



UNDOING DISTINCTIONS IN SOCIETY.—We acknowledge no respect of persons in regard to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges;—and when a line of political distinction is drawn between men, we think that society is parcelled out into castes and parties... made freemen, but the many left free, the social system is degraded and degraded.

The time is coming, we trust, when such unjust distinctions will be swept away.—when the virtues of almighty truth, "Virtue is the only nobility," will be widely known, and as widely respected.

POVERTY A BLESSING.—THE REV. Mr. A. having been on a visit to one of his poor Scotch parishioners, who was taken ill, and being about to take his leave, held out his hand to the object of his visit, who pressed it affectionately, at the same time thanking his pastor for his kind solicitude about his soul's welfare, and in conclusion said, "God grant ye, sir, great abundance of poverty, here, and what I consider the greatest blessing."

WOMEN.—Man should always be firm—woman should be firm—all our decisions should show firmness and reason. What can we do in a trifling and vacillating course? Does any one know of a man who ever got rich or happy on account of these being no dependence to be placed in him?

INDUSTRY, TEMPERANCE, AND HONESTY are the noblest attributes of human character; yet how rarely do we find these qualities possessed by those who "lord it" over the poor and humble mechanics.

Mix Dix, the eminent philanthropist of the Bay State, who has devoted so much of her time to prison melioration, is now in Pittsburgh, Pa., where she has been doing much good.

LAW.—Laws are generally not understood by three sorts of persons, viz.: by those who make them, by those who execute them, and by those who suffer by them.

THE REMEDY.—"What is the best remedy for the goat?" inquired a sick idler of a celebrated physician.

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT says that a German cabinet maker in New York, who has in his employ eighteen Germans, and that he pays for their labor is one dollar a week and their board.

LABOR IN NEW-YORK.

The Dress-making business is divided into several very distinct branches. First there is the large expensive establishments patronized by the noble and wealthy aristocratic families, in which the principal dress-making is done, the cutting and sewing, the putting off of intricate costumes, the patching-up of broken promises, &c., by a foreman is employed at a salary of \$5 to \$7 per week.

THE SINGING, EARLY SUMMER, AUTUMN and Winter seasons these fashionable establishments are crowded with work, to a considerable extent. Every few days the windows of some leading shop in Broadway display some new figure or style of dress, perhaps admirably kept back from the left-over stock of a former season, which creates of course a positive necessity for every lady in the City having the slightest claims, to be considered one of the "Upper Ten Thousand."

THE INDUSTRIOUS JOURNEYWOMAN whose fingers plied incessantly from morning to night, and on to the night, "on account of her having sewed so long the work for which mister took her an extravagantly paid—how ill will her? She is employed by the week, and very often works fourteen or sixteen hours of the twenty-four, with scarcely an intermission long enough to swallow her food.

THE MAKING OF A DRESS, in the present age of fashionable refinement, requires talent and manual skill of rather a high order; and a few girls of more than ordinary intelligence, by their dexterity and 'style' they are enabled to impart to their work, (which is usually copied employing their unworthy) command high better prices.

ANOTHER class of Dress Makers are those who go out by the day. They are the far more independent and get better paid than the Journeywomen in the large establishments, and are frequently employed by wealthy people. They are also often engaged by the better and more pretentious among the wives of Ministers and the great Middle class, who who they are known to as they by utmost and constant struggle are able.

Beside the Journeywomen and Apprentices employed in the larger establishments, there are hundreds of females in all parts of the City who live in wigwags at their own houses, and support themselves (and very often their families) by making dresses of all prices—from \$1 to \$2 and \$3.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR.—The abolition of child labor and oppression, the prevalence of industry, virtue and economy, the prevalence of industry, virtue and economy.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

LOVELL, NOVEMBER 14, 1845.

Reduction of the Hours of Labor. A reduction of the present hours of labor in our manufactories, has become an important question before the working people of this country, and one, we trust, that will not be abandoned, until the entire overthrow of the slavish 'twelve to fifteen hours' system, which is making such inroads upon the health and happiness of our free, well paid operatives, is accomplished.

We believe petitions are already in circulation for the promotion of this humane and reasonable object, and we hope none, who have the good of their country and race at heart, will fail of giving in their testimony upon a subject of so much importance to the general well-being of society. These we urge this time to be signed and sent to the Lowell Manufacturing and Finishing Companies, and the sophistry of warlike or the tact of demagogues in christiandom to prove, that any class or individuals, will be injured by the adoption of such a regulation into our system of manufacturing; but on the contrary, a blessing of no small moment will be restored to those whose unqualified toil, has filled our country and the world with an abundance of labor and merchandise, of which they are the holders, to the national expense—try the very existence of which adds to their misery and destroys their earthly enjoyments.

We do not bring this before the public, as a crude and undigested scheme—a partial fragmentary measure, based merely upon selfishness, the result of which shall be to personally aggrandize one class of our people at the expense of another, but one fully attested and theoretical measure, which will benefit all.

Our claim is founded upon the natural divine rights of man—rights which belong to the children of the human family, inherit by virtue of their existence and moral, mental and physical requirements. Therefore the violation of these rights by the present unjust and unchristian regulation, adopted by our manufacturers, is a palpable infringement by the few, upon the universal rights of the mass—consequently a restoration of these rights, must be our object.

Already are some of the most sickening realities of the old world, no strangers among the manufacturing population of America, and some which produce sad and really, an daily augmenting. One of the most fruitful sources of intemperance, disease and crime among our working people, is excessive and protracted labor, and yet our community is full of moral, spiritual and physical doers, whose zeal is unhindered by the prevalence of temperance, virtue and religion and whose skill and ability is wasted in tampering with the system of excessive and protracted labor, while the senses are neglected, fatigued and numbed; and they ready to brand every true philanthropist, as a striker to eradicate and uproot the evil, as a strike, infidel and exciter.

Now the question comes how home to the conscience of every person whose influence can be felt upon this subject; "what stands in the way of its being accomplished?" The manufacturers of Lowell, and Allegheny city, say they will concede when the Eastern manufacturers will consent to do so. The manufacturers of Lowell, say they will concede when the Eastern manufacturers will consent to do so.

TO THE FACTORY OPERATIVES OF LOWELL. We have it from good authority, that a certain prominent man in this city, recently declared in a political harangue, that a large part of our population cannot be employed in our manufactures.

We do not doubt that many of the operatives come to Lowell poor, and leave as poor as they are come, but are they paupers for that?—Are they to be branded as paupers whose toil has filled the country with wealth upon which they are the holders, to the national expense—try the very existence of which adds to their misery and destroys their earthly enjoyments.

WE BELIEVE this same Agent with his thousands, which he never produced, a greater paper in the true sense of the term; than the most destitute operative who ever visited Lowell Mills; and his operatives who support such luxurious and ostentatious lives, would adopt the customary method of suppressing of public dependants, they would find it much to their pecuniary advantage.

THIS CIRCUMSTANCE, exhibits to some degree, the rottenness of the, too prevalent opinion of regarding the standing of people, according to the dollars and cents they possess, no matter whether they ever produced the value of a farthing in their lives, instead of their actual service they have rendered to society and the world, by having been engaged in useful industry. Also the turning and shifting resort of the supporters and advocates of corporations as they now exist.

WHILE one announces to the world, that the operatives are all Farmers & laborers, free to go where they please; and another that they are merely all good, as nature lays her hands on them, as they are all poor; and at last this magnanimous Agent, declares that a large number came to Lowell, paupers, and these kind Agents in the plenitude of their charity, take them into their hospitals as heirs to a corporation inheritance, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the same; provided they comply with the very moderate and reasonable requisition, of working about thirteen hours per day, to provide themselves with a little plain food, (for operatives don't require but little, and for a very simple) and a few clothes adapted to their mill-clothing condition.

What glorious privileges! We hope the operatives of Lowell will take these things into their heads, and show that they do not intend upon their kind benefactors.

THE ELECTION IN LOWELL.

The trial for Representatives in this city resulted in the choice of only five of the nine, to which we are entitled. We are gratified to see, Gilman N. Nichols, Cornelius W. Blanchard, Signy Spindling and Benjamin J. Schouler, our neighbors of this city, received a liberal invitation by the voters of Lowell, to visit at home this winter, or at least, not to go to Boston on their expenses. Although we are no party politicians, and have little sympathy with much of the political gambling of the day, yet we feel deep of satisfaction in the defeat of a man, who his personal and selfish interests of the workmen and women of Lowell. The course pursued by Mr. Schouler, in the last Legislature was of the most vacillating character, and ought to destroy the confidence of any community.—The insulting manner he treated the petitions for a reduction of the hours of labor, from the hands of the hard working operatives, after acknowledging their claim, by polling them that it is a subject upon which we cannot legislate, but that they must wait for the improvements in society and an increase of population, was a course of the most unbecoming character, to accomplish the object—liberty, acknowledging the manufactures to be unjust in their requirements; and without humanity even to attempt, to deal justly, and that he had sufficient moral courage to urge the claims of the oppressed portion of his constituency, should not soon be forgotten by the independent portion of our citizens. We have no objection to speak rashly of Mr. Schouler, but deem it our duty as an advocate of the "people's rights," to show his true standing in relation to a subject, of so much importance to our Government and Representatives.

The following is the vote of the Lowell, Governor and Representatives.

Table with columns for names and votes. Includes: Mr. A. 123, Mr. B. 45, Mr. C. 78, etc.

THE RESULT of the state election, in choice of Governor by the people. At last returns, Briggs falls behind all others about twelve hundred.

THOMAS W. DOBBS, JUNIOR of the HOUR SYSTEM.—In reply to a letter from the President of the Female Labor Reform Association of this city, requesting him to address them, Mr. Dobbs remarks:

You have my best wishes for the success of your association, and I hope they will be no distant when labor will have its own opinion, and through an intelligent co-operation, wealth and capital. Justice to all is our aim; and by speaking abroad the truth with an exaggeration, and with good temper, perseverance, you cannot fail of success. Your progress may be slow; avarice may retard it, but the ten hour system is reasonable and just, and is destined to prevail.

Very Respectfully, THOS. W. DOBBS, JUNIOR.

OUR FRIEND at East Bridgewater, to accept our grateful thanks for his liberal offer in behalf of our paper. Men who will pay their own, and the subscriptions of others, to pay are not few and far between.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED.—That the paper is upon a firm permanent basis, and is personally obligated for its regular issue. Therefore, we trust our friends will not delay sending in their names for one year subscriptions, together with the \$1.00 for the same.

AN ANTI-AMERICAN meeting was held in the City Hall Wednesday last. Several distinguished persons among whom we noticed W. H. Channing, were present. A paper, voted by the anti-american cause in its contemplation.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. S. P. Andrews of Boston has commenced a course of lessons in photography system of writing upon glass, which he hopes to see a system of process to make great improvement in a present method of wet-plate and aqua, and commends it to the attention of all who are interested in the improvements of the art.



