

# VOICE OF FREEDOM

VOL. I.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

NO. 40.

W. F. YOUNG, Editor.

LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1846.

GAGE & CLOUGH, Printers.

## VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT NO. 78, CENTRAL ST., LOWELL, MASS., BY THE N. E. WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION. J. S. FLETCHER, J. S. BAGLEY, JOHN HAYES, PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS. TERMS—\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

All Communications should be directed (post paid,) to the Voice of Industry.

Be the guide of every life. In the material court shall, Ours be the only one; Such a lesson you shall learn, As all shall do of war, Brothers, for your land we yearn; Let us give forth this peace; Let us give forth this cease.

### INSTRUCTIONS.

#### THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

The rights of property are also invaded by ecclesiastical, educational, and charitable endowments; which not only become prolific sources of corruption, but actually derive their value from the industry of the present day, and are therefore a tax upon all other property. An estate, for instance, which has been left to a Grammar School, and which, when the testator made his will, was worth £10 a year, but which is now worth £6000 a year, derives its chief value from those who have built upon and improved it, who are thus made to give the produce of their labor to an endowment over which they have no control. It is high time for the world to throw off the dominion of the dead; and to place the land under the entire management of the living. The rights of property will allow a man to sell, give, or bequeath his property to another, but not to tie it up throughout perpetual generations. By endowments and by the law of primogeniture, the living are not only governed by the acts of the dead, but by such acts as are now living, if now living, would be the last generation. They whose only object was to push forward their fellow-creatures are now the means of keeping them back; and the most enlightened men of former days, are now, in this age of science and discovery, made the dispensers of heathen mythology and of a useless smattering of Latin and Greek. These endowments ought to be taken by the State, and the most possible injury to the present generation, by the payment of the National Debt. A public school, with an endowment of £200,000 a year, originally intended for the education of the poor in the most useful learning that could then be got, but now appropriated to the giving of a most imperfect education to the sons of the rich, is a disgrace to our land.

The right of every man to worship God according to his conscience.—When he depute the work of keeping order and of settling disputes to a government, they do not thereby imply that the members of that government are competent to decide for the rest what is truth in religion, any more than that is truth in natural philosophy, chemistry, or astronomy; all they commit to their charge is the protecting of their persons and property, while they manage their own affairs, perform their own religious services, and attend to their own studies. Even were governments infallible as to their views of religion, they could not by enactments of law make other men religious. The allegiance of the soul lies to a higher power, in whose sight compulsory service is as no service at all. Religion derives its character from the motive of the principle in the character, and the affections. It requires sincerity of purpose, fervency of zeal, and consistency of conduct, and carries not for the mere name, the form, the creed, and the place. Right principles, right feelings, and right conduct, are not the result of legislation, but of sound instruction, affectionate persuasion, and personal example. Every man ought to enjoy liberty of conscience so long as his observances do not interfere with the rights and liberties of other men. He has no right to attempt to force his creed upon other men. No reward should be held out to any one creed above the rest; no penalties attached to any, but in this social matter, men should be left to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. All compulsory payments, therefore, for religious such as church rates, are unjust and all national property dedicated to ecclesiastical purposes should be, with due consideration to the present possessor, resumed by the State, and applied to the liquidation of its overwhelming debt.

The right to Good Government.—Man has a right to that which God has given him. The Bible does not enjoin any particular form of Government; we must therefore adopt other means of ascertaining God's intentions. "The method of coming at the will of God concerning any action by the light of nature," says Dr. Paley, "is to inquire into the tendency of the action to promote or diminish the general happiness." But good government has more than most things, this tendency to promote the general happiness; therefore it is, according to the will of God, and may be claimed by the people as a right. It is however, important to discover what is good government. When the latter has been ascertained, Moses said to them, "I have called myself alone by your name, and burden, and your strife" and he directed them to select fit persons from among themselves to supply his place. "Take your wise men and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you. And you answered me and said, 'The thing which thou hast spoken is good for us to do.' And he laid down for the chiefs so appointed this admirable rule of conduct—"Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. You shall not respect persons in judgment, but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man, for the judgment is God's." Deut. 1. 12. These Judges of Israel did not assert any claim to pomp or ostentation. Expensive government was not of God's appointment, but the result of man's ignorance and avarice.

5. The right to self-government by full, fair, and free representation.—If the will of God is the rule, and if the tendency to promote the people's happiness be the means of ascertaining that will, it is not enough to refer to the British Constitution; the people have a right to that form of government which most conduces to the general happiness, the broadest and the fairest. The British Constitution or form of government has created all men equal, in respect of rights; so that there is no respect of persons with him; and if his command is "to hear the small as well as the great;" if he leads us to value men according to their uprightness rather than by wealth or station, when he says "Better is the poor that walketh in uprightness than he that is perverse in his ways, though he be rich." Prov. xxviii. 3; and again, "Better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish king." Eccl. x. 13.—then it is clear that the working classes are as much entitled to be consulted in the choice of a representative as the wealthy classes. Laws which affect the lives, liberties, and property of men concern all who possess life, liberty or property. Laws which affect trade and commerce, and consequently employment and wages, affect those persons most whose daily bread depends upon employment and wages. The rich man's property is not his own; and herds; it is "the poor man that has nothing, save one little ewe lamb," that requires protection, lest the "rich man spare his own flocks and herds, and take the poor man's ewe." Since, then, the working classes are so deeply interested in just legislation, it must tend to their happiness, and must therefore be right, that they should have at least an equal voice with their richer neighbors in choosing those who are to legislate for them.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS, therefore, are: freedom of industry, freedom of trade, freedom of knowledge, freedom of religion, and freedom in the election of their representatives. Every man has a right to earn his own living with the fewest possible obstacles; to keep what he has earned without any demands upon it for State religion, State education, State charity, or useless wars. The people have a right to the use of the land of the kingdom for the present generation, without the incumbrance of scholastic, ecclesiastical, charitable endowments. Every man has a right to worship God according to his conscience; and if governed at all, to be justly and quietly governed. And since monopoly makes robbery of all men, and since of all monopolies that of power, being the parent of all others, it is the most grievous; therefore the people have a right to self-government by their own representatives; the franchise being given to every man—the ballot to protect the franchise—equal electoral districts; to render one man's vote as good as another's; the right to select representatives without respect to property; the payment of such members out of public funds; and of stipends—and that the people may receive intelligence respecting the conduct of their representatives, cheap newspapers by the removal of the Stamp duty.

RECOGNITION OF DR. FRANKLIN.—It may not be generally known that Dr. Franklin was the cause of an interruption of the Printer was worked off.

He was, at that time, apprentice to one Keizer, a printer, who was rather visionary, and like thousands of other people, despised the little things of this world, and often when selected to copy minor mistakes committed, next to be corrected them, much to the annoyance of the afterwards Dr. Franklin, who resolved to give him a lesson; and while Keizer's back was turned, took out of the c, which should have been there, and made this important paper.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS. VICTORIA HOTEL, BELFAST, 7 January 18, 1846.

MY DEAR FRIEND GARIBOLDI: I am now about to take leave of the Emerald Isle, Glasgow, Scotland. I have been here a little more than four months. Up to this time, I have given no direct expression of the views, feelings and opinions which I have formed, respecting the character and condition of the people of this country. I have refrained thus purposely. I wish to speak advisedly, and in order to do this, I have waited till I trust experience has bro't my opinions to an intelligent maturity. It has been thus careful, but because I think what I may say will have more effect in shaping the opinions of the world, but because whatever of influence I may possess, whether of little or much, I wish it to gain the right direction, and according to truth. I hardly need say that, in speaking of Ireland, I shall be influenced by no prejudices in favor of America. I think my circumstances all forbid that I have no end to serve, no creed to uphold, no government to defend; and as to nation, I belong to none. I have no protection at home, no resting place abroad. The land of my birth welcomes me to her shores only by the opinions of the world, and the manner of treating me differently, is an ostent of the society of my childhood, and an odium in the land of my birth. I am a stranger with thee, and a sojourner as all my fathers were. That men should be patriotic is to me perfectly natural; and as a philosophical fact, I am able to give it an intellectual recognition. But no farther can I go. If ever I had any patriotism, of any character, it is now dead, it is withered, it is long since by the last of the American soil drivers.

Thinking of America, I sometimes find myself admiring her bright blue sky—her grand old woods—her fertile fields—her beautiful rivers—her mightier lakes, and storm-checked, my joy is soon turned to mourning. When I remember that all is cursed with the infernal spirit of slaveholding, robbery and wrong;—when I remember that with the waters of her noblest rivers, the tears of my brethren are borne to the sea, disregarded and forgotten, and that her most fertile fields drink daily of the warm blood of my outraged sisters, I am filled with unutterable loathing, and led to reproach myself that anything could call forth my lips in praise of such a land. America will not allow her children to love her. She seems bent on compelling those who would be her best friends, to be her worst enemies. May God give me assistance before it is too late, is the ardent prayer of my heart. I will continue to pray, labor and wait, believing that she cannot always be insensible to the dictates of justice, or deaf to the voice of humanity.

My opportunities for learning the character and condition of the people of this land have been very great. I have travelled almost all over the city of Belfast, to the Giant's Causeway, and to the Giant's Causeway to Carrickfergus. During these travels, I have met with much in the character and condition of the people to approve, and much to condemn—much that has thrilled me with pleasure—and very much that has filled me with pain. I will not, in this letter, attempt to give any description of those scenes which have given me joy and sorrow; hereafter, if I have time enough, and more than your subscribers will be disposed to read at one time, of the bright side of the picture. I can truly say, I have spent some of the happiest moments of my life since landing in this country. I seem to have undergone a transformation. I live a new life.

The warm and generous co-operation extended to me by the friends of my despised race—the prompt and liberal manner in which the press has rendered me its aid—the glorious enthusiasm with which thousands have flocked to hear the cruel wrongs of my down-trodden and long-exiled fellow-countrymen portrayed—the deep sympathy for the slave and the strong abhorrence of the slaveholder, even where witnessed—the cordiality with which members and ministers of various religious bodies, and of various shades of religious opinion, have embraced me, and lent me their aid—the kind hospitality constantly proffered to me by persons of the highest rank in society—the spirit of freedom which seems to animate all with whom I come in contact—and the entire absence of every thing that looked like prejudice against me on account of the color of my skin—combined so strongly with my long and bitter experience in the United States, that I look with wonder and amazement on the transition. In the Southern part of the United States, I was a slave, thought and spoken of as property. In the language of the Law, "held, inherited, reputed and adjudged to be chattel in the hands of my owners and possessors, and their

executors, administrators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, whatsoever."—Rev. Digest, 324. In the Northern States, a fugitive slave, liable to be hunted at any moment like a felon, and to be buried at the horrible jaws of slavery—doomed by an inveterate prejudice against color, to insult and outrage of every hand, (Massachusetts out of the question)—denied the privileges and courtesies common to others, to the use of the most brutal and unchristianable language out from the cabinet or steamboats—refused admission to respectable hotels—refused, scorned, scolded, punished and maltreated with impunity by any one, (no matter how black his heart); so he has a white skin.

But now behold the change! Eleven days and a half gone, and I have passed three thousand miles of the perilous deep. Instead of a democratic government, I am under a monarchial government. Instead of the blue sky of America, I am covered with the gray fog of the Emerald Isle. I breathe, and if the color becomes a man, I gaze around in vain for one who will question my equal humanity, claim me as his slave or offer me an insult! I employ a cab—I am seated beside white people—I reach the hotel; I enter the same door; I am shown into the same parlour; I dine at the same table; and no one is offended. "No delicate nose grows deformed in my presence; I find no difficulty here in obtaining admission into any place of worship; instruction or amusement, on equal terms with people of any color I ever saw in the United States. Effort nothing to my mind me of my complexion. I find myself regarded and treated as every turn with the kindness and deference paid to white people. When I go to church I am met by no upturned nose and scornful lip to tell me, "We don't allow niggers in here!"

In the last numbers, about two years ago, there was in Boston, near the southeast corner of Boston common, a manerage. I had long desired to see such a collection as I understood were being exhibited there. Never having had an opportunity while a slave, I resolve to seize this, my first, since my escape. I went, and as I approached the entrance to gain admission, I was met and told by the door-keeper in a harsh and contemptuous tone: "We don't allow niggers in here!"

I also remember attending a revival meeting in the Rev. Henry Jackson's meeting house at New Bedford, and going up the broad aisle to find a seat. I was met by a good deacon, who told me, in a pious tone, "We don't allow niggers here." Soon after my arrival in New Bedford from the South I had a strong desire to attend the Lyceum, but was told, "We don't allow niggers here."

While passing from New York to Boston on the steamer, Massachusetts, on the night of the 9th Decr, 1843, when chilled almost to the cold, I went into the cabin to get a little warm; I was soon touched upon the shoulder, and told, "We don't allow niggers here." On arriving in Boston from an anti-slavery tour, hungry and tired I went into an eating-house near my friend Mr. Campbell, to get some refreshments. I had long desired to see such a collection as I understood were being exhibited there. Never having had an opportunity while a slave, I resolve to seize this, my first, since my escape. I went, and as I approached the entrance to gain admission, I was met and told by the door-keeper in a harsh and contemptuous tone: "We don't allow niggers in here!"

Think heaven for the respite I now enjoy! I had been in Dublin but a few days, when a gentleman of great respectability kindly offered to conduct me through all the public buildings of that beautiful city; and a little afterwards, I found myself dining with the Lord Mayor of Dublin. With a pity there was not some American Democratic Christian at the door of his noble apartment, to bark out at my approach, "They don't allow niggers in here!" The truth is the people here know nothing of the republican negro hate, prevalent in our glorious land. They measure and esteem men according to their moral and intellectual worth, and not according to the color of their skin. Whatever may be said of the aristocracies here, there is none based on the color of one's skin. This species of aristocracy belongs pre-eminently to the land of the free, and the home of the brave." I have never found it abroad, in any but American lands. It sticks to them wherever they go. They find it almost as hard to get rid of as to get rid of their skins. The second day after my arrival at Liverpool in company with my friend Buffum, and several other friends, I went to the residence of the Marquis of Westminster one of the most splendid buildings in England. On approaching the door I found several of our American passengers, who came out with us in the *Chimborazo*, waiting at the door for admission, as but one party was allowed in the house at a time. We all had to

## World.

COMPLAINTS OF THE POOR. "And when asked of the poor complain?" "The rich man asked of me;" "Come and walk along with me, And I will answer thee." "Was evening, and the frost's arrows Were careless to behold; And ere we were wrapped and coated well, But what we felt the cold." "Myet my young, bare-footed child— She begged loud and long, And there had she come aboard, When winds were blowing cold." "She said her father was at home, And he lay sick in bed; Around a leg for bread, Upon a stone to rest." "We saw a woman sitting down She had a baby at her back; Another at her breast." "I asked her why she listered there, When the wind it howl'd so chill; She turn'd her head and bade her child, That wept aloud, be still." "She told me that her husband strayed A soldier for a year, And ere long, & her parish was leaving back her boy." "We met a girl, her dress was hoary, And sunken was her eye; Who with a wanton's hollow voice, Addressed the passer-by." "I asked her what there was in guilt, That could her heart thus fill; To shame her name and name, She answered she was poor." "I turned me to the rich man, then, For silently stood he; "You asked me why the poor complain, And thus have answered thee."

## A REMONSTRANCE WITH THE AMERICANS.

Brother, why this rage and roar? Why these glares and tauntings long? We're your eyes out English hearts! Speak you not the English tongue? Think you not with English thought? See the Slaves' signs and scars! And the same religion taught? In our cities and your houses? Brothers, turn your thoughts to peace, And let all this discord cease.

Why should war afflict the earth? Were the lands you cover thus, Richer, sorer, better woe? To shame would you use us with? 'T would be scandal to our kind, An' oppression to our creed, If through rage and malice blind, One American should be slain; Or if England's meanness won, Should heave his life for Oregon.

If ye do desire the land, "Bide your hour"—(will not be long)— Clear it—plant it—sow it band, Fencible, enfranchised, strong; Who will people all the cities, Spreading commerce as ye go, Free to answer in their time, When you ask them, "Yes, or no?" But beware, for Freedom's sake— "Oh, beware of the war not take!" It would be a distress infinite, Should we see deep than words can breathe, If this were it to be the case, Or drew weapon from its sheath, Deeper still, more heinous still, Than the world's great wrongs.

And the satigues pressing in, Rang'd themselves for us and you; And the earth was filled with hate, Because you were inattentive.

Freedom's prophet England taught, And you learned what she taught, Yet the Scripture saith, "Woe to him that is professedly faithful, Show the world that doubts the fact, That of Freedom is not born, Knowledge, freedom, aid; Utter redoubt and scorn." If so once, they need be, Wisdom dwells with Liberty.

Let the bloody flag be furled, Nether is the task we see set; And 'tis reason to the world, Knowledge, freedom, aid; Utter redoubt and scorn.

Science woe us be the same, New Discovery what's the name; Young Erection spreads her claims; Knowledge beckons us to climb, Breathing us to be the same, And we'll lead the march of man.

Put if surely beg an stride, And all reason speaks in vain;

walk all the company within our out. And of all the faces expressive of rage, those of the Americans, were pre-eminent. They looked as sour as vinegar, and bitter as gall...

FREDERICK DOUGLAS.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

As is Woman, so is the Race.

NOTICE.

The Female Labor Reform Association, will meet every alternate Monday Evening, 8 o'clock, at their Reading Room, 79 Central Street, Boston, Massachusetts...

NOTICE.

Where the weary soul finds relief, Where the faint heart finds encouragement, Where the timid find courage...

NOTICE.

Written for the Voice of Industry. THE CAUSE IS ONWARD! Truly, we have reason to thank God and take courage!

Truly, we have reason to thank God and take courage! Courage, ye falling ones! the God of Right and Justice, is raising up friends on every hand...

lectual and moral, which the most useful and wealth-producing part of community should occupy. Workmen, are your voices heard in the Legislative Halls of our country...

Will you, son you, be longer indifferent on this point? You have had another incontestible proof, of their heartless and unimpaired words, in the entire content of your petitions for redress of wrongs...

How long, O how long, will you suffer these things to pass?

How long, O how long, will you suffer these things to pass?

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

What We Labor for.—The abolition of illness and suffering, the prevalence of industry, virtue and intelligence.

LOWELL, MARCH 20, 1846.

All Subscribers must recollect, that when they wish to pay their subscription they should inform us by POST PAID and remit all arrearages.

Severity of the Press.

We know of no agency in the hands of our people, capable of doing such an incalculable amount of good, that has become so corrupt and time-serving as the Press. Any evil, no matter how gross, can be advocated by the Press. Any action however vile and debased finds the Press a ready "help-meet."

How numerous are the incidents in life, which call forth the grateful emotions of the heart. How ardently, and incessantly, should they flow towards the fond parents, who have nurtured and supplied our childish wants...

GRATITUDE.

How numerous are the incidents in life, which call forth the grateful emotions of the heart. How ardently, and incessantly, should they flow towards the fond parents...

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The Convention.

THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION, meets at Manchester, N. H., next Wednesday, March 25. We hope the Associations in Massachusetts will be well represented...

The Lecture before the "Industrial Reform" Lyceum on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Wm. H. Channing, was well worthy of the able advocate of universal humanity.

Robert Knott's Lect., is expected to address the Lyceum on next Wednesday evening, and the time for working evenings in the Mills has closed, the services will commence at half past seven o'clock.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS, has resulted in no choice of Governor, by the people. From 20 towns heard from, Williams falls behind all others about 2000.

The article contains several unmitigated falsehoods; but its low, vile character forbids any further comments.

"YOUNG AMERICA" will please send us but twelve copies for the present, and as we increase we will send on. As soon as our "Protective Union" gets into successful operation, we expect to contribute liberally by way of circulating the "documents."

We have received a communication from Pittsburgh, containing cheering intelligence which will appear next week.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Ralph P. Hamilton had been severely injured last week, while at work on one of the machines in the Sash and Blind Factory at the "Mechanics Mills."

THE FEMALE LABOR REFORM ASSOCIATION of Manchester, held a "Social Gathering," on Thursday evening. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation, but circumstances would not permit our attendance.

CONGRESS, has recently considered the only national measure (Freedom of the public lands) for benefiting the people introduced during the session, unworthily a printed bill. The proposition looked so visionary to their crazy champagne-soaked brains...

THE LEGISLATURES, are doing barely nothing but "incorporate-incorporate-incorporate."

The third anniversary of Lowell Academy, takes place at the City Hall, this (Friday) evening.

V. GANSON, gives a splendid Ball, at Maverick's Hall, this (Friday) evening. The music for the occasion is said to be unrivaled. Mr. Ganson, appears to be a gentleman, and entitled to the confidence of the community.

The Journeyman Shoemakers of N. York have struck for higher wages.

PARKER HILLSBORO'S OYSTER, or MANUFACTURERS.—They talk of "an holy religion"; but their robes of righteousness are woven at Lowell and Manchester; their Paradise is high per centum on Factory stocks; their palms of victory and crowns of rejoicing are trophies over a rival party in politics...

GOV. STEELE'S PROCLAMATION.

The following from Governor Steele's proclamation, breathes such sound, generous, democratic and christian sentiments, we feel disposed to present it to our readers. Governor Steele is in the opinion of most who occupy positions in the State...

In obedience to any duty and in compliance with the wishes of our forefathers, and by and with the advice and consent of Council, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the 31 day of April the day for the State election throughout this State...

Horror of Slave Trading. Intelligence has been received at Salem from Monrovia of the capture of an American Slave, the bark Pons, of Philadelphia, with 600 slaves on board, by the U. S. ship Yorktown, Capt. Bell. The Pons was from Calcutta, bound to Rio Janeiro, and had originally shipped 918 between the ages of 8 and 30, 47 of them females, and had left 400 or 500 more at the place of destination...

A letter from one of the Methodist Missionaries gives a horrid account of the sufferings of the slaves, and says it is utterly impossible for language to convey an appropriate idea of the horrors of their situation.

The living and the dying were huddled together with less care than is bestowed upon the brute creation—the thermometer at 100 to 120 in the hold. Most of the slaves were in a state of nudity, and many had worn their skin through, producing putrid ulcers, which fed swarms of flies.

This it will be seen that this infernal traffic is carried on in spite of all the laws, and undoubtedly will be so long as Land Monopoly is allowed. Land Monopolists buy the slaves and drive them to the plantations, the refusal of the fighting navies, are generally too late.

How important, then, that we immediately abolish Land Monopoly in the U.S., that the principle of Equality in the Soil may spread over the continent and adjacent islands, and thus forever put an end to the atrocities of the slave trade, and to the power of one man, or any circumstance, to force the labor of another.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—Of the many tactics that prevent the operation of the Ten Hour System, there is none greater than that presented by some of the operatives who have been employed in the mills for a number of years.

Possessing a strong constitution, and a parsimonious disposition, they would prefer the continuance of the present oppressive system, and advocate that it would be preferable for the operatives generally to work on the present plan, than it would in the new system, notwithstanding it is the yearly sending of hundreds who resign their vigorous constitution than themselves, of a premature grave. It is the love of money that leads them to make this assertion; these very persons will deny themselves the privileges they might enjoy. Hence the operatives make it for granted that those who have worked the longest, are better qualified to judge. It is not astonishing that the most of the operatives are those that are the destitute of a common education. Look at the men child, not yet eleven years of age, who is placed there to work, and compelled to labor from five o'clock in the morning till seven at night, making fourteen hours for a days work.

And I would ask what opportunity a person thus situated has of improving and cultivating his intellectual faculties? He has but two or three hours to devote to his studies, he has but two or three hours to labor, they are so tired that they cannot secure to themselves a comfortable maintenance, without neglecting a good education, whereby they might become useful and respectable members of society.—Factory Girl's Journal.

COMMENTS

Ma. Editor:—Having returned after a short absence from the old homestead, I cannot forbear noticing the many improvements of our country...

The language of my every day greetings, so depraved in sentiment, ceaseless and unending in the reproach of a righteous cause, seems to merit the contempt of every lover of freedom...

Having for a few days past more particularly attended to the "How" than to the "What" of the present unjust demands of incorporated power...

The morals of the operatives themselves, say they, will necessarily suffer, if longer absent from the wholesome discipline of factory life...

And shall the fifty leeches, and the millions of filthy lazzari, rivet the chains upon the golden and grandsons of a slavery more galling than the servile miseries of a king would inflict?

Lowell, March, 1848.

For the Voice of Industry.

Why have you living I feel presume enough to make another attempt—should I succeed in arousing the dormant energies of one single individual...

Whatever onward progress of the fashion of the world may force upon the man, gold is still his god, the object of his adoration...

wreck of humanity, and she will tell you she is "the slave of wealth." Nay, ask our mother...

Where are the open society, who teach mankind the power and capabilities of nature, when directed by labor, to increase the happiness of the human family...

An Observer.

For the Voice of Industry.

Although a stranger to you, and not a reader of your worthy paper, I am not a stranger to the rights of man, and the privileges belong to American citizens...

Chicago Falls, March 15, 1848.

THE ADVOCATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, is the title of a small tract we receive from Pittsburgh, Pa. The article is able written and contains the essential principles of human progress...

to you abolition. But it requires perseverance, to accomplish the object in view; such an achievement cannot be accomplished at once...

Lowell, March 16, 1848.

We think our correspondent's remarks relative to the hours of labor, rather sweeping, as the hours of labor required of the factory operatives per day, varies but little throughout the country...

We give the following article, a place in our columns, supposing the sentiments heretofore entertained, although we are unacquainted with the author...

For the Voice of Industry.

Being desirous of eliciting truth on all subjects, I beg leave to make a few suppositions, and ask a few questions, of the writer of the letter to A. Lawrence...

If I understand aright, said religion is predicated by selling his people, and not one of our must, and if one part of said book claims authority, why not another and the whole? If it's false and contradictory, why hold it forth as a guide...

W. H. Fernal.

At about six o'clock on Thursday evening last a fire was discovered in the Factory belonging to the Cocheo Company in this town...

WHOLE FISHERY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—This branch of commerce employed 470 vessels with a tonnage of 148,481 tons...

The marriages of the daughter of MERRITT ALL were celebrated in Grand in December. The festivities lasted six days.

EARLY VANDERLIPS.—At Nashville, Tenn. on the 9th inst. were the radishes and lettuce grown in the open ground.

There has been discovered in New Zealand and the organic remains of monstrous birds which must have been at least 29 feet high.

P.I.O. of H. F.—A new order has sprung up in Pittsfield styled the "Independent Order High Fellows."

The agricultural products of New York except by several millions the whole cotton crop of the United States.

There has been one hundred days of continuous good sleighing at Burlington, Vt. this season.

A man in Ohio petitions the Legislature to give him another man's name.

NOTICE.—An special meeting of the Voice Association will be held at the reading room, 76 Central St. on Tuesday evening next...

MARRIAGES.—In Nashua, Sunday evening last, by Rev. D. D. Pratt, Mr. Henry M. Kelley, of Jamaica, Vt., to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Nashua, Vt.

The Industrial Reform Association of Lowell held their meetings on Wednesday evening last...

LET US BE REMEMBERED.—That this paper is a firm and permanent basis, a large number of responsible individuals...

NOTICE.—The Manchester Labor Reform Association will meet every Saturday evening at Temple Hall...

WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.—Division No. 1, located at 23, B'naim's Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening...

THE SAINT BRIDGE WATER.—Mutual Benefit Association, hold their regular meeting the first Tuesday of every month...

and that it is your desire and determination to eradicate them. It is a common remark with those who oppose reform, "the evils of which you complain, the high taxes, low wages, and long hours do not exist, because we have never heard the working classes themselves say so..."

Common English Reaches \$2.00, Latin \$3.00, Languages \$3.00, Drawing and Painting \$2.00.

AN EVENING SCHOOL.—Will be opened in connection with the above, on Wednesday evening next...

W.M. D. VERNAL, SURGEON DENTIST.—Office, Merrimack Street, Corner of State Street, over where he continues to perform operations on the Teeth...

Book and Job Printing.—neatly executed at the Voice of Industry Office, No. 76, Central St.

NOTICES.—The VOICE OF INDUSTRY, is for sale at the following places...

NOTICE.—The LIBRARIAN'S UNION ASSOCIATION, South Boston, holds its regular meetings every Tuesday evening at the "Book Block," 115 North Street...

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Price, Three Cents.

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Postpaid.

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BRITISH BARBARIETY.

In March last, a boy about fifteen years of age, who about two days before had been deced to the British mercenary in England, by stealthily putting a shilling in his pocket, and then sent to Canada, as a drummer to the 11th company of the 23d regiment, was induced by others to desert the company while stationed at London, Upper Canada. He went about 40 miles on his way to the States, when being destitute of money he went to work for a farmer, &c., in the means to prosecute his journey. During a leisure hour, he thoughtlessly drummed a tune on an old tin pan, which at once created a suspicion in the mind of his employer, that he belonged to the service, and had deserted, but being interrogated, denied the fact. Several days afterwards, he did so again, and exhibited such accuracy as fully to confirm the previous suspicions of the farmer, who, a few days after took him in his wagon, and drove to London with him, delivered him up to the company, and received \$25 for it. The boy was immediately put in the guard house, and was sentenced to receive 800 lashes of the "cats" upon his naked back. At the appointed time, with his back laid bare, he was bro't out and placed in an upright triangle, his feet tied to the bottom of it, and his thumbs tied together, from which a cord passed through a pulley at the top of the triangle, by which his hands were raised high in the air, and there held. In this situation, 603 strokes were laid on his naked back, with a whip of nine things, being equal to 450 strokes with one thing. The blood gushed out in streams. Then the officer was told by the surgeon that the poor little sufferer could not endure any more, at that time, he was accordingly taken down, and his back washed in a solution of gunpowder and salt. The next morning he was again taken up in the same manner, and received fifty more, and again taken down by the surgeon's orders, and his back again washed in like manner as before. The third day he was again brought out and received fifty more, when he was again taken down all covered with blood, his back being completely skinned. He was again washed as before, but before the sun set, he died of the tortures he had thus received from the hands of his cruel tormentors.

These facts were related to us a few days ago by a young gentleman of this city, recently from Canada, who says he witnessed the horrible and brutal transaction; and we are told that instances of this kind are not uncommon in the British army. That military discipline requires rigor and the infliction of severe penalties, in many cases, we are well aware, in order to keep the soldier under proper subjection and subordination. But a heavy and unrelenting discipline, and the inhuman tortures to be inflicted upon a thoughtless and inconsiderate youth, and that too, for merely deserting the service, as a drummer in time of peace, is unworthy of any people, having even the shadow of claim to civilization. It would disgrace the most savage and barbarous nation earth. Shame on the government that tolerates acts like this, that boasts of its christianity, and humanity, and humiliates and mortifies so much holy terror of slavery in this country, and that too, of bar own planting! A way with such hypocrisy and savage tyranny. Such a government ought to be annihilated. - Cleveland Times.

BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Every citizen who loves to contemplate the progress of our State in its varied departments of industrial labor, cannot but cherish a noble pride in looking upon the picture presented in the following statistical account of its products and manufactures, compiled by the Boston Transcript from the returns for 1845, as published by John G. Palfrey Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth. The publication, says the Transcript, is of no little importance as developing the industrial resources of the state, and as showing different branches in which so much of the enterprise and activity of capitalists and workmen are continually employed in aid not only of individual comfort, but of national prosperity. The present amount of statistics for formation has been gathered with much diligence and of course with the encounter of many selfish obstacles to correct information. This however, must be expected in all such undertakings, but with regard to the contents of the present work, we believe the investigation to have been as thorough as was possible, conducted by persons of experience and most generally with a just appreciation among the people of the importance of the industry to which each article is attached. (A tabular arrangement is clear and in precise order, and the results which it shows is enough to make one proud to be a citizen of the Old Bay State. We copy a few items from the tables as we have run our eyes over them at our examination.

We regard the article of Cotton, we find that the number of pounds consumed in the State for the last year, amounted to 56,901,054; whilst the number of yards of cotton cloth which was made amounted to 176,892,194, the value of which is estimated at \$111,164,212. Middlesex county consumes the greatest number of pounds of cotton, and

keeps in exercise 286,884 spindles, having a capital of \$9,400,000 invested in the manufacture. The total amount of capital invested in the State is estimated to be \$137,798,000, of which that invested in Calico alone is \$1,401,500. The number of hands employed in the cotton mills throughout the State is 20,710—the number of mills, 302. Of the woolen manufacture the sum of \$8,604,000 is invested, employing 7,878 hands. There is a great demand since when all the Manufacturers and Consumers made into wear, imported and used in this country was imported from England, as well as most of the darning used. Now the number of yards of broadcloth made during 1845, was 1,025,557, the value of which is estimated at \$1,257,302. The number of yards of Casimires was 9,461,458, valued at \$3,216,816. Middlesex and Worcester counties have the largest amount of capital invested in this branch. In the article of Dressing, Middlesex county alone has a capital of \$898,400, valued at \$5,76,886. The total of this manufacture is \$488,000. Seventeen mills are engaged in the woolen manufacture.

In the iron manufacture, 153 forges are at work. Plymouth and Suffolk counties are enumerated as having the largest capital invested in iron, rails, chains, cables, &c., the total amount in wrought iron being \$377,684. For pig iron, Berkshire county bears away the palm, its capital in this product being \$145,000. A large capital is invested in the manufacture of machinery for cotton, woolen and other establishments—in steam engines and boilers, and in iron engines. During the past year, the gross value of the former has amounted to \$2,023,648, of which Suffolk county has \$398,590, Middlesex \$515,894; Bristol, \$374,304; Worcester, \$447,910; Hampden, \$341,000; and 51 steam Engines and Boilers, \$544,000. The total value of \$1,130,000 invested, employ 210 hands, whilst the total amount of capital in this line is but \$137,000, and the total number of hands 21. Fire Engines were constructed in 1845 to the value of \$87,000, Norfolk county making 33, valued at 26,900 dollars, and Suffolk county 12, valued at 7,230 dollars.

The manufacture of Cutlery is sustained to a considerable degree throughout the State, especially in Franklin, Hampden, Middlesex and Bristol counties, the gross value of all the manufactures in this line being 148,175 dollars and the capital being 68,725 dollars. In the simple article of Starch, a capital of \$87,500 is invested, and this wholly divided between Norfolk and Middlesex counties, the former having manufactured the past year 2,149,000 pounds of starch, at the price 528.00, valued together at 113,950 dollars. In the article of refined sugar, there was but two sugar refineries in the State, both in Suffolk county. They employed 106 hands last year, and made 8,435,000 pounds of sugar, valued at \$40,000 dollars.

In the trifling article of Combs, a capital of \$79,100 was employed last year in establishments, the whole value of the manufacture being 138,965 dollars.

Books and shoes were made last year to the value of \$79,100, by which as many as 47,139 males were furnished with employment, and 18,778 females, 5,769,160 pairs of shoes were made, and 17,128,152 pairs of shoes.

SCRAPS.

The largest tree in the world is in Africa—a negro families reside in the trunk. The largest tree in America is a cypress tree, 400 feet high, and three feet in diameter. The world will live 600 years. The Cow Tree? in South America, produces milk from which the people obtain regular supplies. The Nephthas of India, furnishes water in its lengths, which not only have pitchers, but covers to them. The largest oak in the world is one in Dorsetshire, England, which measures sixty-eight feet in circumference. There are 80 species of pine—the white pine grows to the height of 180 feet—the Pinus Douglas, on the Columbia river, is the tallest tree in the world, as it grows to the stupendous height of 284 feet.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—An eminent popular writer on Political Economy, in England asserts, that if the people of that country were to be subjected for another twenty years to the operation of its present laws, the children of thousands now in comfortable circumstances would be beggars. The landed aristocracy, which is the cause of the great manufacturing and commercial nation, tax themselves to the amount of only about two and one-half per cent. of the national riches; while they pay from the subsistence or tax the industry of the people to the amount of ninety seven, and two thirds per cent. Hence it results, that the landed interest, or the few families which the great manufacturing and commercial nation, and year after year and generation after generation, become richer in land, houses and stock, as the property of the classes diminishes, and the labor of the poor man by all his efforts cannot supply him with food. This is a frightful state of things truly.

A witness being questioned as to his knowledge of the defendant in a certain case, sentimentally replied, that he had "boarded with him, and drunk with him, and cowed him."

Of one of the river towmen Franklin county, a female was employed in teaching a dissenting school, who had been instructed with colorophony; nor had she learned to construct a scale of privileges from the color of the skin, any more than that of the hair, but verily believed that of one blood God made all nations. Among her pupils was a small lad, guilty of a skin not colored like the rest. He was the son of a widow, and she very industrious, intelligent and industrious woman. In proof of it she spared no pains in giving her son a good education, and prided herself in his punctuality, in his uniform neatness of deportment. His school mates, not having been "school'd," long enough to scent out his inferiority, treated him as one of their own species, and admitted him without reserve, to their sports. The teacher, too, made no distinction; but let him sit and stand with the other children, just as though he were a human being, and had no infection or contagious disease about him.

The clergyman of the place, a professed follower of him who said, "the poor have the gospel preached unto them," and condescended to wash the feet of his own disciples—this successor to the lowly fisherman of Galilee, made public proclamation, that his child should not set upon the same seat with a "nigger." To make good his words, he employed a carpenter to prepare a seat for his child, which he sent to the school with directions, to the teacher to reserve it for his daughter.

"At the close of the term the colored woman was employed to clean the school house; which after having done, she took the new seat and carried it to the door of his reverence, saying to him that she had brought home his child's seat. "But why do you bring it here?" said he, "my child has no need of it; she is a free woman, and you do not expect your daughter will go to heaven?" Inquired the woman, "Certainly, I hope so," was the reply. "Take the chair, then, for there will probably be 'niggers' there," - Wor. Gas.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A boy was once tempted by some of his companions to place some forbidden things about his father's bed, which he took to him.

"You need not be afraid," said they, "for your father should find but that you have taken them, he is so kind that he will not hurt you."

"That is the reason," replied the boy, "why I would not touch them. It is true my father may not hurt me; yet my disobedience I know, would hurt my father, and that would be worse to me than anything else."

Was not this an excellent reason? Few acquire wisdom.—Some men are exceedingly diligent in acquiring a vast compass of learning; some in aspiring to honors and preferments; some in heaping up riches; others are intent upon pleasures and diversions; hunting, or play, vain contrivances, to pass away their time; others are taken up in useless speculations; others set out for men of business, and spend all their days in hurry and noise; but amid this variety, few apply themselves to the wisdom, which should direct their lives.—Charmion.

CONSCIENCE-SMITHEN THIEF.—Capt Wood of the 7th ward police, this morning received an anonymous note through the post office, of which the following is a correct copy: "Mr. Wm. L. Wood, Sir—Zacius said to the Saviour when upon earth.—'If I have taken anything from any man, I restore four fold' so here it is, I took this money from you, and I restore it with interest."

The births in the United States, yearly, are from four to five hundred thousand. Of this number of children, one in fifteen, or more than twenty-five thousand are still born; more than three hundred thousand inherit from their parents a diseased constitution, and a majority die young.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, floor in the barrel, meat in the tub, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole composition of man.

An Irish gentleman, with much naïveté recently remarked that such probably would soon be the expedition of travelling by steam, that one could go from London to Brighton in a shorter time than he could stop at home.

Kellogg, the artist, who hails from Cincinnati, and who is now in Europe, has recently visited Constantinople professionally, where the Sultan presented him with a large golden vase, enriched with a hundred and seventy diamonds. The English Ambassador also presented Mr. Kellogg, with a fine snuff box set with precious stones, besides other valuable testimonials.

A young lady was induced to elope from Hartford, some three weeks ago, with a villain who deserted her in New York last week having taken lodgings at a genteel boarding house. On Saturday night, she took laudanum and was fortunately discovered in time to save her life.

The Smith family is so numerous in New Orleans, that in publishing the list of letters, it has been found necessary to give them a place together, under the head of "Smiths."

PAST SENTIMENTS FOR PRESENT CONSIDERATION.

REPUBLICS.—In republics the advantages are liberty of exemption from needless restrictions, equal laws, regulations adapted to the wants and necessities of the people, public spirit, frugality, averseness to war, the opportunities which democratic assemblies afford to men of every description of producing their abilities and counsel to public observation, and the exciting thereby and aiding forth to the service of the commonwealth, the faculties of its best citizens.—Paley.

TRUTH.—I find, with men to whom the tale is told, belief only makes the difference between truth and lies; for a lie believed is true, and truth uncredited, is a lie. But certainly there rests much in the hearer's judgment as well as in the teller's falsehood. It must be a probable lie that makes the judicious credulous hearer; not too, must be of some reputation, otherwise strange stories detect some deformity in the mind.—Peltbam.

JOLNNESS.—It is a mistake to imagine that only the violent passions, such as ambition and love, can triumph over the rest. Idle notions and the is, often masters them all, and succeed against our designs and notions, and insensibly consumes and destroys both passions and virtues.—Rochefoucault.

Law, in its present state, like orthodoxy in religion, is a mystery where reason ends and faith begins. None of the uninitiated can enter even the vestibule of the Temple. Law ought not to be a branch merely, but the chief branch of social utility. Society knows nothing about it by means of the lawyer. Adhering to a code of plain, undeniable legal principles, founded on the morality of common sense, applied to every day's transactions, might render the whole community wiser, better, more prudent, more cautious, and less litigious. Men would be better able to judge when they ought, and when they ought not, to go to law. They would be better jurors, better arbitrators, wiser and better citizens.—Cooper.

THE PEOPLE.—The greatest scholars, poets, orators, philosophers, warriors, statesmen, inventors and improvers of the arts, arose from the lowest of the people. If we had waited till courtiers had invented the art of printing, clock-making, navigation, and a thousand others, we should probably have continued in darkness to this hour. They had something else to do, than to add to the comforts and conveniences of ordinary life. They had to worship an idol with the incense of flattery, who was often much more stupid than the commonest of the people, and had no more care or knowledge of the people around him, or their wants, than he had of arts or literature.—Knox's Spirit of Despotism.

Men expose the kingdom of heaven to sale, that with the money they may purchase as they can in this world; and therefore they extol and magnify the one, as all happen to a commodity they wish to buy, and cry down the other, as all buyers are wont to do that which they have the greatest longing to purchase, only to bring down the price and gain the better bargain by it. And yet in the general world goes on still as it was of old, and men will never utterly give up the world for this, nor this for the other.—Butler.

DESOTISM.—It is as astonishing as it is melancholy to travel through a whole country under such a yoke, and to witness the effects of luxury and poverty, and all that attend on a luxurious court, filled for the most part with the worst and vilest of men. Good God! what hard heartedness and barbarity, to starve perhaps a province, to make a ray garden! And yet sometimes this gross wickedness is called public spirit, because forthwith a few workmen and laborers are maintained out of the bread and blood of half a million.—Gordon.

VIRTUE WITHOUT FEAR.—When, upon making a donation, you are persuaded a thing is fit to be done, do it boldly; and do not let that private interest, or concern, or prejudice, which impediment comes or reflections the world will pass upon it. For if the thing be not just and innocent, it ought not to be attempted at all, though never so secretly. And let me be, you do very foolishly to stand in fear of those who will themselves do ill in executing, and condemning what you do well in executing.—Locke.

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS, Office for the sale of a new assortment of School, Miscellaneous &c. Books. Their Books are purchased upon the most reasonable terms for cash; and will be sold as low as at any other Boston or New York County. Fitchburg, Mass.

HENRY J. LOWE, DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c. FINEST GOODS, CUTLERY, &c. &c. No. 89—Spring Street, Fitchburg, Mass., at short notice. Fitchburg, Oct. 1845.

Dr. L. Adams, SURGEON DENTIST, Fitchburg, Mass. All operations warranted equal to any by whomever performed. Fitchburg, Mass. Oct. 1845.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

THE PEOPLES PAPER. ORBAN CO. 127 N. STATE ST. DEVOTED TO THE ABOLITION OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL SLAVERY, AND TO THE INTERESTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES. The Voice will contain a Female Department, under the Editorship of Miss F. W. Peck, and a Labor Reform Association, and will be supported by the following names: Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. 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W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Peck, Mrs. T. W. Peck, Mrs. U. W. Peck, Mrs. V. W. Peck, Mrs. W. W. Peck, Mrs. X. W. Peck, Mrs. Y. W. Peck, Mrs. Z. W. Peck, Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mrs. B. W. Peck, Mrs. C. W. Peck, Mrs. D. W. Peck, Mrs. E. W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. G. W. Peck, Mrs. H. W. Peck, Mrs. I. W. Peck, Mrs. J. W. Peck, Mrs. K. W. Peck, Mrs. L. W. Peck, Mrs. M. W. Peck, Mrs. N. W. Peck, Mrs. O. W. Peck, Mrs. P. W. Peck, Mrs. Q. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Peck, Mrs