

# VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

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W. F. YOUNG, Editor.

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## Doctry

**"GOD AND LIBERTY"**  
BY E. CLAY.  
For full four thousand years or more,  
The glorious sun rose and set  
O'er Heaven, earth, and ocean's shore,  
In silent morn'g—

Fill God himself, worn with the strife,  
Of man and all material things,  
From his ecstatic presence, life  
And quiet brings.

First, smiling o'er Job's "shore,"  
The revolving sun fell,  
Earth, ocean, and the Heavens above—  
And hosts of Hell!

Deluded, and the Olympian Jove,  
And Israel's consecrated dove,  
Awe by the living voice of love,  
Ne'er sleep again!

Nomadic priests, nor Magi more,  
Darkly discharge the will above,  
Since Christ the emboldened banner bore,  
"My Man! God is here!"

From tyrant hands the sceptre fall,  
From the assassin's grasp, the sword!  
Liberty breathes her prison walls,  
"Quack, quack, who!"

Man cannot claim the ruler's flood,  
He cannot stay the eagle's flight,  
Nor tame the genius of the wood,  
In all his might.

"Right, o'right of the children's mind!"  
There lies the storm—the ocean wave,  
Quick as the lightning or the wind,  
Art thou a slave!

Not man may spurn the law divine,  
Like Cerberus' tyrant chain the soul!  
With ferocious and the limbs confine,  
"The mind is free!"

BE TRUE TO YOURSELF  
BY W. F. YOUNG.

The base, cynical, weak, and the slow,  
The strong give the weak, and the proud give the low;  
None who can sink on the true spirit's fall,  
No wing can excite and no danger assail.

The vision of heaven is bound by the sky,  
But far below it is bound by the sea;  
And he knows that by Truth, he pierces his life;  
He wins false to himself can ne'er enter therein.

Be true to thyself—what though perils assail,  
And thou standest alone in the pitiless gale;  
Thou art lord—thou art king of one realm,  
Which no strong arm can capture, no wave can overwhelm.

That shall lack, and grow brighter as centuries fade,  
That shall flourish, still young, war that stars fade,  
Way—

Strife to thyself, though thyself dost control—  
So there is no compromise can be made.

THE SEASONS.  
The following beautiful passage is from a poem written by George B. Vashon, a colored young man of Pittsburgh.

FIRE, Spring, comes tripping on from Southern bowers,  
And streaks her sunny path with fragrant flowers,  
Dale the silk brook from out its frozen vale,  
And the first buds of life are smiling pale,  
Then smiling back upon the smiling land,  
Resigned the Ruler to SUMMER'S warmer hand,  
Earth, in the genial climate rejoicing,  
Obeys like a piece of wax a golden touch,  
As if by magic, with earth's succeeding days,  
Till it has gained the scepter and the way,  
SHE inspires the beauty of the scene,  
Dressed with rich hues each leaf and falling green,  
The full, the full and yet the full, and the full,  
Dread Winter, wild, with his cold feeling warm,  
Cracks, in various rags, the lightning storm,  
And crushes, that no guide can help bestow,  
To crush the Spring or Autumn's glow,  
The frailty for freezing breath on all,  
And strove to crush Earth, South her snowy fall.

**THE RIGHT.**—Always pursue what you have reason to think the right course, with outward regard to ease on the one hand and interest on the other. Go straight forward, determined to breast the floods of iniquity, or persevere in the effort. Never start at the multitude through fear for worldly policy, and nevertheless to the advice of those who, rotten in heart, move on with the popular current. Feel that you have something to do in the world, and go forth it forthwith—taking Truth for your guide, and Virtue for your companion. Then you will have nothing to fear.

**BE CAREFUL.**—The opportunity of making happy is never scarce than we imagine, the punishment of causing it is never to meet with its gain; and the use we make of it, leaves us an eternal sentence of satisfaction or repentance.

## Miscellaneous

### VANITY OF HONORS AND TITLES.

There are but few men who are not ambitious of distinguishing themselves in the nation or country where they live, and of growing considerable among those with whom they converse. There is a kind of grandeur and respect which the meanest and most insignificant kind of quality and achievement to possess in the little circle of their friends and acquaintance. The poorest mechanic, may the man who lives upon common aims, get him hisset of admirers, and delights in that superiority which he enjoys over those who are in some respects beneath him. This ambition, which is natural to the soul of man, might, methinks receive a very happy turn; and if it were rightly directed, contribute as much to a person's advantage, as it generally does to his un- easiness and distress.

I shall here fore put together some thoughts on this subject, which I have not seen any other writer, and shall set them down as they have occurred to me, without being in the pains of collect or methodize them.

All superiority and pretensions that one man can have over another may be reduced to the notion of quality, which, considered at large, is either that of fortune, body, or mind. The first is that which consists in birth, title, or riches; and is the most foreign to our nature, and what we can the least call our own. All the three kinds of quality, in relation to the body, quality arises from health, strength, or activity, which are never to be had more a part of ourselves than the former. Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge or virtue; and is that which is most essential to us, and more intimately united with us than either of the other two.

The quality of fortune, though a man has less reason to value himself upon it than on that of the body or mind, is however the kind of quality which makes the most shining figure in the eye of the world.

As virtue is the most reasonable and genuine source of honor, we generally find its title in admiration of some particular merit, which would recommend men to the high stations which they possess. Holiness is ascribed to the pope; majesty to kings; serenity or mildness of temper to princes; excellence or perfection to ambassadors; grace to archbishops; honor to prelates; worship or venerable behavior to magistrates; and reverence, which is of the same import as the former, to the inferior clergy.

In the founders of great families such attributes of honor as are generally correspondent with the virtues of the persons whom they are applied to, but the descendants they are too often the marks rather of grandeur than of merit. The stamp and denomination still continue, but the intrinsic value is frequently lost.

The death-bed shows the emptiness of titles and true light. A poor proscribed sinner lies, trembling under the apprehensions of the state he is entering on; and is asked by a grave attendant how his holiness does. Another has himself addressed to under the title of highness or excellency, who lies under such a heap of furniture of mortality as are the disgrace of human nature. Titles at such a time look rather like a mockery than a respect.

The truth of it is, honors are in this world under no regulation; true quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will rectify this disorder, and assign to every one a station suitable to the dignity of his character. Ranks will be then adjusted, and precedence set right.

Methodists we should have no ambition, if we are not otherwise superior in another world, at least to preserve our post in it, and outshine our inferiors in virtue here, and which may not be above us in a state which is to settle the distinction for eternity.

Men in scripture are called strangers and sojourners upon earth, and like pilgrims. Several heathen as well as Christian authors, under the same kind of metaphor, have represented the world as an inn, which was thly designed to furnish the way with accomodation for the night, and to be left behind as they pass. It is therefore very advisable to think of setting up our rear before we come to our journey's end; and not rather, to take care of the reception we shall there meet with to fix our thoughts on the little conveniences and advantages which we enjoy one above another in the way to it.

Epicurism makes use of another kind of ambition, which is very beautiful, and wonderfully proper to incline us to be satisfied with the lot which Providence has placed up. We are here, says he, as in a theatre, where every one has a part allotted to him. The great duty which lies upon a man is to act his part in perfection. We may indeed say, that our part does not suit us, and that we could not another better. But this says the philosopher is not our business. All that we are

concerned in is to excel in the part which is given us. If it be an improper one, the fault is not in us, but in Him who has cast our several parts, and is the great disposer of the drama.

The part that was acted by this philosopher himself, was but a very indifferent one; for he lived and died a slave. His motive to contentment, in this particular, receives a very great enforcement from the above-mentioned consideration, if we remember that our parts in the other world will be new cast, and that mankind will be there changed in different stations of superiority and pre-eminence in proportion as they here excell one another in virtue, and performed in their several parts of this drama which belongs to earth.

There are many beautiful passages in the little speechy pamphlet, entitled The Wisdom of Solomon, set forth the vanity of honor, and the like temporal blessings which are in so great repute among men, and to comfort those who have not the possession of them. It represents in very warm and noble terms this advancement of a good man in the other world, and the surprise which it will produce among those who are his superiors in this.

"Then shall the righteous man stand upright himself before the face of such as afflicted him, and shall reckon with them because they see it all; they shall be troubled with terrible fear, and shall be amazed at the strangeness of his salvation, so far beyond all that they looked for. And they repenting and groaning for anguish of spirit, shall say within themselves: This was he whom we had sometimes in derision, and a proverb of reproach. We fools accounted his life madness, and his end to be without honor. How is he numbered among the children of God, and his lot is among the saints?"

If the reader would see the description of a life that is passed away in vanity and among the shadows of pomp and greatness, he may see it very fully drawn in the same place. In the mean time, since it is necessary, in the present constitution of things, that order and distinction should be kept up in the world, we should be happy, if those who enjoy the upper stations in it would endeavor to surpass others in virtue as well as in rank, and by their humanity and condescension make their superiority easy and agreeable to those who are beneath them; and if, on the contrary, those who are in the lower parts of life would consider how they may better their condition hereafter, and by a just defence and submission to their superiors, make them happy in those blessings with which Providence has thought fit to distinguish them.

Ch. v. 25-31.

## CONTEST.

MONDAY, JAN. 19, the Senate met at the usual hour, when a message was received from the House transmitting its action on Saturday respecting the death of Mr. Van Dyke, of Vermont, of the House inviting the Senate to attend his funeral from his Hall to-day.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20, the Senate was but a few minutes in open session to-day. They have been about 4 hours in Secret Session. Their proceedings must be of a serious nature, to keep them so long.

Mr. Allen gave notice to-day that he would introduce another Resolution, on the first opportunity, in favor of our opinion on Foreign Literature on the Continent.

MEMORIALS on the Naturalization Laws were presented, and also one in favor of the establishment of a Branch Mint at New-York, when they went into Executive Session.

HOUSE.—After the report of several Bills and Resolutions from Committees, of no public importance, the case of the Florida Contested Election was taken up, by a vote of 83 to 85.

A motion to postpone till to-morrow was lost by a vote of 79 to 80.  
Mr. Hoar made a radical speech, in which he said he would go behind all Officers' Reports to get at the voice of the People. He is Chairman of the Committee on Elections.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.—The Senate to-day had a general debate on Oregon.

HOUSE.—The Florida contested election case engrossed the attention of the House to-day.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House was again occupied with the Florida case to-day.

Mr. Giddings made a reply to the several attacks that had been made upon him in the newspapers, caricatures, &c, as well as by members of this House, about his speech on Oregon. Among others he replied to Mr. Bolinger of Virginia, who had attacked him several days since.

Mr. Bellinger said he would make no reply to-day.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House occupied itself about 5 o'clock with the Florida Election case. Speeches were made by Mr. Stephens of Ga. in favor of Mr. Cabell, and by Mr. Seddon of Va. in favor of Mr. Brockenbrough.

The vote was then taken on vacating the seat now held by Mr. Cabell. Yeas 105—Nays 80.

The vote to give the seat to Mr. Brockenbrough was taken by yeas and Nays 99 Nays 85. So Mr. Cabell was turned out and his place was given to Mr. Brockenbrough.

Mr. Brockenbrough was then sworn in and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

MONDAY, JAN. 25. In the Senate various petitions were presented, after which Reports were received from standing Committees.

Mr. Mangum gave notice of his intention to move the following as an amendment to the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden on Oregon, and it was ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate:

Resolved further, That the said notice shall be accompanied with a proposition from this Government, to submit the claims of the United States and Great Britain to said territory, to the arbitration of a person or persons qualified to determine upon their respective rights in and to the same, whose decision shall be binding upon both nations.

Mr. Cass supported the resolution at great length. Mr. Allen went into an extended vindication of his course in presenting the resolution. Mr. Calhoun opposed it with ability.

Mr. Clayton regarded the resolution as unpatriotic and out of order and gave his reasons for this opinion.

Messrs. Woodbridge, Simmons, and Breese were in favor of receiving the resolutions and Messrs. Pennybacker and Archer opposed to their reception.

A question was then put, and the yeas and nays being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 63; Nays 21.

So leave was granted to introduce the resolution; which was then read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Webster gave notice of a motion inquiring whether any correspondence had taken place between the two Governments, on the subject of the Oregon question since the delivery of the Message; and if so, what was its nature and character, so far as could be communicated, consistent with due regard to the public interests.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. T. B. King of Ga. introduced a resolution that the President be authorized to give indulgent notice of the abrogation of the Treaty of 1847 from the Joint Occupation of the Oregon, after this session closes, with a proposition to refer the matter in dispute to arbitration, and that the Committee on Territories report a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government of Oregon—the said bill to go into effect after the expiration of the twelve months' notice.

first Monday in May, or he was ready now to vote against it.

Mr. Dickinson of New-York supported the bill, as did also Mr. Hangan of Indiana.

Mr. Fogly got the floor, and the Senate then went into Executive session.

AFTER some reports of bills and resolutions from standing committees, among which was one from the Committee on Commerce making appropriations for the improvement of Newark Bay, the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Douglas of Illinois spoke on the Oregon question in favor of the Notice.

Mr. Bayl of Va., followed in opposition to the Notice.

Mr. Campbell of N. Y. went in favor of the Notice, with clause in favor of negotiation. He tried to make both. Speeches were made by Mr. Bech of Alabama, and Mr. Miller of New-Jersey, in opposition to the bill.

The most noisy part of the proceedings was the rowing up which Mr. Hangan of Va. gave Mr. Ritchie of The Union. The breach between the Organ and the party is widening rapidly. The long article on Oregon, &c, in this morning's Union has created great excitement.

The Senate was in secret session about an hour. They considered the nomination of H. N. Ellsworth as Charge d' Affairs at Stockholm.

HOUSE.—A motion by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, to terminate the debate on Oregon on the 5th of February, was voted down. The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Owen of Indiana addressed the Committee on Oregon in favor of the Notice, and in vindication of our rights to the Territory.

Mr. Truman of Ohio followed on the same side.

Mr. Thompson of Pa. spoke in favor of the Tariff and Oregon. The Tariff men began to doubt whether the giving Notice is more to be feared than a betrayal of their interest by a Free Trade compromise.

Mr. Thompson is a sneaky looking speaker but he dry thumped the House in a particularly good manner. He spoke with vigor and might have passed off very well in a circus performance, but it was not very decorous for an American Congressman.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. got the floor to-morrow. He will give us what has been called the South Carolina White doctrine on the subject. The Committee then rose.

Several communications were received from the departments relative to the Chesapeake Trade Case.

Mr. Seaman of N. Y. made some movement about limiting the compensation of Collectors of Customs, but the confusion in the House prevented every body from hearing what it was, or what disposal was made of it. The House then adjourned.

Massachusetts Legislature.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.—In the Senate, among other petitions, was one of Seth F. Nye, and 112 others, for a railroad from Sandwich to Plymouth. Also a petition of Charles Crocker and others, for leave to introduce water-works to the city of Boston, from Charles River.

In the House, nomination of Mr. Byington of Stockbridge, was ordered that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of appointing a commission to ascertain the condition of Hingham in this Commonwealth. A committee of five were appointed—Mr. Dyke, Chairman.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.—In the Senate, an order from the House to instruct the secretary to transmit, free of charge, a copy of each document printed for his office, to the editor of every newspaper in the State, was laid on the table.

In the House, in consequence of the arrival of a special royal mail steamer, there was but a very slim attendance of members this morning.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Willard, from the committee on the militia, reported that the committee, in accordance with the duty assigned them, had visited the State Armory at Boston Common, the Arsenal at Cambridge they found it good condition that Boston is rich in water, repairs, the arms and ammunition in both arsenals they found clean, in good order and well arranged. On motion of Mr. Border, the re-



VOICE OF INDUSTRY

LETTERS FROM THE WEST INDIES

Havana, West Indies, Jan. 9, 1846. Mr. Editor: I promised some time since to give you a little account of Slavery as it exists here...

By then every owner is bound to instruct his slaves in the Catholic religion after the lapse of the day has been finished, to the end that they may be baptized and make of the sacraments...

concerned. You must consider that slaves are imported in moral culture, rather than debased by their transportation from Africa...

But I have already written long letters and must close soon. I will be here writing, it has occurred to me that it is the anniversary of the day of the fall of Orleans...

These laws are not all observed, but many of them are. With respect to the religious and moral government of them, baptism and the sacraments are not attended to...

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On Saturday I visited the Governor's house, not palace or mansion, but a house to live in. I spent a few hours in conversation on various subjects, including matters and things in this and the 'old country'...

I left the Governor's house pleased and gratified. There is no slavery or positivism - no glitter about the old gentlemen, with me he was kind and straightforward, willing to give information, and anxious to save the country from being reduced to the state of a Town Hall...

I visited one of the mills on Monday morning, and conversed with the agent, overseer and operatives and found them persons of good sense, willing to receive the most correct and the most judicious views...

These are a great many fast-days, as they are termed here, which amount to the same as holidays in which the slaves enjoy great liberties. Day before yesterday was their Queen-day and all Havana was in a perfect jubilee with them...

COMMUNICATIONS

What the late press and British agents have been doing since I have been busy forwarding the correct cause of Reason. Reason is the same means used in this Republic to reach the Laborer and slunk into the hands of the wicked...

But if I would take another course, all would be bright. Something was said about the influence of the press determined to not give up. Let them have their way, and they will show the girls, who think they are being wronged...

Do not understand the circumstances, but, butter, cheese, &c. It is true the bread is staled by the pound instead of grain by the bushel...

The friends of the Social Reform will meet in Anti-Slavery Hall, No. 36 Central St., on Saturday evening at half past six, for the purpose of organizing a Social Reform Society...

GENERAL NEWS

THE EAST BRIDGEWATER Mutual Benefit Association, held their regular meeting the first Monday of every month...

LET IT BE REMEMBERED - That this paper is upon a firm and permanent basis, a large number of responsible individuals being personally engaged for its regular issue...

A large building belonging to Mr. Chase in Pelham, N. H. used as a cider mill, storage for farming utensils, &c., was consumed by fire on Tuesday night last...

From an instructive article on the subject of agricultural labor in different countries, its wages and the comparative condition of the laborers in the several Kingdoms...

In England, the average rate of Agricultural wages for an able man with family, is 9 shillings to \$19 28 cents per week. From this is deducted cottage rent at 3 cents per week...

In France, with his 101 cents, he can buy either 46 lbs. of bread; 18 1/2 lbs. of meat; or 24 1/2 pounds of potatoes. In Prussia, with his 66 cents per week, the laborer can buy 8 1/2 lbs. of bread...

In Holland and Belgium, 120 cents will buy 18 1/2 lbs. of bread; 2 1/2 lbs. of meat; or 160 lbs. of potatoes. In 1838, in the Austrian states, the laborer with his 115 cents, can buy either 50 lbs. of bread, 22 lbs. of beef, 8 lbs. of butter, 8 lbs. of cheese, or 128 lbs. of potatoes.

but also the price of bread, meat, butter, cheese, &c. It is true the bread is staled by the pound instead of grain by the bushel...

SOCIAL REFORM

The friends of the Social Reform will meet in Anti-Slavery Hall, No. 36 Central St., on Saturday evening at half past six, for the purpose of organizing a Social Reform Society...

NOTICES

WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 1, Avenue 2, at Boy-st. Hall, Boston every Wednesday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN M'CALLISTER, Secy.

THE EAST BRIDGEWATER Mutual Benefit Association, held their regular meeting the first Monday of every month...

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS, (first meeting will assemble at Boston on the first Wednesday of June next. Delegates will be received from all Associations which recognize the doctrine of Equal Rights including the Right to the Soil, as explained in the Constitution of Congress.)

LET IT BE REMEMBERED - That this paper is upon a firm and permanent basis, a large number of responsible individuals being personally engaged for its regular issue...

NOTICE

The Laborers' Union Association, hold their regular meetings every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 1/2 Central street, for the purpose of discussing questions of general interest to the working classes. Those interested are respectfully invited to attend.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER, ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION, PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'CALLISTER, No. 75, BRIDGE STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

TRAVELERS AGENT - W. B. BROWN

Lowell, Aug. 28. JOHN BAWTELLE, Secy. The Voice of Industry, published at Lowell, Mass., under the immediate supervision of the LOWELL FEMALE LABOR ASSOCIATION, and is supported by some of the most distinguished names in the manufacturing town. Let us Workingmen of Britain, America, and all nations, produce all the goods of the nation, full of being, and all the goods of the nation, full of being, and all the goods of the nation, full of being...

ADDRESS

MINISTERS OF ALL RELIGIONS... Friends and Fellow Workers in the Cause of Humanity.

An era has arrived, new in the history of man which will fill all your best feelings...

You have been 'cruelly' taught that I am your enemy; events with prove that I ever have been...

Knowing, as I am compelled to do, that all the present religions of the world are taught to all according to latitude and longitude...

This is the divine part of all religions. The spirit which creates these virtues is divine, and wherever it is opposed to them is not divine...

My brethren of all the various professing faiths in the world, the time is come for you to accomplish the salvation of the world through the aid of the divine spirit of charity and love...

By this living change in your proceedings, from despotic points of doctrine to unadmitted principles you will become, perhaps, the most consistent and rational state of human existence...

By the change proposed, each of you will be placed in a far more desirable position than the highest office which any church can offer you...

or in few seconds from Washington to New York, which reach to Boston and Buffalo; and yet these supposed impossibilities will soon become of common daily practice...

The aid required from you, and brethren, is not so much beneficial to yourselves and your families to the latest generations...

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PAST SIBTMENTS FOR PRESENT CONSUMPTION.

Men easily believe what their passions suggest to them, and the weakest reasoner which persuade them, are to them demonstrations.

Justice.—To do justice and to give birth to the persuasion that justice is done, are two very different things, which, if possible, ought to be united.

No Moral Sense.—If there be numbers of people that murder and devour their species, that have contradictory notions of beauty; that have deemed it meritorious to offer up human sacrifices, to leave their parents in despair...

Distinctions.—All our distinctions are accidental; beauty and deformity, though proper qualities, are neither entitled to praise or censure; yet it so happens that they colour our opinion of those qualities to which mankind have attached respectability.

Reason and Truth.—It is an old remark that which religion is against a man, that man will be against reason; and so, though truth is against a man, the man is apt to be against truth, and to fly the revolution.

Physic is of little use to a temperate person; for a man's own observation on what he finds does him good, and what hurts him, is the best physic to preserve health.

The Circle of Humanity.—Fellowship was intended, say I, to love my family better, my country, my kindred, my neighbors; and mankind larger than my country; for I am more a Frenchman than a Fenelon; and more a man than a Frenchman.

Love of Truth sure or some Reward.—The man who conceals his hours by vice, loses an immortal day.

Conscience.—Conscience is merely our own judgment of the moral rectitude or turpitude of our own actions.

The greater the persons, the more censurable bad actions.

Independence.—It is not the greatness of a man's means that makes him independent, so much as the smallness of his wants.

Pride Men.—Very few public men but look upon the public as their debtors, and their prey; so much for their pride and honesty.

Rich and Poor.—He is rich whose income is more than his expenses; and he is poor whose expenses exceed his income.

Pleasure is man's chief good.—to enjoy reasonably is his wisdom and his duty; it is the great lesson of human life, but a lesson which few have learned, and none less than those who proclaim themselves masters of art in it.

Hereditary Sin is not more extraordinary than hereditary profligacy.

Morals.—There is no error fraught with so many evils as that of founding moral maxims and doctrines, rather than upon the real nature of man.

Government.—The end of all government is the happiness of the whole community; and whenever it does not secure that, it is a bad government, and its time is well altered.

Error.—Error lives ere reason can be born.

Wants.—Poverty wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things.

A poor spirit is poorer than a poor purse.—A very few points a great reward save a man of the scandal of avarice.

Opinions.—Neither accept an opinion, or reject it, merely on the score of its novelty; all that is new is not true, but much that is old is false.

Ornithological Expresses.—The mode of communicating sentiments and secret information, through the aid of the widgeon, creates a new era in the history of the romance of earth, particularly as regards its romantic utility, as through an utilitarian system it prevails even now to a considerable extent in some parts of Europe, and has become quite a system as carried on at a great rate between Paris and London.

The interruption occasioned by the hours of night is made up by a man of horseback; who again at daylight, on arriving at a pigeon-station, transfers his dispatch to the keeper, who has his bird in readiness. The distance by day is accomplished in less than eight hours.

Conservation.—From the fourth annual report of the Hospital for Consumption and dyspepsia of the Chest, the following statistics are gathered.—Of the 10,000 birds which annually come in England and Wales from slow and lingering disease, upwards of 35,000 are die to pulmonary consumption, and as the duration of the disease, taking one with another, is about two years it follows that more than 70,000 persons are constantly suffering from consumption. It may be as well to add that many, very many, of these poor sufferers are the acknowledged victims of unwholesome work-houses, ill-constructed dwellings, long hours of work and the want of opportunity for exercise and recreation.

Democrat.—Poor people are not allowed, in South Carolina, to become members of the Legislature. One of the members of that body recently declared that his intelligence was such that, by a recent misfortune, he had lost his property, and was obliged to vacate his seat.

Were we to point out a person and say, "There goes a man who has no vice," he would not be noticed; but exclaim "that man is worth five hundred thousand dollars," and he will be stared at all out of sight.

Pride cost more than hunger thirst and cold.

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