

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

VOL. 1.

ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION

NO. 44.

W. F. YOUNG, Editor.

LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1886.

GAGE & CLOUGH, Printers.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

AT NO. 76, CENTRAL ST., LOWELL, MASS.

BY W. F. YOUNG.

N. E. WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

J. S. ELETCHER, PUBLISHER.

J. H. HATCH, J. C. MITCHELL, COMMITTEES.

TERMS—\$1.00 In Advance.

Advertisements should be directed (post paid) to the Voice of Industry.

Miscellaneous.

From the Christian Citizen.

Original Jurisprudence.

The best police of a country is its school masters. Ignorance and vice go always hand in hand, and in vain are our laws enacted for the punishment of the wrong doer, if we do not go to the very bottom of the matter and remove the causes that combine to make criminals. Society makes laws and regulates them precisely to protect every member in the possession of certain rights and privileges, and it is her duty to do this effectually. Establishments of the nature of prisons and so forth are not the answer. But, if while society contemplates the criminal under those laws, it leaves the causes unremoved which have led some of its members to break their boundaries, it does a great wrong, and every member of society is morally responsible and culpable.

For illustration, we will suppose that in a densely populated country a large marsh exists, the miasm of whose vapors infects the air, rendering it deleterious to health and life. It would be like a prison for the masses of the people, with dire and often lingering and miserable existence of pain and suffering. Now this marsh might be drained and made to produce abundance of the good things of life, but society seems to think it is not its business to do it, and contents itself with building a hospital by two, for the sick, and posting a few placards, not always in a conspicuous place or in legible characters, to inform the wanderer upon life's high-way that to cross the boundary, he incurs the risk of being chucked up to the police. For a longer or shorter period according to a scale of discrimination to be visited law. Now, it is not evident that society has left undone a great part of its duty in suffering these pestilential vapors to poison the air; and we believe that in the court of heaven the existence of these printed placards for men that cannot read will exempt the crime of neglecting to abate so terrible an evil. And now the question comes up, is not our criminal code founded, and administered precisely this principle? If society does not take the wrong, it is not responsible for the wrong which it is doing. The punishment of the criminal, it is not our duty to remove from his path. We punish the poor inebriate who has become the victim of an appetite which the community have encouraged and fostered, by licensing or at least tolerating the traffic in ardent spirits; thus we set traps for the unwary and punish them for being caught. The wretched being who is driven by poverty to appropriate some articles of property, we lock up in prison, and relegate upon him by robbing him of his time an hundred fold; when, if in the beginning we had shown an interest or care for him, and treated him as a man and a brother, he would have been saved both the crime and the penalty. It is often a case of *water with your bread*, that the discipline of the *sinners* does more good than any other. If we do not believe in this, it is evident enough, for the criminal views it as a clearly retaliatory system, which possesses not a single element of kindness, sympathy, or love. The principle that we would establish for the abolition of crime, and which would render our jails and penitentiaries useful for any thing but places for confinement, is the principle of kindness and love joined to a principle of duty which should knit together the ties of a common brotherhood, and make every member of society feel that he had responsible interest in his erring brother; a principle that would sow the seeds of knowledge in every young mind, and copying the divine attribute which bestows the rain upon the just and the unjust, would watch over and care for the humblest and lowliest of God's creatures.

To go into our jails, and prison houses, and have expostion in making those men criminals, we cannot but be struck with the conviction that towards them society has not fulfilled its whole duty. Vender is one whose hand is stained with the blood of a fellow being; that man is a murderer in a fit of passion; when his mind and body were reeling under the effects of intoxication, he inflicted the blow which deprived a friend and neighbor of his life. In a few days he is to be held in the stocks, as a punishment for the crime of crime. Let us inquire a little, of that man's history. He tells us that his father was a drunkard, that from his earliest childhood he has been familiar with vice and crime; that the first recollections of infancy go back to the miserable garret, where want and squalid poverty were never absent, that his kind words of love and counsel were filled upon his childish ear, not tender mother ever trotted

him upon her knee, and told him of his Father in Heaven, of Jesus who took little children in his arms and blessed them, nor of that bright land above, where the good shall dwell in happiness forever. He never had the encouragement of a father's smile, in his juvenile endeavors; or had his young thoughts awakened by an acquaintance with even the rudiments of learning. The simplest story-books, which are the delight of youth, were never held in his tiny hand; but all the little rills of his childish feelings and affections found no outlet except in the great ocean of depraving influences by which he was surrounded. As he advanced in life, indulgent parents still determined influences to his ears, already implanted, and this he becomes well as youth in years a veteran in crime. Who shall say, that that man may not plead in extenuation of his guilt the wrong which Society has done him by its neglect, and that the plea shall not be heard in heaven.

We boast of our benevolence, of our charitable institutions, of the means we employ, and the money we contribute to evangelize the world, our missionary enterprises that extend the glad tidings of Christ's gospel to the ends of the earth; but we have no cause to boast so long as the machinery of the laws that punish are more expensive than the moral means we use to prevent crime. So long as our newspapers, our gazettes, our journals, our foris, and periodicals, our books, our tracts, and than those for school-houses, teachers, bibles, and spelling books, we make alike but slow progress, in checking the growth of crime, or bringing about the glad millennium, when the spirit of evil shall be banished and his reign cease upon the earth.

For six thousand years, have the branches of the tree of evil overshadowed the world, and here and there only could the rays of the sun of righteousness find room to enter. The progress of the ages has but served to give the tree a ranker growth, for the self beneath spreads the gore of millions of human beings and the gloomy shadows of its wide spreading branches have extended farther and farther. Sometimes a limb has been lopped off by some daring reformer, which has again put forth new twigs and branches which the never yet been laid at the root.

And until society does this, the beams of the sun of Bethlehem can never penetrate the deep shadows of sin and crime, that hang like a pall over the finest portions of this beautiful world. A perfect system of education, the entire unstopping of all the fountains of knowledge, so that the influence of a higher mental culture shall fall like the rain and dew of heaven upon the evil and upon the good, upon the just and the unjust, is the only means through which society can be rid of the Promethean vulture of crime that eats upon its vitals and rolls it of its fair proportions.

To make men virtuous, we must instruct them; what we must inculcate in them, we must take away all motives rather than offer bounties for idleness. To make men wise, we must impart to them knowledge; and to make them Christians, we must instruct them in the precepts and principles of Christianity. *Love them as ye love ye yourselves*, a holy life, and our faith in what we teach by which we hope of our duty to remove, we are alike culpable for the sin; and the moral responsibility that rests upon us as members of society, the better. And when society shall not upon the great principle of preventing crime by the means we have pointed out—then there shall be no need of punishment, for there will be no crime to punish. In each man that the sun of love family will feel himself linked still closer in the bonds of brotherhood to his fellow-man—he will feel his dependence upon society, and the demands of society upon him, a spirit of kindness will take the place of the spirit of distrust and hatred—all men will know the right, and that knowledge will come the desire to do it, so by these means shall Christ's kingdom come and God's will be done on earth as it is done above.

QUALITIES FOR A WIFE.—The man who can be contented to live with a pretty useful companion, without a mind, has lost in voluptuous gratifications a taste for more refined enjoyments. He has never felt the calm satisfaction that refreshes the parched heart like the silent dew of heaven,—of being beloved by one who can understand him. In the society of his wife he is still alone unless she can read the mind of the brute. The charm of life, says a great philosopher, is not sympathy; nothing pleases us more than to observe in others a fellow-feeling with all the emotions of our own breasts.—Mary Wollstonecraft.

The French in Algeria.

We insert the following extract from a friend's letter, as a slight sketch of some portion of the life of French officers in the army of Algeria, and an indication of human power now employed in the detection of such those of the character here described, be employed in their legitimate sphere? It is to be observed, however, that wars' not the only means of their perversion. Civilization has more than one way of abusing what is best in human nature, and many who shudder with a holy horror at the trade of the soldier, do not scruple to engage in employments, which themselves are quite as much opposed to a degree as the soldier's trade.

During the late general inspection of the Arles in Oran, the western province of Algeria, General Cisvaing, my old Colonel (not old in years, he is only forty-eight) fought some magnificent battles against terrible odds. He has not yet had a wound; but I fear he'll get himself killed there some of these days. Old Major Perragi, another of us six at the Colonel's table (of two centuries without a bare cloth), and who used to die with us before the camp-fire in front of the tent after dark, smoking and chatting with his army comrades, before the soldiering passed around the fire, the soldiering and the bugles blowing, has been killed. He was one of Napoleon's old guard, and a braver man never handled sword. When a Frenchman, his company was standing exposed to a shower of grenades, when one fell at his feet; he pulled out a cigar and stooped down to light it in the fire; it exploded, and every body thought Perragi was blown to atoms; but when the smoke cleared away they saw him smoking with rolled arms, smoking as quietly as though he were in his room. Another time the war was storming the redoubt which was very bravely defended; at Perragi seized a standard, wrapped it round his body, rushed forward, climbed the redoubt, and stood on the top waving his colors, a mark for every bullet of the enemy, till he was mangled by the sight, rushed furiously after him, threw himself like a tiger on the enemy, strove then back, routed them completely, and took the place. Perragi's heroic excitement was over. If the colonel had said the word, Perragi would have stood a mark for all the Arabs in Algeria as thirty years; I don't think that he would have been possible to manage to kill him. The Colonel and I used to laugh at him on the razas, he can be centered about with a pistol in one hand and sword in the other, trying to catch a stray Arab or two, while the rest of us sit together quietly under the fire without drawing our swords, in imitation of him. And now the poor fellow has gone, may God have mercy on him!

NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.—This body commenced an adjourned session in the Public Hall, on Wednesday last. The convention continued session through Thursday. The attendance was good, in view of the severe weather, and the business of the Convention went on with much spirit. The main topic of discussion was that of Labor Reform, and we need not add that the discussion was conducted with ability and animation, when we name that such speakers as Pierce of Fall River, Luther of Boston, and Hatch and Oler of Lowell, took part in the debates of the Convention. Mr. Luther has tolled and uttered in the interest of a meeting of this kind. Added to his great experience, he is an epigrammatic man of speaking, that while it tells with his audience, is anything but easily met by an opposition. His fund of anecdotes and striking comparisons found willing listeners, and he intended work. Mr. Pierce was listened to with great attention. His whole soul is in the work of reform, and on the ten hour system he is a host, being from a manufacturing town, and for a long time acquainted with the abuses of the Factory System. On Thursday evening the question of the "freedom of the Public Lands" was discussed, with great interest to a large audience. The subject was fully discussed, and the subject of social reform, the life of the public lands, and the policy of distributing them among all who wish to become ardent tillers of the soil. The subject was handled with a great deal of ability, and occasionally there were some "hard bits," much to the amusement of the audience. The Convention was characterized, with much good feeling and a sense of unity, and the presence of a good number of members, has been productive of much good, and presumes many others will be connected with the "Labor Reform Movement." We would be glad to hear the announcement of another session of this Convention in our midst, as the members are to give the proceedings of the Convention next year.

Washington, March 29, 1848.

ORIGIN OF POWER.—The article and language by the name of Fourier, obtained its name about the year 1780, from the following circumstances: As it has never yet been printed, we think it proper to be recorded.—Prior to the above mentioned period, the small liquor in general use were ale, beer and drink of half-and-half, & a half of ale and a half of beer, or a half of beer and a half of water. In the course of time it also came to be practiced to call for a pint of tankard two pennis, and a quart for three pennis, and three pennis, being a third of ale, beer and two pennis; and thus the publican had the trouble to go to three casks, and turn three casks, for a pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer of the name of Harwood, conceived the idea of making a

DOCTRINE.

TO THE "VOICE OF INDUSTRY."

Tread none but noble champion!
The banner of the grand old man;
As an advocate for the oppressed,
Thou art most justly famed.

Success attend thy efforts—
To raise thy "Voice," ne'er fail,
Thy virtue, truth and honesty
Or capital prevail.

Thy mighty influence shall be felt
By nations yet unborn;
Thy cause is just, and must prevail,
Though earth should be filled with wrong.

Teach Young Men of America
The lesson of the grand old man;
That they may guard that liberty
Bought by our fathers' blood.

WHAT I LIKE AND DISLIKE.

What I like, my dear friend,
You bid me mention what I like,
And gain smiling, little guess
How deeply may that question strike
The chords of solemn thankfulness.

I like my friends, my children, wife,
The homes they make me to be glad;
The power of the pen—calling me
In every thing I like to read.
And nothing that my heart is joined
With never ceasing gratitude.

What I dislike you must demand,
A joking query—for in me
I speak that proceeds from Nature's hand
As weakens an antiquity.

ENGLAND.

Whom art thou in thyself without
The power of the pen—calling me
In every thing I like to read.
And nothing that my heart is joined
With never ceasing gratitude.

What I dislike you must demand,
A joking query—for in me
I speak that proceeds from Nature's hand
As weakens an antiquity.

TO UNREQUITED LOVE.

Thy tender looks are driven forth
To unrequited love,
Risks beneath thy soul.

How, within my poor, blind
To steal the life of life,
Look on the fatal land, and see
The earth with terror seize.

How long, oh Lord, how long they cry,
"Whit thou delay thy wrath!
How long our sin will sit and sweep
The oppressor from thy path!"

Ho! you dreamy leaver's
In shimmerous each you lie,
Arose you from your fearful trance,
An evil hour dread night.

Thy vain projected wish
These trifling crimes arise,
To stand the distance of thy house,
Those children's wailing cry.

"Thy eyes glow"—the solemn trust
Gilds earth with light;
Thou comes a deeper day,
Thou comes a deeper day.

And then from his dear voice I learned
"This tale of woe is sad,
Still let thy ear listen to be heard
High to the world's lost day.

Speak, speak with the heart of man,
Let the stern truth be heard,
'Till a dead soul shall spring to life,
With every breathing word.

labor which should protect of the united...
What We Labor For—The abolition of ill-gotten...

This Committee, after having the petitions...
The Joint Standing Committee on Manufactures...

The effect of a law such as is now asked for...
There may be times and occasions when it would...

ones together with the opinions of many of...
The most learned and scientific medical pen...

quired of their operatives are as innumera...
as though directly mentioned by Legislative...

Truth is always consistent with itself, and...
It is nothing to help to lift, it is always near...

The grievances of which these petitioners...
if grievances which are, have been of long...

REPORT:
The first to which they ask the attention of...

As respects the regulations of which these...
petitioners complain, the Committee do not...

Neither is the 'right of contract,' in regard...
to wages, recognized by the corporation of...

VOICE OF INDUSTRY

What We Labor For—The abolition of ill-gotten...

LOWELL, APRIL 17, 1846.

Legislative Report on the Ten Hour Bill

It is well known to nearly our readers, that...
petitions signed by more than five thousand...

To the Senate and House of Representatives

We, the undersigned Operatives and Laborers...
of Lowell, in view of the alarming effects...

From employing one set of hands more than...

That the present hours of labor are too long...
and tend to enervate the capitalist and depress...

Your petitioners would also call your attention...

to an article in the 'Factory Regulation'...
which is the cause of much injustice and oppression...

The effects of this regulation are becoming...

every day more grievous, giving to the manufacturer...
greater power over the operative, and leading to monopoly...

The petitioners from Lowell, Stillton, and...

North Chelmsford, were presented by Mr. Huxford...
of Lowell, who has been credibly informed...

the Legislature, has reference to the hours of...
labor now required and performed for each day...

They complain that, in this, the operative...
is tasked too severely—more severely than is...

These petitioners also...
in the observance of which they complain that the operative...

in reference to the hours of labor, the Legislature...
has a right to interfere to the extent asked...

of expediency. The Legislature may enact...
such additional requirements and impose such additional...

of labor, that if any law limiting the hours of...
labor, is to be enforced, it should be one of general...

of which it is not equally required in most if...
not all, the other kinds. In the absence of contract...

Restrictive laws, and especially such as...
shall in any way interfere with the privileges of contract...

the Legislature, as far as may be, should...
provide for the security of both persons and property...

where but in the city of Lowell. In the observance...
of them, they may, and perhaps do, sometimes, operate...

During the last session of the Legislature, petitions...
similar in character to those now under consideration...

As we are evincing ourselves connected with...
the manufacturing business, and with manufacturing...

NATHL. B. BORDEN, Chairman.

Senate Chamber, March 1, 1846.
We now propose to briefly notice the most important...

The position taken by the Committee is, that it is...
unnecessary to legislate upon the rights of labor...

The Committee are very jealous about depriving...
the citizens—employers and laborers—of the privileges...

the law asked for, would be general in its...
character as legislative action has authority to frame...

reference to the particular nature of business...
which they may be engaged in, whether it be mining...

As the law asked for by the petitioners, relates...
to all manufacturing companies, without any reference...

predicted by the Committee, as results of the...
'Ten Hour Law,' exist at legitimate fruits of our...

We are also told: 'when business is flourishing...
competition will be brisk, labor will be in demand...

The Committee are very jealous about depriving...
the citizens—employers and laborers—of the privileges...

to be satisfied with their present condition, and...
indeed a law may be found, which effect to be...

Neither is the 'right of contract,' in regard...
to wages, recognized by the corporation of this city...

of the operative, and the operatives virtually...
contain that they may cut down the operatives' wages...

of the operatives, and commence their course...
of legal devastation, upon the poor and criminal...

We are also told: 'when business is flourishing...
competition will be brisk, labor will be in demand...

The Committee are very jealous about depriving...
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The Committee are very jealous about depriving...
the citizens—employers and laborers—of the privileges...

They are better judges, of the stringency of the regulation complained of, than the petitioners...

"We think that it would be better if the hours for labor were less, if more time was allowed for meals...

"We now ask that Committee and the present one, that they are doing towards certifying that state of things spoken of in the above extract...

The Lecture before the Lyceum Wednesday evening, was delivered by John Allen of Brook Farm...

What Mr. Brown would like to see is the abolition of the tariff...

HORACE GREELEY, Esq. of New York, will address the Lyceum next week.

We publish the lengthy article on "Manufacturers," found on page 409, because it is very pretty varied, contains many truths...

All who receive the Voice of Industry, are interested in the cause which it advocates...

"NATIONAL REFORM" is spreading like wildfire through the Western and Middle States...

The notice of the concert, by the Rogers Family, in another column, on Thursday evening...

We were shown a few days since, the gem of a young lad named Pierce, which was severely injured in the Carpet Mills...

To Correspondents.—We have several communications of hand which are crowded out this week...

Whig Philosophy.—"North Bridgewater, April 4, 1846."

Truly, our Whig friend feels remarkably tender, "fairly neutral in regard to politics."

On receiving the Voice of last week, I noticed an article from friend Brown, which I am pleased to say, was highly complimentary to myself...

MIDDLESEX AWAKE.—The members and friends of the MIDDLESEX COUNTY S. S. SOCIETY are requested to meet in convention at Lowell...

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Last returns give the Democrats 14 out of 21 in the Senate, and six districts in the House...

The Washington Union states that Santa Anna is probably before this time, in Vera Cruz, and either victorious, or that he has suffered the penalty of his boldness.

COMMUNICATIONS.—For the Voice of Industry. A Journey.

DEAR VOICE.—It is with pleasure that I hasten to address you. I left Lowell, as you are aware, Thursday morning in the cars...

I had good company, which seemed to beguile time of a part at least of its weariness. Here I am in the delightful village of Claremont...

Oh! how important that life should be used aright—that every moment should be well improved!

TO THE PUBLIC.—This certifies that the Association of Lowell will furnish credentials to all persons who may be sent out by them...

THE Female Labor Reform Association, will meet every alternate Monday Eve, at 8 o'clock, at their Reading Room...

MARRIAGES.—In this city, April 12, Mr. Joseph J. Moulton, of Waltham, to Miss Maria Jane Babcock, of this city.

DEATHS.—In Philadelphia, 34 infants, suddenly, Miss Sarah P. Richardson, Principal of the Young Ladies' Institute...

For one Night Only! The Rogers Family. On their return from their Southern Tour will give a CONCERT OF VOCAL MUSIC.

DAUERBOUVE ROOMS.—W. W. VAN ALSEIN who formerly occupied No. 75 North Water Street, would rent respectively the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lowell and vicinity...

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While the passenger train up, stopped at Westboro' on Wednesday evening last, a young man, a brakeman, was thrown upon the track in switching off the milk car...

CONNECTION.—Last returns give the Democrats 14 out of 21 in the Senate, and six districts in the House...

A tumor weighing ten ounces was cut from the person of a female while mesmerized, on Saturday, in New York.

LADIES! THIS WAY.—C. C. DARLIN & Co., would respectfully inform the members of Lowell and vicinity of the sale of the Stock of the

DR. L. ADAMS.—SURGEON DENTIST. 25-All operations warranted equal to any by whomsoever performed.

RECEIPTS for the Voice.—Abraham Fisher, Claremont, \$1.00; Nahum Wilson, do 1.00; Benjamin D. Howe, do 50; Albert Stimpson, do 50; Burtiss, do 50; Joseph Waugh, do 50; Alfred Burdell, do 1.00; William Kimball, do 1.00; Robert C. Stuart, do 1.00; John F. Condit, do 1.00.

DONATIONS to the Voice of Industry.—J. G. Kaulback Jr., of Boston, \$5.00; E. W. Parkman, " 25.00; Charles F. Hovey, " 1.00; N. W. Brown, Lynn, " 1.00; Wm. T. G. Pierce, Lowell, " 2.00; J. S. Fletcher, " 1.00; G. W. Hatch, " 2.00.

THE Female Labor Reform Association are "getting up" a May Party; to come on on May-day evening, at the City Hall.

ROBERT OWEN, sailed from New York, on the first inst. for London, in one of the Blackships. His address to the people of New York, may be found on our first page.

MEETING AT LYNN.—J. G. Kaulback, J. McMillan and A. J. Wright, of Boston, will address the Workmen of Lynn, this (Friday) evening on the "Protective Union."

THE Industrial Reform Association of Lowell hold their regular meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at 78 Central Street.

THE Manchester Labor Reform Association will meet every Saturday evening at Temple Hall, Pattee's Buildings, at half past six.

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NOTICES.—THE WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division 1, meet at No. 110 Boston Street, every Wednesday evening for business, and Monday evening for discussion, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.—THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY, is for sale at the following places: At the Book Stores, generally, also at Melvin's Mercantile, and Perrot's Third St. Store.

NOTICE.—THE Industrial Reform Association of Lowell hold their regular meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at 78 Central Street.

NOTICE.—THE Manchester Labor Reform Association will meet every Saturday evening at Temple Hall, Pattee's Buildings, at half past six.

NOTICE.—THE Female Labor Reform Association, will meet every alternate Monday Eve, at 8 o'clock, at their Reading Room, 78 Central Street.

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OF INDUSTRY.

MANUFACTORIES.

This is an age of improvement. On every side we see the productions of genius and art...

But perhaps the improvements of the present time in the arts, are of as great practical importance as those of the past...

In considering this question, we confine ourselves not to manufactures, as affording employment exclusively to female operatives...

It is to be feared, that the demand for the product will be greatly increased, and in order to supply this increased demand, a larger number of laborers is required.

In order to supply the market, doubly four times the number of laborers as before, nor is it confined alone to producers...

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And implanted in their bosoms the seeds of death. They see, amidst at work which doth...

Of prejudice it has been truly said, that it has the singular ability of accommodating itself to all the possible varieties of the human mind.

The discovery of truth may occasionally resemble in its effects the invention of mechanical improvements...

War.—I have been as enthusiastic and joyful as any one after a victory, but I confess that even the sight of a field of battle has not only struck me with horror...

How fully has Burke described our perichysis as a whole with our feeling and persistency as individuals.

To a good man, who has wisely spent his days, years will steal on him insidiously...

Temperance is the virtue alone which pleases both the body and the mind in their utmost degree...

The National Reformer. This party, comparatively a new one in this section of the United States, has been well maintained in our country.

The National Reformer do not ask the capitalist, who has acquired his lands by honest industry, to be dispossessed of his property...

It is this denunciation of our "infidelity" term too frequently applied, without examination, to whatever don't suit our own views...

As the other view expressed by the National Reformer we have not, as yet, decided upon, or have not yet right upon the subject sufficiently to venture a candid opinion for itself.

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AN EVENING SCHOOL. Will be opened at evening school, on the above, as a public number of scholars are obtainable...

WM. D. VINALL, SURGEON DENTIST. Office, Main Street, Corner of John Street, over THE DRUG STORE.

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Here follows a list of the principal names of the contributors to the magazine, including Wm. C. Bryant, Wm. D. Howland, and others.

SPLENDID EMBELLISHMENTS. It will continue to be published every month, and will be sold at a reduced price...

OUR REVIEW DEPARTMENT. Will continue to be published every month, and will be sold at a reduced price...

GRANDIN'S MAGAZINE. Will continue to be published every month, and will be sold at a reduced price...

PROSPECTS OF THE VOICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL. THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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