.

Each sheet contains— I. At least one illustration in wood, full size or page, engraved in the first style of the Art and Design (see page 2) of the most original and interesting subjects...

THE OBERLINIAN. A MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Progress in social science, and especially all those which relate to the human condition...

INDEX. In carrying out these objects the Proprietor and Editor of the People's Journal, seeks the aid of the enlightened and energetic...

BAILEY'S LOWELL AND ENSEX CITY DAILY EXPRESS. THIS New Line, for the accommodation of the public, will leave Lowell for Ensex City...

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MEDICATED VAPOR BATH ESTABLISHMENT, No. 12 Franklin Street, Boston.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. M. M. HILLS. THIS is the oldest institution of the kind in New England, and the success attending the treatment of various diseases...

THE following kinds of baths are administered every day in the week (Sundays excepted) from 10 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening...

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, Boston, Massachusetts. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture Trusses...

RESUME OF THE LIFE OF JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER. The undersigned has the honor in recommending to the favorable consideration of those who are unacquainted with the life and character of James F. Foster...

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PROSPECTUS OF THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, AND THE ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE. DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LABORING CLASSES...

In consequence of a deep fall in regard for the present and future welfare of the laboring classes, and the urgent solicitation of many devoted and true friends...

The paper is to be published on strictly Independent principles, opposing all prominent views, religious or political, which are not in accordance with the principles of truth, justice, and equity...

It is our wish to ask and receive the cooperation and sympathy of the true friends to the cause of the laboring classes, and the honest, unselfish, and devoted...

AGENTS FOR THE 'VOICE'. MASSACHUSETTS. Waltham, Wm. Richardson; Boston, John A. ...

American Phrenological Journal. PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX, FOR 1847. BY O. S. FOWLER.

PHRENOLOGY. To improve man's Spiritually, Morally and Intellectually, by a study of the Phrenological Journal...

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