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Dactory.

For the Voice of Industry.
An Address to the Workmen.
BY J. S. ORESH.

Degraded souls, that toil and sweat
From the first dawn of light,
Till day's bright sun has long been set,
And glow the stars of night—
Your destiny is in your hands,
And you can break the chain
That binds you as with iron bands,
To toil and sweat in vain.
In vain, I say, because you reap
For those who have no sows,
And pile on pile their treasures heap,
And purchase of your own—
You labor many a weary hour
For joy enough to live,
And lead, and ere to bring to power,
For what they please to give.
Grief did I say? Yes, I said give:
You do not dare to ask
What is your right, that you may live,
And in joy's sunlight task—
No, you must bow before your lords,
Most servile and low.
And take what they will accord,
Nor dare to murmur so.
For if you do, they'll say "I can
No longer give to employ."
For they must quench the soul in man,
That dares to look on high,
Lest the great God who formed the earth,
Should the delusion clear.
Of willing slaves, who from their birth
Have ever trodden with feet—
And show them that "a man's a man"
Who wears the human form,
And legs bend the world began—
Whose heart is pure and warm—
And every year they'll bind more tight,
Their fetters on your soul.
Till dark despair, that gloomy night,
With all your thoughts control.
No glorious dreams of future bliss,
Will fill your mind with joy,
But horrid thoughts from hell's abyss,
Will from your peace destroy.
They'll reach you that the heathen earth
Was made for those alone,
And do for you, whose only worth
Is life, and flesh, and bone.
And if the fire that nature gives,
To every living thing—
Aye, 'tis the meanest worm that lives,
Should in your blood spring;
And with its power should prompt your heart
To see social joy to find,
And by its influence impart
New pleasures to the mind—
You should the foolish thought forego,
For you will only bring
Into the world victims of woe,
And wail, and murmuring,
And joy's equal innocence,
The crime of poverty,
Which is a heinous offence.
"Ere long," ye might say,
We'll fight here you to feel the fire
That God to you has given,
To warn your hearts, and to inspire
Your minds with thoughts from heaven?
'Tis Nature's right—and when she speaks
You ever must obey,
And woe to those who careless seek
In other paths to stray.
Than those she dictates by her will—
Which is supreme and right—
Alike in those who thrice may fall,
Or in the meanest night;
For 'twas the living God that said;
When he had forged out one,
And in His image, man had made—
"He should not be alone!"
And made a partner of the toil,
Ere man's life's form,
To see his breast when life's turmoil
Should raise within a storm,
And gave to each, the immortal soul,
The mind, with reason's light,
To guide and govern and control,
And teach them what is right.
And till we wail, and raise the poor
From their degraded state,
Yes, unnumber'd, 'till upward soar,
And teach them to be great,
To bow no more before the king,
Or tremble at his nod—
Nay, how ye to love other than,
The great, the righteous God.

Miscellaneous.

From the Weekly Visitor.
RALPH STANLEY:
—OR—
THE UNSHOWN PLEDGE.
A FACTS STORY.

It was once my lot to pass some time in the pleasant little village of S., situated in the place of the Connecticut, where I engaged in the time-honored employment of teaching the young idea how to shoot; or, in other words, awayed the sceptre, (a birchen one) over the village school. (It was a pleasant village, consisting of one long street, running north and south, thickly studded with dwellings near the centre, which became more and more scattered as you proceeded either way, presenting every variety, from the stately mansion of the man of wealth, to the neat little cottage of the hard-working, yet independent day-laborer. More remotely dilapidated habitations scattered here and there, gave an appearance of want of thrift; and other things indicated that a vast of the inhabitants was, to say the least, doubtful. Although the village presented a pleasant exterior, arising, in a great degree, from its locality; yet to any one observing the interior arrangements of many of the houses, the appearance was far otherwise. Scarcely a window was to be seen that showed the traces of wealth and comfort; too plainly showed the baneful effects of the destroyer within; while many exhibited an aspect of decay by no means indicative of industry and management on the part of the inmates. Should the causes be sought, a large edifice might be shown occupying a prominent place on one side of the village green; before the door of which creaked a sign, indicating that here was the traveler's home. This was the resort for a large number of the male inhabitants of the village; whether they wished to dispose of any commodity—perhaps a trade; whether they desired to hear the news or pass away the time; all while they were thus engaged in their employment the tavern keeper was by no means idle. Each newly formed friendship must be cemented by drinking to the health and prosperity of each other, and a bargain was never considered complete until the parties had pledged themselves by a sacrifice to Bacchus. Sunday little ballads, too, might be pointed out, appropriated to the manufacture of one of "God's good creatures," from the fermented juice of the apple. Never since the days of Eve has the apple, or anything made from it, been put to a worse use than was either in these hot-houses of destruction, where the process of distillation was carried on with the greatest assiduity. One of them, and one only always presented a pleasant appearance to my mind. A short time before I went there to reside, through some accident of the day, and was building caught fire, and all its contents, was consumed, with the exception of a solitary blackened loaf, fit emblem of the moral desolation it had been spreading around. I had amused myself with imagining the lamentations which must have resounded through Randonium when the infernal spirits beheld the destruction of this engine of their evil power, and the regret that must have filled their fiendish breasts as they saw their hopes here blasted forever.

One man, who was an inhabitant of the village, particularly interested me. The frock of her three-score and ten winters had silvered his thin locks, and his appearance plainly showed that his sojourn upon this globe, at longest, would be short. Yet his life many others, was continually clanking the bitter dross of existence, and as his pains would soon wear it, resound, he appeared to be living at an incubating cup. In his youth he had as others of that day did—drank his social glass with a friend, or on gala days partook of the sparkling wine—that he might not deviate from the established custom.

He had risen to the rank of Colonel in the militia, and at each promotion he was expected to treat the company, "as a matter of course" the object of which was not to be thought of. Open, too, at other times, to the charge of drinking, he was under the necessity of furnishing freely the exhilarating draught. He himself partook liberally at such times, yet to one that took to him was in danger of becoming a drunkard, or that he was pursuing a course at all disgraceful, or one that his circumstances did not absolutely require. He commenced business as a merchant, and like other country mechanics, sold spirit articles. This was one of the most indispensable articles of trade, which he used with a liberality, and in this business need would have been small, and the probability of success.

Each customer was furnished with any

quantity he wants agitated, or his purse permitted—from the single glass to the barrel. Wealth dived in upon him; he was distinguished for his honesty and liberality, and few stood higher in the estimation of the public than Ralph Stanley. Was any office of trust to be filled, Mr. Stanley, from his known practical sound judgment, and careful attention to business, was usually the successful candidate. As a natural consequence the frequency with which he drank increased, and the desire for something stimulating increased proportionally.

At length, after a day spent in attending to the business of the town, or after any public occasion, he would return home with an elevation of spirits distressing in the extreme to his family, who looked forward with fearful forebodings to the future.

When my acquaintance with him commenced, his appetite had increased to such a degree that he found it necessary to take his glass several times each day. Each morning he arose with a burning tantalizing thirst, and each eve saw him deprived of the right use of his faculties—his power of reasoning weakened, and the whole current of his thoughts changed. No one ever saw him in a state of absolute intoxication; yet, as it is difficult to find when spring merges into summer, so could it hardly be told how far he was from the ruin which must inevitably bring upon himself if he disregarded his entreaties.

His daughters besought him with tears to restore them and their mother to happiness—to bring joy once more to their unhappy family circle, and cause gladness to resume its wonted place by their melancholy fire-side—Nay; whenever they gathered around it sorrow seemed to be brooding over them, and grief, like an incubus, to weigh down each heart.

Especially did Kate, the youngest of the family, exert herself to lead her father back to the paths of sobriety. She was his pet, and consequently had an influence over him which no other member of the family possessed. After the labors and fatigues of the day were past when Mr. Stanley returned to his home, he always expected Kate to prepare his easy chair for him, bring his slippers, procure the paper; and then he ever enjoyed his reading much better if she sat down near him, so that he could converse with her on what he read, and listen to her sentiments on the subject. If he became weary she would with the greatest good humor, lay aside her work, and as he used to say, "lay eyes to him," and with her sweet, musical voice, read aloud for his benefit. Sometimes, if it were, he was so far overcome by fatigue, that he made a short visit to the dream-land; but to this Kate paid very little attention. She would sometimes converse with him on the ruinous effects of these evil and pernicious habits, exert herself to influence upon his conduct, (for his health began to fail), and at such times would throw her arms around his neck, lay her soft cheek to his, and in a voice almost inaudible to sobs, implore him to forsake the accursed cup. Mr. Stanley was by no means an unfeeling man, and his love for his family, and for Kate in particular, was strong and fervent; and at such times the struggle between his better nature and the devil that enslaved him, was so terrible. His tears would flow with the violence of his feelings, and pushing her gently aside he would, with a voice broken with emotion, bid her perform some little office of kindness for himself, while he sank into a fit of musing none of the most pleasant—if his appearance was an index to his feelings. The working of the muscles, of his face told of the great mental perturbation; yet to permanent good parts with again, Ralph Stanley drinks not another drop of ardent wine, or any other spirit, nor smoked for, so unexpected to his family, nor stood forth for a moment, the next, Kate threw her arms around the neck of her father, and bathed his cheek with tears; while more than one eye was moist beside those of Kate, as the others gathered round to express their joy. Mr. Darwin took his leave that morning bearing with him the blessings of a happy family, and the precious pledge upon which Mr. Stanley had made his mark.

Should this meet the eye of any one who has heretofore refused to sign a pledge, he has since regretted that he formed such a res-

olution, let him ponder upon his course, let him remember that the mere signing of his name is not what constitutes a pledge, and that if he finds it necessary to pledge himself, he must do so in a way that will place his name to a written one. To such a one permit me to say, "Go thou and do likewise."

From Vera Populi.

Rich Seneé at Nashua.

Mr. Edson:—As your columns are open for "rich scenes," we take it for granted that they are also for sequels to the same. We had the pleasure of being present at the convention, and also listening to the famous speech of Mr. Putnam, who, without doubt, is the scene-keeper of the "Telegraph." If we mistake not, he is the gentleman who attempted to sustain the factory system in its unrighteous excursions, by reciting in favor of it, a description of some pretty girls which he saw while in Lowell, with blooming cheeks and elastic faces, who had probably just left their rural homes in the country, bringing with them healthy constitutions and cheerful hearts. He stated that he had taught singing schools in factory villages, and said, he, "I find factory girls can learn to sing as well as any others!" Astonishing, truly! That the gentleman would call an argument, we suppose, and indeed, it was about as strong and deep an argument as we found in favor of the system. Mr. F. seems inclined to sneer and make merry because, perchance, the numbers who attended the Convention were small. We would remind him of a certain promise left by the Great Reformer, "We certainly had more than two or three who met in that Convention, in the name of humanity's God, and the God of truth, and we had the unspeakable satisfaction of not only receiving the blessing, but of sharing it with hundreds of Nashua brothers and sisters. God can bring forth out of darkness and order, out of confusion and in the midst of the "tempest" was heard "the still small voice" of truth, which all the contending elements around could not—never will be able to silence in the hearts of men and women then and there assembled. It is to be expected as that Convention was made up principally of delegates, those, too, laboring men and women, who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, that they would not transact business—to devise ways and means by which to carry forward Labor Reform, nor limiting their sympathies to those who are being injured through factory oppression, but extending them to all who are victimized by intemperance, slavery, war, &c. The great and leading object is, to elevate the masses, intellectually and morally—a leveling up, so to speak, instead of leveling down, as some would have it—equal rights for all! To his liberty and his property, and his motto transact business—to devise ways and means by which to carry forward Labor Reform, nor limiting their sympathies to those who are being injured through factory oppression, but extending them to all who are victimized by intemperance, slavery, war, &c. 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...says Mr. Moulton in his usual good style walked in, &c. When one of the gentlemen (who, by the way, it was said in meeting, was well known in Nashua,) rose, and in calm and deliberate manner asked a few questions in reference to his leaving the docks and cause of the laborer—why he seemed to advocate the long hour system, &c., all in the kindest and friendliest manner, did not Mr. Moulton, in reply, say that a man who would talk as he did, must have a heart as black as his? To you call that good style? In the next place, when Mr. Dodge came out in support of the long hours, and in praise of the factory girls—their beauty, bloom, and pleasant situation, and extolled the factory system to the highest—did you know how far he had been getting such a grand situation—his whole family, father, mother, and some one or two dozen children had, or were just going to make their fortunes—one brother who had a large library was now studying law (Corporation law, perhaps he meant) and working in the mill every day &c. While he was talking us up with his inebriated good luck, a poor woman arose and said she could not sit there longer and listen to falsehoods. She said the gentleman did not tell the truth. She worked in the factory herself and she knew what it was. She said when Sunday came she was so much worn out with work that she could scarcely drag her body into the meeting-house, or which, there, enjoy the meeting, from the fact that dressiness she could not afford. She said she would be glad to attend the Sabbath schools, that were not able—they had to work so long during the week.—It was with difficulty that she was heard, for there were those present who determined to put down the arguments and truths which were uttered with noise—not even hesitating to engage in the vile work of slander, of the lowest caste, in order to destroy the influence of that female's testimony. Was this illiterate and female tool? My God! and has it come to this here in America, even, that the female who dares raise her feeble voice before an audience met to discuss the rights of self and plead for justice and mercy for all, and for sister operatives, must be defined and publicly abused—and that too, in the presence of hundreds of ladies and gentlemen? Shame! Shame! What cause must indeed be rotten at the core which is driven to such ugly resorts. Slander nor ridicule cannot quench the spirit of inquiry which is abroad among the workers in this State. We are sorry to see so many of misrepresentation and downright falsehood, going with ridicule, as appeared in Mr. P.'s "scene sketch." We presume those females for whom he extorts so much respect will feel very highly complimented and grateful toward him, for giving them credit for being "honest at heart," when they read the following from his pen: "Feeling that the cause was good one, they set forth that was due to themselves, not to meet with and listen with visible approbation, to the coarsest slang, that ever passed the lips of man?" Another mistake of yours friend P. Instead of listening with approbation to the low, vile slang which was there uttered by corporation defenders, or to the unguarded expressions which fell from the lips of others who engaged in the discussion, they manifested indignity and contempt for the speakers who were so abused, and every mind was filled with contempt for those creatures in the form of men, who could have the unblushing profanity to stand up before them and attempt even to gloss over the factory system as they did. Yes, friend P., you yourself knew full well what unanimous contempt and indignation, such weak and despicable attempts as your own met with, that evening from the ladies present. We expected there would be charged feelings which would seek revenge, but we little thought any man would do so cowardly as to attack defenceless females to obtain the much wished for redress! We trust, however, they will forgive you, believing it was among the errors of the heart, and not coming from the heart. Our friend has acknowledged that the ten hour cause is a *prose*—and that the desirable object is to be early attained if right means be adopted. So far, so good. Now will he have the kindness and benevolence to point out to those ladies the right course to pursue, also assist them in attaining so desirable an end? In the name of all that is good and true, we call upon him to act in this matter, and that immediately, if he is a well wisher to his country, or to the human race! "By their fruits ye shall know them."

A DELEGATE.
(Will Nashua Telegraph please copy?)

CHICKEN FIXES. In Craobolehard, Ky., Richard Evans, on the 12th of August, ate at one meal, fourteen chickens, and drank forty cups of coffee. We presume the chickens were not very large. But as the bird portion of our daily meals is small, and as the birds are so small, we would suggest that the next time he drinks forty cups of coffee, he will swallow half as many ducks instead of chickens.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR.
The Rights of Man to his personal home, to the fruits of his labor, to an equivalent for what he has produced, and to the means of his own education every day.

NASHUA, OCTOBER 16, 1840.

The Industrial Reform Pledge.

"We whose hearts are smitten, desiring of reforming to man his National Right to Land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Free-Trade or Long-Hour system, who will not pledge himself to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent the passage of any law, or the execution of any law of the United States, and to cause them to be laid on in force and effect for the free and exclusive benefit of actual settlers, or for any man for the Government or the Legislature who will not so pledge himself to the Freedom of the Public Lands, to a limitation hereof to the State, or the exemption of the Homestead hereof from the operation of any law, or to a limitation hereof to the State of daily labor on public works, or on establishments chartered by law."

To the Patrons of the Voice.

An apology is due you, not only on account of the tardy appearance of my paper for a few weeks past, but the quality of editorial has not been such as has been wished. The facts, Mr. Allen is off on a lecturing tour, leaving up the workington to a sense of duty before the coming election, and a number of individuals have volunteered to fill his place, the success of which, if you should judge from the elongated usage of your humble servant, is not very bright. The arrangement is, that the paper will be conducted in its present manner for two weeks longer, when we shall have an Editor in the chair who is capable of supplying all your wants, and will make up for all present deficiencies. We hope our readers will bear with us until that time, and we will return to endeavor to be as entertaining as possible—although not capable of giving a *fait*. We will try to give you a taste of what we mean. On account of unavoidable circumstances, for a short time past the Voice has been issued a day or two later than usual; we shall remedy this infirmity and endeavor to have every thing done "silently and in order."

The Right Spirit.

Mr. Elliot I wish to commend to the readers of the Voice, the following sensible article from the *Free-Trade*. It is a very valuable tract, and is the property of the Free-Trade Society of New Hampshire. It is in the standard taken by the "Free-Trade" on the subject of the hours of labor, as every true Anti-Slavery person should; having often been led to distrust the sincerity of many professed Abolitionists, who have abandoned all zeal for the Southern Slave, while such a crying evil as the present long-hour system of labor is looked upon by them with indifference, or approval. It is my own copy of the tract, and I have the pleasure of circulating it to the friends of the true Anti-Slavery spirit, as its utterance is, it knows no bounds. But wherever God's message is opposed and degraded, there it is to sympathize and lift up; therefore let no one claim the name of an Abolitionist, whose eyes are deaf to the cries of the working-men of the North, for Freedom—freedom to rest, freedom to sleep, and freedom to eat, and to cultivate their intellectual and physical powers. Let no one claim to be a humane Abolitionist, whose eyes are blind to the ravages of the long-hour system of labor, required of our operatives, and the fearful tendencies it is degenerating and enfeebling our sons and daughters, and rendering their condition but little superior to that of the Southern Slaves.

The same cursed spirit of avarice and lust for power, which spirit and supports the long and heinous course of institution of chattel slavery, is the cause of the ravages of the long-hour system of labor, of the North. They are both opposed to rational freedom, and I long for the time when all national abolitionists should become Labor Reformers, as all true Labor Reformers must be Abolitionists. W. P. V.

Hours of Labor.

We see by the papers, that there is some excitement in Nashua and Manchester, in preference to the hours of labor. The artisans in the Machine-shop at Nashua have effected a compromise with their employers, and consent to a reduction of wages on condition that they are not required to work by night-light. The same system is being followed in other towns, and it is to be feared that the same will be followed in this town, unless laborers find means to protect themselves against the encroachments of capital.

When the laborer is required to perform the power of associated wealth that he must work the time required and for the wages allowed by the market, in a condition in which he is superior to that of a slave. It is therefore not only natural, but necessary and proper that the laborer should be jealous of the right of his own labor. He should defend himself against the avarice of the capitalist. If the factory laborers of this country are to be made to work by night-light, they should be made to work by day-light, and use proper methods to secure their objects, we believe they are in season to

succeed—in season, we say for everything that is right. At night time.

Ten hours of continuous labor is as much as ordinary constitutions can endure, and no man who is to be healthy and vigorous in old age are the frequent results of a habit to tedious and monotonous labor. A man who works much longer than a day, and very many of the young women who go from the farm-house kitchen to the mill, lose the roses from their cheeks and become cadaverous as a city belle, too many ladies, however, are ignorant of the fact, and are excited and they return home only dead!

We believe the hours of factory labor should be limited—limit that there should be no evening work in the mills, should be entirely dispensed with. It is no reply to this, that there are many operatives who are "lashed" who would even prefer to work longer, so great is their eagerness for gain. Shall all be compelled to endure health and vitality, because some are so stupidly avaricious as to prefer the means of living to life itself? If you would respect the capacity of the system for their own real or imaginary interests, they would see that he who compels another to labor beyond his strength, or so unprofitably, that he has to be paid for the loss of profits on his investments, commits a greater wrong and does a more serious injury than he who simply takes his neighbor's property, and the consequence of the loss of another in that which is of more value than money— which money cannot buy.

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"People do not have relaxation enough in New England. They too generally have a care-worn expression, from infancy to age; and the fact cannot be denied, that anxiety is likely to begeth the hours of study and labor in this country, especially in the Northern States, hardly allowing ourselves opportunity for eating or sleeping in the manner which we should. It is a refreshing nap, but exhausts the system, both physically and mentally, in pursuing to excess the ordinary rule of carrying out the hours of study and labor. The man who is a full body is a prodigy of our time. In New England, are worse off than the other side in the deprivation of outdoor relaxation, as custom has made it vulgar to breathe the fresh air of Heaven, which is the best of all medicines. Hence they make feeble, mothers—look thin, sallow, lack, and die by thousands, premature deaths, and the children are not so well developed had there been less education of the mind, and more of the body, in girlhood.

A sad mistake is produced by a too implicit belief in the adage that "time is money," since the first object of pursuit is, in consequence, made to be cash, and not health. At proper periods, are either afraid of not having enough, or are perpetually reminded that unless they have more, they will be poorer than they ought to be; the farmer chides himself out of all that is worth having, health, by denying himself and his boys a holiday, and his wife is none the wiser. People is everywhere; merchants in cities toil for the immediate benefit of thives and paupers—paying taxes in proportion to the amount, having never found themselves ready to rest and take comfort. We work too much and too long in New England."

Hydropathy for the People.

Dr. J. C. F. has had a fair chance to test the merits of the water-cure in the every day practice common to a country physician. During the whole of this time I have hardly used a chimeful full of medicine, and that unobtrusively, and yet never since I presumed to grapple with disease, have I had such uniformly good success. In cases past, when called on to cure a patient, I have "overhaul" my whole medicine chest, to see if I had not in my possession some remedy for the case. But often, very often, the more I looked, the more I could find that "em." At first I thought the trouble was in the disease altogether, or that I was not called soon enough; for, reasoned I, we have it in the book—most honorably authenticated—that such and such medicines, given in such and such doses, will certainly cure such and such diseases; and if persevered in, the patient would not only get well, but be forever—it having been tried repeatedly.

I however found by sad experience, that but little if any dependence was to be placed on the most of the medicines, so called. It is honest, however, "the looks" said that necessary would in time "affect the mouth," and that arsenic would make the patient blue, and they did. But somehow or other the patient didn't fancy this particular "color," and that was all that I did to many cases. In some cases, the patient got better "in time" but I have since thought it was in spite of the medicine—though as I have elsewhere remarked, mercury will remove spasm from the corners, obstructions in the liver, &c.; but in the present remedy is as bad, if not worse than the disease.

Formerly when called to a patient the first thing to be done was to give a cathartic—supposing, as most physicians do, that a thorough evacuation of the bowels was a sine qua non of a perfect cure in almost every case; this being done, we waited patiently—the patient oftentimes turning up the whites of his eyes, as he would find such an entirely useless, to say the least. Instead of "physic," which must have four hours to operate, and sometimes twelve, in time perhaps the arterial excitement has reached such a pitch that all further effort of any kind would be entirely futile, we now apply the sheet or the wash-down, or the 'sitz,' or the full bath, &c. &c., as the case may be; and before a dose of common physic could begin to operate, we succeed in lowering the excitement, and do more towards restoring the healthy action, than all the cathartics ever invented, operate they ever so favorably. In fact, it may truly be said that Hydropathy has done much, very much for humanity, by so completely proving to those who will see, the absolute uselessness of cathartic medicines. In a majority of the common cases of fever, the bowels will become regular enough in a few days, if you let them alone; when they do not a *sitz* bath will soon regulate them. I not only am opposed to giving medicines for such purposes, but I also object to the too common practice of giving injections, even of cold water alone, for I am not one of those who believe it so important that the bowels should be evacuated every day, "whether or no." On the contrary I am convinced that in many cases it is better to wait three or four days, rather than use force. My rule in fevers, &c., is, if there be no particular choleraic pain or evident obstruction of any kind, to wait a little longer; and as a general rule to nature, who knows as a general thing more about the way and the how to bring about a healthy action. In fact my rule is never to use artificial means, when natural means will answer—the simplest water, if cold, acts as a stimulant. On the other hand, when the bowels are too moderately cold injections may be very beneficially employed, as such are very soothing and lessen much the inflammation, but care should be taken not to give them too cold or too often, as they will do mischief by destroying the tone of the delicate mucous membrane, and will excite a healthy action. The idea of curing "a bowel complaint" without medicines is quite novel to most folks, but I can assure them, from a pretty extensive trial this season, that nothing is more easy. I will just mention one case here—when the cold water treatment was put in juxtaposition to the old-fashioned way of doing business. A child of Mrs. R. was taken sick with the ordinary summer complaint six weeks since, and was attended several days—say about a week by allopathic physicians, who gave the child medicines, and bleedings, provided; but notwithstanding, the patient grew sallow and hourly worse; so much so, that the mother—an old patient of mine who had been greatly benefited by the water treatment—though thirteen miles from Lynn, sent post haste, for me to visit it. I found the patient a child five years old, suffering from a severe dysentery, and the friends of it very much alarmed about its recovery. Of course, for the sake of the various "medicines," the kind-hearted but mistaken old man was giving the child medicine, and bleedings, and was, with intentions not to let him remain more than six half hours or so, his friends in a very few days was enabled to come to Lynn and he has since remained, quite well.

I might mention many other cases, equally as striking, where the result of a change from medicines to water, has been most happy and successful. In one particular, which occurred in town, but a few days ago. An old customer of mine, being afraid of cold water, sent for a "beloved brother," who gave it him in some shape, combined with other good things; the consequence was, that the head became so affected that the child, who was about a year old, was incapable of being aroused to anything like consciousness. She was in this state about twelve hours, when I was called; and the mother said the child was growing worse rapidly and didn't seem to think that there was any danger in using cold water; and I not thinking there was any more, than in using such medicines as the poor little thing had evidently been taking, proceeded at once to "put him through," a somewhat heroic treatment. I rubbed his bowels over with ice, held it on his feet, kept it constant by his head, gave him cold water injections, and washed him with a heat of the coldest kind, and in washed him with cold water. The next day, he was quite bright and in two or three days, was entirely well, both of the disease, and the medicine.

I will not stop now to enumerate any more cases. One of these days, I may give you a few more of the same sort, which last hour to say "I have always on hand." I would here remark, that when I am allowed to make a full trial of the water, no occasion arises to use "medicines," or the lancet, and I have had some severe cases of local inflammations.

P. S. I hope brother "we" will give us more of his cases, many of which, must be very interesting, as well as instructive.

Yours for the good of the race,
E. A. KITTSBOD.
Gothic Cottage, Lynn, Oct. 14.

here remark, that when I am allowed to make a full trial of the water, no occasion arises to use "medicines," or the lancet, and I have had some severe cases of local inflammations.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Influence of the Factory System.

Mr. Estlin:—There has been so much discussion upon this subject that I fear my feeble voice will not be recognized as suggestive of any new principle or theory from those which have been met and conflicted with such faithful, untiring and not unfruitful assiduity, by those who have borne the standard of justice and equity high in the former rank in the struggle—both on our own shores forward and broken a pathway through the dirty barriers which have been raised between the laborer and the glorious sunlight of truth and liberty, and which has so long cast a dark and fearful shade upon their every hope. The pathway has been opened and we have only to gather about us the mantle of our just rights and make our escape from the thralldom by which so many of the great common brotherhood are bound, and like the man who fell among thieves, are stripped and left alone by the roadside to perish. But, thanks to the humanity of humanity, the good Samaritan has assisted them and poured oil upon their wounds.

In conversation with a friend a few days since, we had occasion in the course of our interview upon this Northern slave system, to notice the intelligence which betrayed itself among the busy spinning frames and thundering looms of our mills. He inquired (and I don't marvel that he did) how it happened, that if they had not time to devote to the culture of their minds, so many of them should so brightly in the literary world? Did my friend ever dream that they once lived at home in the bosom of their own families, in quiet states; and that their great aches were attended with institutions of learning the walls of which once resounded with the hum of busy voices, which are now gagged and dumb within the walls of the factory-prison yard, where an eternal seal is stamped upon their lips by demon power, that they dare not breathe give utterance to the sentiments of just indignation upon the injustice and adoration heaped upon them, which come choking and straggling up from their wounded hearts?

No, my friend, you would hardly trace out the smiling beneficence of the fair and happy home life, the smiles of the mother, the glow of the weary and dying operative as she drops her worn-out limbs to and from the factory gate at the sounding of a bell which summons in the air of tormented humanity less pleasantly, if possible, than the crack of the slaver's whip, of which our Southern brethren tell us, and which seems to toll the death knell of the freeman's liberty among our free mountains.

But, my friend, says this factory system is the great fountain from which New England glazes her eyes—find that others equally blind and contented with their present lot, are in the State. Yes, it does breed individuals, such as your Laurences, your Appletons and your others, whose gold is the almighty dollar. Yes this is indeed, the individual boss. But how many, thank you, suffer the loss of what you individuals gain? Not the one or the two, but the thousands whom they have culled from the mountains, and given to them at birth and loved into their factories, to crush beneath the ponderous wheels of their mighty engine of wealth which they guide over them, thus grinding their gold out from their very bones. My friend, you have a sister, a beautiful being, whose cheeks are bright with the dew of youth and health—would you behold her crying and bending to receive the miserable, weary, disordered, pining, withered, and ailing eyes, that stare at you while you, your individuals, rest, in dollars, at the fearful expense of her wasted form and bright cheeks, the proceeds of her unrenting toil? No, you would not, were it to rescue a nation from penury! Yet there are brothers as proud and dear to their sisters as yourself, who are obliged by necessity to sustain them to the unwholesome usurpation of avarice, unscrupulous politicians and groggle engineers, &c. without any link with the center of the nation, and with such palpable facts glaring like moon in your path, go on and justify this heaven-cursed system of Northern slavery, which is crushing and deluging the highest gift that ever descended from the hand of the Almighty upon the "sons of earth"—the laboring soul.

Again, you say the smiling faces of our operatives betray no sadness of heart, or any why, when they are asked to explain themselves with their present condition, we should fear this mad-dog alarm of Slavery and Oppression! My friend, your question comes gurgling up from the tomb of the dead arguments that were overpowered and buried deep in the commencement of this Reform contest.

To reply to your query, however, I would simply say, "How and what is sufficient?"

Could you but behold one-half the sorrow which racks and tortures the bosoms of a very large majority of our seemingly happy operatives, portrayed in their countenances, you would shrink with horror from the representation of such agonies. All that eternal damnation in this inhuman and destructive career system.

It compels a suspension of further detestation to this subject at the present time, but continuation will be resumed, if acceptable at the earliest opportunity.

Yours for the pulling-down of Oppression and the up-building of Truth and Liberty, Loyell, Oct. 9, 1846.

Mr. Engrace—I have accidentally noticed a long and bored article from a correspondent to the Boston Star and signed "Charles" reflecting on the honor of Samuel H. Allen, formerly an honest and intelligent member of South Boston. The article in question clearly betrays the spirit of party and disaffection, and knowing as I do that Mr. Allen possesses a mind far above the charges alleged, I do not hesitate to promise them (myself included) a return from the same source that Mr. A. has recently been appointed "Master Plumber" at the Navy Yard, for which institution to be sure I do not entertain a very favorable opinion. Yet I rejoice that so much reform has taken place in the appointment of a man whose precept and example has formerly been given in favor of justice and equality, and whose integrity I cannot believe would be shaken even by greater promotions.

Incidents of Factory Life in Nashua.

Mr. Hill, an overseer in the old Machine Shop in Nashua, does everything in his power to promote the intelligence and freedom of his workmen. He would not allow a female to present a paper, nor employed, and said, "I do not know of them subscribed for it, he would not let him out of employment." It was not for his interest to have such a paper taken by his workmen. Of course, none will dare subscribe. Slaves must not disturb their drivers. Servants, obey your masters. If your rights are violated, thank God, "massa," that he allows you to be his "dear slaves."

Miss Copings and her two daughters, of Nashua, have been turned out of town. "Corruption" wants their money, and because it is perfect justice to let the "turn-out," the privilege of leaving off work at dark. Their agent played the blood-hound, and sent their names to the Black Lists of Lowell and Manchester, that they might be hunted down—kept out of work, starved, driven into idleness, as just punishment for asking "a trifling sum as the hours of toil." This is a free country! Conspiracy among master-manufacturers to enslave the operative, and thus drive her from the factory, is a perfect consistency with the principles of modern freedom, on a Southern plantation.

Miss Adams was also turned out of work, for some cause—and her name and character libelled in every corporation of Lowell and Manchester. She has visited the great city of quill-drillers, where they want five thousand girls more than they get; but the proscribed and slandered girl could find no one to allow her the poor privilege of being enslaved again. They kicked her out of Nashua, and drove her to seek her fortune elsewhere. Such reports as they have in those places, such conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the people, should be treated as the blackest criminals, and shut out from the pale of human sympathies and human regards.

Agent Gillis, of Nashua, has the reputation of being a petty tyrant. He is said to delight in personal attacks upon the freedom of the operative. In a case in point, happened some time in Nashua, a girl, with a "little behind" full-time, and was passing through the counting-room to her work, when the tyrant agent slammed the door after her, and caught her dress. He was highly delighted at the success of his "chapt-trick," and threw her whole weight against the door, and endeavored to hold her there, as a punishment for her tardiness. She very quietly took her scissors from her pocket, cut off the part of the dress held in the door, and went into the hall. About fifteen minutes after, an overseer went to the counting-room door, forced it open, and found the agent pressing against it with all his might. He sneaked away.

Mr. Estor—There is a great deal of commotion in our formerly quiet village. There is much said about a "Tobacco Store," more time for meals; also, about the oppression, and the like. I list strange things that men think of having one whole hour appropriated to each meal, when a cotton ball has decreed that twenty minutes are enough? Tell me, is it not the height of insolence to say that hours ought to constitute a day's work, in opposition to the interest and will of a brainless slave, worth some few hundred dollars, who says a man may work fourteen hours a day in order to keep his stomach and happy? It is not right that she who has a countenance differently beauteous to say ought against the by-laws of a corporation should have her name sent to ave-

counting-room black-list in New Hampshire and Massachusetts? Such persons should be made to feel that agents, not because they are men, but because they are in office, at six dollars a day, are the protectors of Labor.

The good old farmers know not how high they bive to the factory system, and its eternal wearing toll, for the innocence of their sons and daughters, to say nothing of the many orphans whom it protects in every manufacturing village.

Surely women should not complain, although they are in mind and body. Still, who are to look lands as well as bread of labor, eight, at least, to be submissively and bravely, without oppression her fellow beast may see fit to impose upon her. Woman's voice never should be heard in the cause of humanity, lest give offence. She should be taught never to step out of her sphere of action. I have seen women engaged in that which was calculated to call down upon their heads, from the lords of creation, contempt—mean females seeking gentlemen to subscribe for papers and the like; the object of which is to shorten the hours of labor. True, gentlemen have an unbounded right to go round smiling as well as kind of nervous, and live as they please; but women should be exceedingly careful when men are so awake to propriety.

Yours, W. F. Vöxjö, Nashua Sept. 28, 1846.

Mr. Estor—Allow me through the columns of the Voice to acknowledge the receipt of a welcome epistle from my old, unsexed, yet not unkind friend, Wm. R. of Waltham. It will give me much pleasure to comply with his request, as soon as I return to the city, or in two or three weeks.

W. F. Vöxjö.

We hope that each of our non-paying subscribers will "about face," and pay up. To Candidates for Office.

Hon. George N. Bates, of Pittsfield, Mass. Hon. J. D. Worcester, of Lowell. Hon. A. S. Everett, of Roxbury. Hon. Charles Byrnes, of Taunton. Hon. James R. Yarnall, of Concord. Hon. George How of Lynn. Hon. John M. Dewar, of Pittsfield. Hon. Charles W. Moore, of Charlestown.

In particular, and the several Nominations for Representatives in Congress, and Senators and Representatives to our State Legislature respectively.

The undersigned, Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Auxiliary National and State Reform Association, upon whom devolves the official duty of questioning candidates for the coming election, respecting the measures of said Association, respectfully invite you, one and all, to inform us, in writing, when you will, if elected, what whatever influence you may possess to sustain, or vary into effect, the following measures:

- 1. To prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in Farms and Lots of homestead size for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers not possessed of other land.
- 2. To limit the quantity of land that any individual may hereafter possess in this State.
- 3. To amend the Homestead Law from alienation on account of any and all future debt, or mortgage, or other liability.
- 4. To limit the hours of daily labor to TEN on all the Public Works and Establishments chartered by law.
- 5. To adjust Justice to an equal average composition of USEFUL and productive LABOR.
- 6. To adopt a new Constitution for this State.

As the Committee will make a selection of Candidates on a Tuesday, the 22d inst., for the Office of Clerk, you are accordingly notified to give the suffrages of all those who are in favor of National and State Reform, an answer to the foregoing interrogatories at your earliest convenience, before that time, will truly oblige Yours for Personal Liberty,

David Bryant, and Free Soil, Wm. H. Harrington, Worcester. Standing Committee of the Mass. A. N. S. Reform Association. W. B. Smith, Timothy F. Pratt, Wm. Allen, Lowell, W. C. Martin, E. C. Palmer, Peter P. Palmer, Amos A. May, Secy. Worcester, Oct. 10, 1846.

Will the papers throughout the State copy the Theodore Hook says the chapters of the Library St. Littlefield Cathedral should say, "Lord have mercy upon this miserable singer."

To whom it Doth Concern. We must impress upon the minds of our agents that no papers will be sent to non-paying subscribers unless payment be made in advance. We have received "lists" during the past week from some of our agents—those that have paid will be got the "Voice," those that have not will have to beg. It will be well for our agents both traveling and local to bear this in mind, for we are determined to adhere to this rule. The "Voice" has had to suffer severely from delinquents heretofore, and it is our intention to guard against it as much as possible in future.

We would inform the Postmaster at Pittsford Vermont, that the letter containing the money came safe to hand. This "Voice of Industry" has been carried regularly to the Post-Office here, at H. G. D.'s, why he has not received it, is beyond our ken. We delivered into our Post-Master's own hand today, two back numbers, 16 and 17 of the "Voice," which we hope he will get, as we do not like to have our subscribers disappointed. We hope there may be a few more subscribers left of the same sort? Will he get them?

NASHUA. Our subscribers at Nashua will find their papers forwarded regularly to the Post-Office here, at Mr. J. L. Doty's Book and Print store, No. 4, Central Buildings.

We received those resolutions from Manchester, "and nothing else," the circular that should have accompanied them has not come to hand, and we thought best to postpone and publish them all together next week.

News about Town and Country.

TEMPERANCE. A splendid temperance painting is to be put up in Lowell for exhibition in a few days. The design is most striking. A reformed father is sitting by a happy and joyous group who are giving expression to the welcome of the waiter, back to temperance. The father is blind, and his eyes meet the eyes in a man held by the way side—a wife and child, a father and mother sinking under the infirmity of a son—a brother and sister with the most painful expression of grief, are standing by him. The ranseller turns away from the scene of death with a look of terror, when a most fearful light flashes out from the distance, representing the fearful retribution of the trafficker in human life and happiness. The other representatives, six in number, are male and life-like, especially TEMPERANCE. We believe much good will be accomplished by the cause of temperance, and hope it will be patronized as it deserves.

at Country. A new piece of flag has been taken down and that one carried in its stead, at Uncle Sam's rendezvous on Market street. Whereas, before we had but half a country, by courting the stars we now had a country, and a half to serve, we will fight in either case, if you want us to "blast" kick Texas out, and then we will consider whether it is best to "give" or not. Upon the whole, we guess we won't, as we belong to the "Universal Brotherhood," and it's against our principles to fight, so we will merely congratulate our Market street friends upon having a decent piece of "hunting" to gaze at, and advise all who may have an intention of cutting to go and get a target at only eight dollars per month to be shot at.

AT LAST. That splendid new store on the corner of Kirk and Merrimack streets, is now opened. There is a rich assortment of goods of every description. The most difficult cannot fail to be suited. For example, An American suit for twenty years to suit yourself went in, and could not leave without being disgraced to a "shave." Old Peters was last Thursday night out on a blow. The way he did up on his apices was a caution to the awnings on Merrimack street. Some mischief was done to the ornamental trees in our city, but was confined chiefly to the "small fry," all the barrels and boxes on the street joined with him and concluded to commence their travels. Upon the whole, we think the old gentleman got rather high.

The last exhibition of Amnell's representation of the "End of the world" taken place in this city on Sunday next, at Wentworth's Hall. Those who have not witnessed the scene, should not let this opportunity pass.

The Hutchinson Family. It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that those warblers of the hills give a concert in this city on Thursday evening next. We hope all the hard hearted, hard-fisted lumps of humanity may be induced to go, for it will most certainly open their hearts; and who knows but they may sing labor reform into some of them—we hope they may—but at any rate, we advise all those who have a soul for harmony, to go and listen to their delicious music, and those who have not, to go and get que.

Herr Alexander will be happy to receive company on every evening during his stay, at the Free Will Baptist Church, Merrimack street.

They do say his is a "bette alsker" than any thing that has been along "in his line," not excepting those which our agents have done a large business in the right of hand and performance at the same place.

The Voice will be issued one day earlier hereafter.

From the Boston Daily Mail.

News from Mexico—Another Battle. By the Southern mail, we have the long expected news of a conflict between the American and Mexican forces between Monterey.

The battle commenced Sept. 31st and ended on the 3d.

The town was found to be fortified almost beyond belief; and so stout were the resistance that the battle continued for two days.

Gen. Taylor with 8,000 men arrived before Monterey on the 14th, and immediately commenced preparations to assault the town.

A portion of the enemy's works were first taken, and then our cannon and what we had taken of their's were turned upon the town.

The whole number of Mexican troops at Monterey is stated at about 10,000.

On the 23d, Amputia, the Mexican "edimundo," sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, offering to surrender the town on condition that the Mexican army be permitted to march out in seven days.

Gen. Taylor at first refused the terms, but finally consented to them with a modification. Gen. Taylor had his horse wounded, but was himself unhurt. At the first fire he had a narrow escape from one of the enemy's balls.

Gen. Taylor now holds his headquarters at Monterey, by agreement with Gen. Amputia.

Subscribers at New Bridge, Volunum, will find their papers at John Phelps's store; they were formerly left at the store of Stephen Nichols, jr. We are informed that for some reason best known to himself, he took the packages of papers, carried them to the post-masters, and wished him to return them, as they were not taken by the subscribers.

The reason probably was because they could not get them; comment upon such conduct is unnecessary; but we do know our opinion of him.

NOTICES. (3) THE WORKERS MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 1, meets at No. 5 Boylston Hill, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of discussing, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(4) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 2, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(5) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 3, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(6) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 4, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(7) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 5, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(8) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 6, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(9) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 7, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(10) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 8, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(11) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 9, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(12) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 10, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(13) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 11, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

(14) THE WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 12, meets at No. 9, South Street, Boston, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

BILLY'S LOWELL AND ESSEX WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER. An elegant assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy Goods every day at 112 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Oct. 2, 1846.

WHEREAS my wife, Susan H. Littlefield, has left my letters and all her property, I hereby forbid all persons from borrowing or using her on my account, and I shall pay no debts contracted by her. LITTLEFIELD, J. W. Lowell, Oct. 2, 1846.

G. E. Cheever, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER. An elegant assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy Goods every day at 112 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Oct. 2, 1846.

BUY WHILE YOU CAN. U.S.T. RECEIVED, a new style of Cannon. Please call on them before they are gone. To be had only at 112 Merrimack Street. LITTLEFIELD, J. W. Lowell, Oct. 2, 1846.

DANIEL CLARKE, M.D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at No. 52, Central, Lowell, Sept. 18, 1846.

The Great Corner Store! Corner of Merrimack and Kirk Streets, Lowell, Oct. 2, 1846.

DR. MOYER, SURGEON AND DENTIST. No. 82 Central, corner of Third street, Lowell, Oct. 2, 1846.

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