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POETRY.

FROM TAFT'S MAGAZINE.

THE POOR MAN TO HIS DEAD CHILD.

Ye! lo there, my little one,
The death-dew's on thy brow,

The eyes close on flower and bough,

The pulse is quiet now;

No more thou'll ask, my fam'd boy,
For bread with weeping cry,

When I've given thy pax with fleecy

Bread I could not buy;

Poor child, thy sleep, cold features speak

Of pain and want, and care;

Didst thou sleep soft on thy cheek?

Kreese in the fitting air;

But colder than the keenest wind

Were human hearts to thee;

Because, though claiming human kind,

Thy lot was poverty.

The proud ones say, "heaven's award;

They but kind heaven obey,

To keep the gifts of nature hard;

From those who cannot pay.

My child, 'tis early to think

'Twill never hunger more;

Nor waste with wasted eye, thy skin;

Prom friend's inviting store.

But Oh! my faded bair for this

Was thy young being given,

To meet with naught but wretchedness

And dreams from earth and heaven!

Was thin the pledge of cradled smile?

That spoke the happy dream;

And gave me, worn with pain and toil,

Of passing bliss a gleam?

And thy, my child, thy fate is bair,

And I should rather joy;

That thy young heart the woes have him'd,

That, with the poor man's boy.

The cold repulse, the galling anger,

That drives to their own shame;

The mad'ning thoughts the soul that rear,

The record'd and blighted name.

O yes, or haply worse than all,

Thou might'st have lived to be

A servile, croaking, futtering thrall

At some wretched doge's knee.

Thus thin; thy eyes I rather close;

On all thou'rt might'nt have seen;

All strucken through with many woes,

As thy young heart hath been.

SELECTED TALES.

From the Columbian Magazine.

THE BANK NOTE.

FANNY FORRESTER.

CONCLUDED.

Rosa was by no means sure of her way, for she had noted nothing when she came home. She never knew, from our own resources, till necessity moulds them into a shade, and puts it into our hands; bidding us work. Rosa Warner, the timid, delicate, thoughtful child that her scarce ever been allowed to use her own judgment even in the selection of a riband for her hair, lost in the dark of evening, in a spot given up to wretchedness, if not to vice! But Rosa was scared—alarmed! her mind was preoccupied. Now and then she paused at a corner in embarrassment; then she would renew her speed, and press onward, taking care to observe a course which she knew led into some familiar part of the city. By this means she avoided losing herself among obscure turns and windings, and, although she was taking a long way home, she was soon convinced of the wisdom of her plan by finding herself on well-known ground. As soon as Rosa Warner reached home she hurried to the parlor and was delighted to find her father alone.

"You require that pink orange, pap?" she said crossing her hands on her shoulder.

"Yes, I have cause! it spoiled my daughter's face for a whole day."

"Because I set my heart upon it, and was so disappointed. But no matter about it. I want to ask you something else, pap. Would you give me the money that it would cost you to give me five dollars, if you know that I would put it to a good use?"

"You could not know, my daughter, that you would put it to a good use, without what you propose doing with it. Misses with short frocks," he added, tapping her chin playfully, "are no good judges in these matters." Tears came into the little girl's eyes

and they were not unobserved by the father. He put his arm about her and drew her to his knee.

"How now, Rosa? have you such a very hard father that you cannot tell him your little secrets? Now I have so much confidence in your discretion, that I promise you the money beforehand, and you must have enough confidence in my desire to gratify you, to tell me all about your little project—it is a nice one I dare say."

"It may not be, maybe—perhaps it is wrong—but—"

"Then tell me, and I will help you judge."

Rosa hesitated. She had full confidence in her father's generosity and goodness of heart; but then she knew that he was strict in the administration of justice, and there was a crime in the way which she could not look upon with abhorrence. How much more severely that might her father, not seeing the palliating circumstances, as she could see them, judge of the matter.

"Indeed, pap, there is something that I do not feel at liberty to tell even you, if it concerned myself; I would, you know, I have always done so; but this—"

"I am sorry people should burden my little girl with their secrets."

"Nobody is, I know; but I am partly by accident, pretty my own fault. But pap, allow me to tell you a little, and do not ask me to speak plainly. Five dollars," and Rosa now spoke quick and dryly, while her eye avoided her father's; her cheek flushed, and her lip quivered—"Five dollars will save a poor sick family from misery, from disgrace. Perhaps they are not worthy—I do not know—but they need it—they are suffering—will you give it to me, pap?"

Closely closed the arms about the excited daughter, and the father's voice was not quite clear as he inquired, "Why merge to your mother, Rosa?"

"I cannot—there are good reasons why I cannot. May I have the money, pap?"

"These secrets are bad things, my dear, but I will trust you."

"Not do I trust them!" exclaimed the child vehemently. "What I do may be wrong, am afraid of it; I do not trust me—think nothing about it either way—forget, dear pap, that you have given me this money."

The father shook his head doubtfully, but at the same time he drew forth the note and put it into her hand.

"One more favor, pap; may this be a secret between us two?"

"Rosa, I do not approve of these secrets honest people never have them. Your mysteries do not please me at all; and I cannot encourage or tolerate them—they begin with this, and with this they end, I trust."

"They shall, pap; but if you knew all you would not blame me at least."

"It is not blame you, my dear; I do not doubt your motives, but I must not allow you to contract bad habits. Manoeuvring to do good is manœuvring still, and, where so much machinery is necessary, the end seldom justifies the means. It takes an old head to carry a secret a very old one—mine is less black than it was once, but it is not old enough to be suborned yet. And yours—why these pretty ringlets are a strange wig for one knowing in the world—they should not cover a brain given to plotting and conjuring."

"Papa, you mistake me altogether. I have not looked for a secret, but it came to me; and now I do what seems to be best. I shall never be deceitful; I know I never shall."

"Even mystery vexes me like this, I am sure I shall avoid another."

"So far is my child."

"Thank you, dear papa," and, leaving a kiss on both cheeks, Rosa fled from her father's knee, and left the apartment. Gaining the hall she paused a moment, for there were voices in the back sitting-room, and she caught a word or two that told her the note had been missed.

What was to be done now? The last moment spent with her father had ruined her plan; and now that the discovery had been made, what was the note she had intended to replace the lost one? The frank acknowledgement of the existence of a secret, that had succeeded so well with her father, would be entirely useless here; for Mrs. Warner would never rest until the whole was thoroughly investigated. Rosa was about to give up all, and go back to the parlor, when the shout of poor Ellen Vaughn, the confiding brother, the sick mother, and the hungry little girls, came freshly into her mind, and she resolved to make one more effort.

Reaching the door she again paused; for the child-like shake and knew by the light passed over her frame that she must be very pale. She stood for a moment striving to compose herself, and then pushed open the door. The moment she entered one of her cousins glided up to her, and with confection depicted on her face whispered, "What think you, Rosa, aunt has lost a five dollar note?"

"She left it in an unsafe place," observed Miss Rose, with well-feigned carelessness, and elevating the note above her head.

"Rosa Warner!" exclaimed the lady sternly and with one of her withering glances, "where learned you to practice tricks on your mother? Go to your room!"

Rosa turned without a word, and, bursting into tears before she reached the hall, hurried into the room of the dead, a single rose which she had just broken from a spray, sickly lush beside her. The mother had probably known that rose-tree, and smiled on the little leaf that came like a sweet messenger to cheer her, and watched its opening from day to day with an interest inconceivable to those who had never been walled up in the prison of a noisy, filthy street, in the darkest quarter of a large city. The child too had loved it; and she gave all she had to give when she broke that cherished rose. A little one still younger set on the knee of Ellen Vaughn, playing with her fast falling tears, and looking into her face with curious interest.

"Be's son is dead, sissey?" inquired the little prattler; "when will she turn back again?"

Poor Ellen could not answer, and the unconscious baby-orphan, putting her thin arms about her neck, said softly, "don't kiss, sissey, don't kiss, I'll tell 'em ou'."

The boy, with quivering chin and swollen eyes, stood at the foot of the bed, watching his sister's fond movements about the dead, and when she had finished, and left a kiss on the icy fingers and the sunken cheek, he pressed both hands upon his aching forehead, and with a loud, pell-mell burst of agony, turned away and coiled himself up in the furthest corner of the room.

"We are too late, Robert," whispered Rosa Warner; "go tell tell mother."

Robert took the sleeve of his coat hastily across his eyes, and hurried down the stairs, while Rosa twined her arms with those of the little one on Ellen Vaughn's knee, and whispered such words as were the first to find their way up from her swelling heart.

When Mrs. Warner reached the house of death, she found the scenes fast set around her, with her head resting on her daughter's lap, and the three children gathered around Rosa's feet, listening to her words of soothing and encouragement. How changed did Rosa Warner seem within the last three days! How exquisitely had the poised of sorrow subsided and mellowed down her beauty! So thought the mother as she gazed upon the little ministering angel; and then a few pangs of remorse shot to her heart as her eye fell upon the hollow, death-like face beneath her child's soft-sounding hands.

Poor Ellen is asleep, mamma," whispered Rosa; "she has not closed her eyes for two whole nights and she is almost worn out with fatigue."

John hastened to bring the only stool the garret could boast; his young sister, a glow of gratitude lighting up her face, exchanged,

"You are so good!" and the little one needing

"Hearken to me, I also, will show mine opinion."

FITCHBURG MASS., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1945.

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NUMBER 5.

tion of simple-hearted affection. A pale, gaunt-looking child was kneeling by the bedside, trying with her trembling little hand to place in the bosom of the dead a single rose which she had just broken from a spray, sickly lush beside her. The mother had probably known that rose-tree, and smiled on the little leaf that came like a sweet messenger to cheer her, and watched its opening from day to day with an interest inconceivable to those who had never been walled up in the prison of a noisy, filthy street, in the darkest quarter of a large city. The child too had loved it; and she gave all she had to give when she broke that cherished rose. A little one still younger set on the knee of Ellen Vaughn, playing with her fast falling tears, and looking into her face with curious interest.

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Strange emotions were swelling in the heart of poor Rosa Warner as she tripped along beside the good-natured serving-man, for she thought of the evening previous, when Ellen Vaughn reeled over the parapet before her; and she wondered what good people—what her father and mother would think of her, if they knew she had been accessory to a theft. It ached her shoulder, and she resolved not to think of it. Then the conversation at the foot of the stairs called back to her, word by word; and she wished that her mother could have heard it, believing that if she could she would forgive and pity poor Ellen Vaughn. The clapping boards rattling at each puff of air, the useless shutters and the broken staves were not new to Rosa; and when Robert turned and asked her, "Did you ever see anything like it?" Miss?" she only answered with a shudder.

Robert inquired of a poor woman at the top of the stairs for Mrs. Vaughn's room, and was shown up a rickety back-staircase, the old crook muttering as she hobbled on before them.

"It be a nutty room the purr crathull be, after havin' when the sun is doon, an' a deal nigh God's birth in this cold garret," I'm thinkin'?"

Rosa, though startled, had no time to ask an explanation, for the old woman stopped, and pointing with her staff toward a half-opened door, called back the way she came.

"Rosa, Robert?" whispered the child, putting her finger to her lip; and, stepping lightly forward, she stood unnoticed in the opening. Unobserved—for who was there to observe her? On a miserable couch, spread with a coarse rug upon the bare floor, lay the figure of a woman. The cheeks were wan, and the muscles rigid; weightless were laid upon the closed eyes to keep down the lids; the white bony hands lay as they had been placed; their livid lips crossed each other on her still bosom. "The mother of poor Ellen Vaughn was dead." Rosa saw it at a glance, and tears filled her eyes, and streaming down over her face as she noted a touching exhibi-

tion should be buried in the spot which he had selected. At the moment of burial, the boy and his mother and Nelly watered and trimmed it, "but," explained the boy, "with a passim, like a rose-bush that he had planned, and his mother and Nelly watered and trimmed it."

"Rosa, Robert?" whispered the child, "the grave should choose, and when Rosa saw the boy's mournful delight, she could scarce bear waking the sleeper to whisper the same consolation in the ear. But when Ellen at last did awake it was not to be concealed. At eight of Mrs. Warner she was at first surprised; then, overcome by shame and remorse, she buried her face in her crossed arms; and finally springing to her feet impetuously, she would have revealed the whole, but for a whisper from Rosa, "Do not say it before your brother, Ellen."

The girl recollect, and then limbs gradually failing beneath her, she sank slowly on the foot of the bed, murmuring, "Then you know it all, and the children will know it and despise me. Thank God! my mother is spared this." But who will care for the children?

"Nobody knows it," whispered Rosa, feeling, "nobody but me, and you must not tell now, at least."

Mrs. Warner did not wonder that night of her should so affect the poor seamstress; and she now came forward and spoke kindly piping in tones which seemed so soothingly over the aching heart, and pull the perturbed spirit.

In less than a week, a pleasant room was opened a few doors from Mrs. Warner's, and filled with flowers and choice books and everything agreeable to a cultivated, simple taste; and this was the home of the orphan. Not that they were paupers—their hands turned to work equivalent for all the goods they received: the power to use their hands was all that had been given them. John was sent to school four hours in a day, and employed by Mr. Warner the remainder of the time; learning lessons of industry and independence. The sister who had cherished the rose so fondly, and bestowed it so touchingly, had plenty of roses now, and when not engaged in school she glistened around, among the flowers, like one of their own sweet selves. The little one talked no more of going to heaven to avoid being "hungry," but still she lisped her broken prayers, kneeling in her sister's lap, and still she pratled to Mrs. Warner of the things "sissy" told her, sometimes perceiving their meaning ludicrously, and always appearing most enchantingly simple. As for Ellen she habitually wore a look of sad seriousness far beyond her years; but every day it became more and more mildewed and sweetened, till one could scarce wish in away. It required but few words from Mrs. Warner to interest several ladies in the young girl's behalf; and from that time she never lacked employment, and consequently never lacked either the necessities or a moderate share of the luxuries of life.

And did Ellen Vaughn ever acknowledge how much more miserable she had made herself, than all the "troubles, and sorrows, and privations that been suffered without measure upon the heads of those she loved could have made her?" and was Miss Rosa Warner's little chain of deceptions ever brought to light? Ay, it could not be otherwise; for the seamstress would not leave the garret with the darkest corner of her heart, the darkest fest of her life was unfolded to her beneficence. And Mrs. Warner, proud woman as she was, kept her word for the first time sake of herself, declaring that she had been guilty of a double fault; the first fault was entirely her. And Rosa? Oh! the pink bargee was only a tissue of her rewards; though no one called the gifts measured upon her by such a name. And how much more attention Mrs. Warner bestowed upon her now! how she watched every movement and strove to read every glance; and how she wondered that she had ever considered the little lady so utterly thoughtless! But Rosa Warner less thoughtless, even as the morning bird that—

In prose, I mean of measured, exacted, &c.

That is, she was thoughtless, as far as the head was concerned; but her little heart was brimming over with healthy wisdom—a wisdom born out of love and joy.

COULD TO THE YOUTH.—Resolute to form your lives upon some certain principles, and to regulate your actions by fixed rules. Men were made to be governed by reason, and not by mere accident or caprice. It is important, therefore, that you begin early to cultivate inquiry, what is the proper course of human conduct, and to form some plan for future life. The want of consideration is manifested in the conduct of multitudes. They are governed by the impulse of the moment, recklessness of the consequence. They have fixed no steady aim, and have adopted no certain principle of action. Living thus at random, it would be a miracle if they were uniformly right; in order to your pursuing a right path, you must know what it is, and to acquire knowledge, who must divest yourselves of thoughtless pride; you must take time for serious reflection. It will not answer, to adopt without consideration the opinion of those who may be about you; for they may have some unwise design, in regard to you; or they may

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the selves, be misled by error or prejudices. Persons already involved it dissipation or entangled in error, naturally desire to keep them engaged in honestnes, by the number of fallowers who can seduce into their path of vice. As reasonable creatures, therefore, judge for yourselves what course is right and fitting that you should pursue. Exercise your own reason independently and impartially and give not yourselves up to be governed by mere caprice and fashion, or by the opinions of others.

LETTER FROM MR. GREEN, THE REFORMER, TO CHRISTIAN.—Mr. Green! You will find no better argument upon the rectitude of this commandment from the pen of one who, for this last eighteen months, has become somewhat notorious throughout our land, as a "Reformed Gambler." It has been my design, since I left the ranks of my former companions, to expose to the world the hellish machinations of the most hardened, depraved set of men that ever cursed this or any other civilized land. So far my efforts have been lax in the sight of man; but upon the other hand, I have many consoling reflections. And my later efforts are more generally appreciated by the Christian and Moral part of community. A chace I never knew while a gambler. I lived the life of a gambler twelve years, during which time no man did more to injure the morals of our country than myself. For nearly three years I have been happily disengaged from the vice. My conflicts have been great, not so much to compare with those I experienced in my former life, and not more than all mankind must expect if they leave the path of duty. And as I now stand, though a gambler still, I have the hardest part of the case. A man tending a circular saw, or a planing machine, though he finds it not so easy to get employment, as whilst he drove a saw or plane by hand, and receives no more for his labor than if he did the work by mere manual strength, actually produces a far greater amount of value, which goes to enrich the owner of the machine, and to widen and make permanent the deep gulf which always divides the rich and the poor. The profits of the machine go to the capitalist; the operative is becoming more and more to be considered an appendage to the machine; his best qualities are valued principally as they contribute to the pecuniary success of the establishment; it is not expected that he will share in the mass of wealth which he is helping to create; and he thus finds it impossible to obtain the benefits which are the natural fruit of labor, but which in this case, are given, not to him who does the work, but to him who is able to get others to work for him.

This theory of the influence of machinery on the working man is so familiar to all who have reflected on the subject with any attention, that it seems almost like a waste of words to dwell upon it; but the practical confirmation of it is not so evident in this country, as will be various causes have conspired to postpone the evils, which must, inevitably come; and for the full illustration of the subject, as seen in the daily life in the dwelling house, in the family circle of the operative, we must look to the system in the rank, festering rapacious of its operation among the feudal lords of industry in the old world. But the nature of things cannot be changed, and the same cause will produce the same effects here as elsewhere. Already our largest commercial cities, our great manufacturing towns, show clearly the fatal symptoms, which portend the coming of the terrible pestilence. But as yet, there is a deep current of vitality, the red glow of health, in the mass of the working men of this country, which will enable them to expel the deadly virus, before it is too late.

The remedy is to be found, not in opposing the improvements in machinery; no yauke will ever do that; not in declaiming in the work-shops, and at the corners of the streets, about the hardness of the times; but in vigorous, combined action, producing a union between capital and labor, thus giving a direct interest to the machines, to the men who work them. This union of interest must be brought about. The man who labors with the machine must share its profits, as well as the man who owns it. How far this can or will be done, under the present isolated arrangements of society, is a problem, which it belloves the mass of our intelligent working men seriously to consider, and discuss. In a true Association, where labor, capital, and skill are each represented, and equal share of the product, where all branches of industry contribute to swell the amount not only of the general stock, but of personal returns, the difficulty is at once set aside; the great problem of modern society is solved; and a sure foundation laid for an enormous increase in the production of wealth, for it is impartial distribution, for its immediate application to the greatest purposes of social life, and thus for the establishment of mutual kindness, perpetual peace, and pure harmony, in all the relations of men.

In this point of view, we can be surprised that we advocate so earnestly, and with all the ability we possess, a practical trial of the benefits of systematic Association. We are convinced, not only from a deep sense of the prevailing evils of society, not only from their actual demonstration resting on exact principles of science, but from a pretty extensive experience of the effects of combination, that the true remedy for our social ills is to be found here, and that an experiment to this end, provided with sufficient means, engaged in by competent persons, and conducted with ordinary discretion, would terminate, not in disappointment or disaster, but in triumphant success.

It is estimated that half a million of gallons of brandy are consumed annually in New Orleans, and diversed thirty-two couples. The leading party cannot hurt again.

J. H. GREEN.

A Mrs. Reed, under sentence of death at Lawrenceville, Ill., for the murder of her husband, after several ineffectual attempts to have herself, has not only confessed the poisoning of her husband, for which she was condemned, but every other person before, as well as the majority of a nephew for his money, and as though these enormities were not enough, she has also confessed having caused the death of two children, by starvation.

The legislature of Alabama at its last session, dissolved thirty-two couples. The leading party cannot hurt again.

INFLUENCE OF MACHINERY.—We beseech, our brother working men, not to close their eyes to the understandings to the tremendous evils which the improvement of machinery has caused, to exert on their social condition, unless prevented by wise and vigorous measures on their part. When the common necessities of life were principally supplied by hand labor, a fair day's work would not only command a fair day's wages, but it was not difficult to find good and suitable employment; and few skillful workmen or even had to complain of having little to do, or of being obliged to throw away their labor for prices scarce sufficient to keep soul and body together. Now, how that steam and wind, and water, are made to do the work of many hands, now that so many of the common tools of every handicraft are, as far as possible, in hands instead of one, the labor of every trade in which machinery can be introduced takes a far smaller number of persons, and the remainder, who would naturally have been engaged in the same business, being thus thrown out of employment, crowd into other occupations which are carried on in the old mode, until every branch of labor becomes overstocked, so that the best workmen, in many cases, find it hard to get a living, though they sweat and toil till they feel the effects of over exertion in every joint and fibre of their body. Note this the hardest part of the case. A man tending a circular saw, or a planing machine, though he finds it not so easy to get employment, as whilst he drove a saw or plane by hand, and receives no more for his labor than if he did the work by mere manual strength, actually produces a far greater amount of value, which goes to enrich the owner of the machine, and to widen and make permanent the deep gulf which always divides the rich and the poor. The profits of the machine go to the capitalist; the operative is becoming more and more to be considered an appendage to the machine; his best qualities are valued principally as they contribute to the pecuniary success of the establishment; it is not expected that he will share in the mass of wealth which he is helping to create; and he thus finds it impossible to obtain the benefits which are the natural fruit of labor, but which in this case, are given, not to him who does the work, but to him who is able to get others to work for him.

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What We Labor For—The abolition of idleness and oppression, the prevalence of industry, virtue and intelligence.

TUESDAY JANUARY 29, 1845.

Editorial Correspondence.

WINDSOR, VT., JUNE 22, 1845.

FRIENDS AND READERS.—In pursuing our course toward that spot around which cluster the kindred affections of the heart, and over which hover the lingering associations of youthfull days, for the purpose of offering the little store of fraternal knowledge of which the wrongs, strife, contentions, animosities and bitterness of society cannot rob us; upon the time-worn and somewhat shattered, though sacred stock of *domestic home*, we find ourselves in this delightful, noon-day—open, in hand—in the ancient town of Windsor. And as we set down for the first time to correspond with our little sheet for the prosperity of which, our heart is full of solicitudes and anxieties; and to, by our time and humble efforts, are freely sacrificed, a thousand stirring thoughts rush upon the mind, and we hardly know which to offer to our brothers and sisters in humanities cause, through the medium of the *Voice*. Where is humanity? It is swallowed up in gain—for the almighty dollar; and for this the poor girls are enslaved, and kept in a state little better than the machinery, which when it gets repair is taken to the repair shop, and restored; but not so, with the *human machinery*—that is kept in constant motion, until the motive power is brought to a stop, and what becomes of it? it is laid one side, and *new machinery* procured. But what do they compare to the *old*? Oh, nothing—a little thing—life is not much, and that you are ever willing to sacrifice, *truth*, though spoken, in a plain and unadorned manner, and therefore shall indulge in a few dismally thoughts and reflections that seem to clear prepossessions. In visiting this section of the country (along the Connecticut) a person is forcibly impressed with the beauty of its scenery, the fertility of its soil, and the general neatness of its villages—here are spread out, broad and intersecting intervals; and here are expansive highlands, waving forests, and magnificent mountains, and upon the borders of the "Connecticut" has nature shed many of her sweetest smiles. Time and again, has the bard sung forth its praises, and prose, spoken in admiration—and now these are to speak, but to whom?—to say, they are poor, and perhaps it may be said ignorant? but why are they poor? they earn enough, why should they be poor? Let the *conscience* of others answer. But no more of this—read the article which follows—*Cambria Chronicle*.

THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS OF NEW ENGLAND.—During the last winter a petition was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, by eight hundred, and fifty peaceful, industrious and hardworking men and women, declaring that they are confined to sixteen hours for four to fourteen hours per day, disease, privation, down to a mere skeleton, and are torturing themselves in unhealthy apartments, and are hastening to early death, and praying the State to inquire into their condition and to restrict the number of hours of labor in Factories to ten, per day.—This, and other similar petitions, were signed by two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine persons, chiefly females.

The operatives in England are prohibited, by act of Parliament, from being employed more than at a rate of eleven and a half hours per day. They work sixty-nine hours per week; 12 hours on the other days, and nine on Saturday. They have six holidays in a year.

The operatives in Lowell work:

In January, 11 hours 24 minutes.
In February, 12 hours 45 minutes.
In March, 13 hours 51 minutes.

In April, 14 hours 52 minutes.

In May, 12 hours 55 minutes.

In June, 13 hours 57 minutes.

In July, 12 hours 45 minutes.

In August, 12 hours 53 minutes.

In September, 12 hours 51 minutes.

In October, 12 hours 51 minutes.

In November, 11 hours 56 minutes.

In December, 11 hours 24 minutes.

To this must be added in each instance thirty minutes, at least, for going to and from the mill, at morning and evening. They go and return from breakfast, in thirty minutes, and from dinner, thirty minutes, for about eight months in a year; and the other four months they are allowed forty-five minutes.

From this it will be seen that as New England the operatives work on an average of the whole year, more than twelve and a half hours per day, exclusive of going to and from their work.

We have placed side by side with the above table, the brief space allotted, there to for food, eat it, and return.

Domestic in a Factory in New England, works on an hour and some minutes longer, every day in the year, than a woman in a British Factory.

They are allowed four days as holidays; the English are allowed six.

First it must be apparent that the hours allowed for labor are too long.

Second, that the minutes allowed for them to take their food are too few.

Third, that these causes are sufficient to impair health, induce disease, premature old age, and death.

Fourth, that these causes, conjoined with the bad effect of close and heated air, acting upon so large a number of females assembled at the manufacturers of New England, must in time effect the physical condition of the people of New England. To say nothing of the intellectual degeneracy which must necessarily result from the want of mental recreation and entertainment.

Fifthly, that no person can be given why these evils should not produce the same terrible effects here, as in England, where these full results are developed.

Sixth, that as the British Parliament, from motives of humanity and public policy have been compelled to intercede in behalf of the operatives' prudence and energy, and urge our legislators to do likewise.

Seventh, that the example of this State would be followed at once throughout New England.

In one room in Lowell, no less than two hundred and ninety-three small lamps and sixteen large ones were burning when evening labor was required.

It seems odd, says the fair editoress of the Lowell Offering, to be addressed as "Dear Sir."

We acknowledge the reception of a letter, full of encouragement, from our friend and brother in the working-men's cause, S. W. Atiles, of South Boston; and take this opportunity to express our heart-felt gratitude for his efforts in behalf of our enterprise; also that we shall comply with his request and visit Boston and vicinity the first of July. With a few such deep-rooted, generous-hearted friends, self-sacrificing, and our cause must go forward.

The following article so forcibly contrasting the Factory System of Old and New England, we take from the Weekly Bee. We wish every one to read it, and think of the master-spirits. Here we have a true picture of those that compose those who work in the Factories.

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Eight, that the *Fourth of July*—Our high holiday the *Fourth of July* is close at hand. How many unfeigned orators will make the occasion to try their wings! What lofty flights the imagination and the eloquence of less babbles about liberty, progress, the rights of man, and this great country! "Words, friends, 'words, words!" The high fives of our Fathers, when was Home the Future, has become a petrification. We are so tickled with the prates of the present that we leave unfinished the work which they began. Content with toutousing their machinery, we forget that their hope is not realized, till practical equality and independence are shared by all. Let the great purpose of the American movement never be lost sight of, by those to whom it has unfolded, namely, the organization of human rights in social institutions. The noble motto on our flag, "E Pluribus Unum," is another expression of Universal Unity, which according to the Associate doctrine, is to be realized on earth. We are happy to learn that in many places the Working-men propose to hold social gatherings, and thus celebrate the "great and good day." We hope their plan will be generally adopted, and that instead of listening to stale and tiresome panegyrics on liberty, which mean nothing at all, they will come together for the interchange of sentiments and views, which may well stir the soul and awaken a noble enthusiasm—*Harkinger*.

The "Intensely Terrible"—The editor of the Scioto Gazette gives the reins to his imagination, and thus discourse on the late accident at the Camden Bridge.

"With down comes the sound crashing upon the living mass, and human beings pale and bleeding dead, are one by one dragged out—fifty of them!—and carried away! Gone, some to God's presence, some maimed and mangled, to limp out a life of miserable existence and sorrow! But what of that! On with the race, horror, as the swarming beasts straining every nerve—howling hounds—now music cheer for the victor; and up, up to heaven! And with that shout went up, from that scene of mad excitement, a roar, unsheathed, to the bar of the *External*!"

IMPORTANT FACTS—Education in Virginia.

The Richmond Whig furnishes some highly important as well as interesting facts connected with the subject of the ignorance of our people, as exhibited by the census of 1840.

Facts which speak loud for efficient and prompt legislation upon the subject. By the census of 1840, the white population of Virginia was as follows:

Free white males, 371,233
Free white females, 368,745
Both sexes, 740,978

By the census, it was ascertained that the number of free white persons, over 20 years of age, who could not read and write, was 58,789, nearly one-twelfth of the whole white population of the State. Thus, if the schoolmasters were to go abroad through the land in search of pupils, over 20 years of age—one out of every twelve would have to begin his lessons, and he would gather in the A.B.C. class—the astounding number of fifty-eight thousand grown men and women, fathers and mothers, housekeepers, and voters, grey heads, and persons in the prime of life and vigor!

This fact has long been known—now nearly 5 years; and has been often spoken and written—but its true import has not been fully appreciated. It may be well to dwell upon and expand it, that men, legislators particularly, may feel its weighty importance.

It may be recollect that the above number of 58,789 was composed only of those over 20 years of age, who could not read and write; and that though thus limited according to age, they form one-twelfth of the entire white population of Virginia. But comparing them with the entire white population makes them ratio too little. They should be compared with the population over 20 years of age.

How many under 20 years of age are left in mortal darkness?

An unusual degree of interest seems to pervade all classes of citizens of Portland in relation to the proposed Montreal Railroad—Political, religious and all other differences are merged in the common cause, and all are collected to one point. Be it ever so great, so highly interested as far as reading and writing, all the gender sex, who are in possession of sufficient means, subscribe liberally towards the stock. On Friday evening the committee to obtain subscriptions met and found that over two thousand dollars more than \$75,000 had been subscribed. No doubt existed in the minds of the committee that the sum of \$600,000 would be subscribed in Portland before the time for opening the books should arrive.

The Newport Herald says—"The fisheries in the Merrimac this season have been unusually good yielding ample compensation to those engaged in them. We learn that three seines in the vicinity of Rock's Williams East Haven, have realized to the amount of two thousand dollars."

CANTON.—A little girl died at Lodi, N.Y., a few days since, from the effects of smoking ether, which sets on the spasms very much like "laughing gas."

VOICE OF INDUSTRY

BORRELL.
It appears from the journal of a European traveller, that a new and beautiful mode of execution has recently been adopted by the French, the instrument and the process are thus described:

"A box, each side of which is fifteen feet square, is constructed of solid timber, about eighteen inches thick, dovetailed together and braced with iron rods. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of steel iron one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing some on the banks of the Quai Varenne, in Paris, in endeavoring to regain a handful of earth, he fell into the water and disappeared." The crowd who witnessed the accident and shrieked at and fled, but none made the attempt to save the drowning girl. Suddenly appeared a young lad, fashionably dressed; the moment she was made acquainted with the circumstances, she divested herself of her bonnet and shawl and dived into the water; "Lord have mercy," the brave girl labored to save the drowning victim; at length, three young men assisted in drawing both females safely to land. The name of the heroine girl is Adele Chevaller, an actress.

The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface, hewed in the earth, immediately beneath the enormous mass, and likewise covered with a plate of iron. At a signal by the vice-masthead, the executioner touches a spring. The mass falls and the victim, crushed in it, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of postage-stamp. The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn and buried in the sun. When completely prepared, it hangs up on the walls of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude."

Sat. American.

CAPITAL VS LABOR.—When a man must work to-day, or go without bread, for himself and family, he is not in a position to make a fair bargain. Capital is apt to look down and to take advantage of all the circumstances which will enable it to get the wages of labor. The large clothes dealers in the cities have their agents in the country, who work down at the lowest prices. A gentle- man told me the other day, that he saw the daughter of a respectable farmer making shirts for 11 cents a piece, for one of the dealers. He asked her whether she thought it a sufficient price. "No," said she, "if I were obliged to support myself, I could not do it by my work; but I merely employ my time, which otherwise I should not use."

It had not occurred to her that she was thus lowering the price paid to those who did depend on their labor for subsistence.

Alcohol both a Conductor and Non-conductor.—The science of electricity has discovered that certain substances are not effected by the electric fluid; they are therefore called non-conductors. Alcohol is a non-conductor.

1. It does not conduct heat, a man's pocket. No man was ever, in fact, the richer for it, although he has been intemperate.

2. It conducts no happiness to a man's family. No wife or child was ever the happier for the use which the husband or father made of it.

3. It conducts no respectability to a man's character. No man was ever more really respectable for being a moderate drinker, a tippler, or a drunkard.

4. It conducts no good to the body or mind, when used as a beverage. No man was ever more really healthy, or strong, or wise, or prudent, for the use of it.

5. It conducts not one good thing into any community or society. There are many tipplers and drunkards in the land. Is there any nation more respected, wealthy, virtuous or prosperous on its account?—double the number of drunkards, and would it be any advantage to the nation?

6. Alcohol conducts no principle of real, duty or virtue into the heart. Was it ever known that either the saving or drinking of alcohol produced any real change in a man's conduct for the better?

7. Alcohol has conducted away millions of money, and an untold amount of happiness and character; if has destroyed in hundreds of thousands of instances health, reason, conscience—all; the poor deluded mass has turned out into the world, poor, diseased, pale, pitiful, disgusting, lost, destroyed. Such have been, still are, and even will be, the effects of alcohol, as long as it shall be used as a beverage!

And yet how long have we been wedded to this destructive practice? How long before this dreadful monster shall be driven into oblivion? How long before man shall know himself, and stand upon the path of the house of God, having his mind cleansed from all impurity, uncertainty and vice speculation, to which king alcohol has contributed so much! On king alcohol, how long shall the erg of suffering human beings, of guilt, remorse, and shame—and the sound of weeping and wailing be heard just on thy account? Thou hideous monster, who takes thy hideous head, and those remain to curse us no more forever?

Tocin.

Present by Telephone.—The event that is open to conviction, and determined to pursue truth, wherever she may guide, with undivided energy, over from its rocky abodes, which may prove salutary to itself and to the world. Oh, how grand is that character, that can rise superior to selfishness, and cling to the radiant glow of immortality true!

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PENNY FOR THE POOR.—The event that is open to conviction, and determined to pursue truth, wherever she may guide, with undivided energy, over from its rocky abodes, which may prove salutary to itself and to the world. Oh, how grand is that character, that can rise superior to selfishness, and cling to the radiant glow of immortality true!

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FANS & GLOVING.—The Athenaeum Building, belonging to Harvard College, was burnt on Friday evening with its contents, including "Alcott's Pictures of the Atmosphere," "Scholes' Pictures of the Atmosphere," a manuscript belonging to the college, and several copper vessels which were disbursed. Loss about \$40,000.—N. H. Talcott.

"A HEROINE."—A young girl, washing some linen on the banks of the Quai Varenne, in Paris, in endeavoring to regain a handful of earth, he fell into the water and disappeared. The crowd who witnessed the accident and shrieked at and fled, but none made the attempt to save the drowning girl. Suddenly appeared a young lad, fashionably dressed; the moment she was made acquainted with the circumstances, she divested herself of her bonnet and shawl and dived into the water; "Lord have mercy," the brave girl labored to save the drowning victim; at length, three young men assisted in drawing both females safely to land.

The name of the heroine girl is Adele Chevaller, an actress.

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AID TO FEDERATE WOMEN.—The editor of the Trenton, N. J., "Sheet Anchor," mentions inquiries with regard to women on a long journey, who might be specified in good earnest, as something of a favor. At any rate, she possessed all the importance characteristic of the sex in seasons of trouble or danger.

She was a native of Connecticut, who had emigrated to Ohio about eight years ago, when her husband had left leaving her with three small children, and in a state of extreme want. She managed to get to Pittsburgh, where she crossed the Alleghenies to Philadelphia on foot carrying her youngest child a great part of the way. At Philadelphia, being penniless, she asked to be allowed to cross the Delaware in the Camden ferryboat, intending to pursue her toiling journey through New Jersey. Her master interested a number of gentlemen on the wharf, and the master was not lessened by her story, which bore on her face the very stamp of truth. Capt. Hinckle of the "New American," a monthly magazine, gave her a passage to New York, and a line to insure her conveyance to the steamer which would carry her to Europe.

A contribution of upwards of \$1000 was made by the friends of the "Sheet Anchor" to help her along, and she was enabled to get to Europe.

There are now in Paris fifty Americans pursuing medical studies. They are all ways to be met, wherever anything is to be learned, and are among the most diligent and enthusiastic students in the schools. The best seat in Volpeau's Amphitheatre is known as American seats because they are always occupied by American students who have gone abroad to study medicine.

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VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MANUFACTURES.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool,

My Lord: Permit me to address your Lordship in your capacity of Prime Minister of your British Empire, on a subject of national concern, which, though it has excited considerable interest in certain quarters, appears not to be understood or appreciated by the public at large in any degree commensurate with its real importance. A Bill on the employment of children in manufactures has been read twice in the House of Commons, passed through the Committee, had its Blanks filled up, and is to read a third time the first Monday in April. I noticed the debates, which took place on the first and second reading, and have just received a copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee.

This Bill is opposed, it seems, by a number of active wealthy cotton spinners, good men of business, several of whom are members of the House of Commons, and who are capable of raising a formidable opposition to any measure which they imagine will affect their interests. Its supporters are those who deem the practices which at present prevail in our manufactures to be injurious to the children. The subject, however, seems to be taken up by both parties on very confined grounds. Its extensive bearing on the general interests of the nation have been very imperfectly, or hardly at all considered; and its strong claims on the attention of government and of the country in consequence, very feebly insisted upon.

The manufacturers look at it simply as mercantile men, under alarm that the regulations proposed may in some way or other diminish a fraction of their profits.

The fears of loss of pecuniary gain to men trained in the principles of trade and manufacture is very natural.

Their station in society, and, in many instances, their very substantial dependence on success in their several occupations.

Their labors and anxieties are very great, and except in a few instances which in consequence are always prominent, they are very inadequately remunerated for their toll and care.

Under these circumstances it is reasonable to conclude that every object must be viewed by them through the medium of mercantile calculation; and no one can justly blame them, or be surprised at, their jealous activity which they exhibit on all occasions where their interest, real or imaginary, are attacked.

For these and other reasons, the natural course of trade, manufacture, and commerce, should not be disturbed, except when it interferes with measures affecting the well being of community; in which case minor considerations ought of course at all times to give way.

The practices which prevail in our manufactures form, in a particular manner, one of these exceptions.

They interfere essentially with the best interests of society, without benefit to any particular class, or to any individual.

And very little explanation, I presume, will demonstrate to your Lordship the truth of this statement. Generally speaking, the occupations which manufacturers under the existing arrangements afford, is more or less unhealthy to those employed in them; who are called upon to sacrifice their strength and substantial comforts for the advantage of others, and not infrequently for the benefit of their enemies.

The numbers thus employed how constitute an important part of the population—so great indeed, as necessarily to disseminate the good effects of the practices which obtain among them, or every corner of the Empire.

These practices are, first, the employment of children before they possess sufficient strength for their work; before they can be initiated in their necessary domestic duties; and before they can acquire any fixed moral habits, or knowledge which may render them useful, or not injurious, members of the community.

And, 2dly, the employment of adults, both male and female, in situations so unfavorable to health for an excessive number of hours per day.

The bill before the House of Commons is intended to apply to the former evil only, and, consequently, while it is surely very injurious, it is perhaps destined to be employed

which, especially, the most helpless part of the population shall be protected from unnecessary oppression. Allow me, my Lord, to apply the principles to the subject of this letter. I can conceive which it is unnecessary here to explain, the value of mere manual labor has been so much reduced, that the working man in this and other countries is now placed under circumstances far more favorable to his happiness than the *serf* or *villain* was under the feudal system, or than the slave was under any of the nations of antiquity. I have myself, within the last three years, been but too often obliged to refuse the services of men willing to exert their strength to the very uttermost, when those services were offered and urged upon me by creatures most distressing to deserve, at which which could not afford the applicant for himself and family the most bare and common necessities of life. With the small pittance they asked, they could in fact only gradually subsist, amidst 'wretchedness' of which, the very poor can form no adequate conception. Under these circumstances, the working man and his family are now truly become, even in this country, pitiable objects. Yet it is from this class the wealthy derive all which they hold: "The rich wallow in an excess of luxury injurious to themselves, solely by the labor of men who are deprived from securing for their own use a sufficiency even of the indispensable articles of life,—much less any of those numberless comforts which they see around them. And yet, if their capabilities were permitted to be brought into action, they could multiply these in such abundance as would not only afford *themselves* a participation in them, but would yield to the *higher classes* a still larger proportion of wealth than the latter can possibly obtain under existing circumstances. Such being the facts, my Lord, which at any time I can prove, to the satisfaction of every intelligent reflecting mind, surely the working man and his family have a right and just claim for some aid and protection from the legislature of their country. In a majority of cases he is now, subjected to the same necessity: They must all thus labor, when they can procure work even of this kind, to support a bare existence.

To effect more than this many of them never hope, but live in perpetual fear, should sickness overtake them, that they must sooner or later be compelled to accept even this, in the degrading capacity of parish paupers.

You will, I am sure, my Lord, readily grant that this state of things cannot last; that its continuance will annihilate every proper feeling between the governed and their rulers; and that confusion and misery must go on increasing.

If you ask me where is the remedy? I say, as modern politicians are apt to do, that the evil in due will cure itself. I confess that there are remedies; and I deny that the evil, if unchecked, will cure itself in any other way than by perpetually increasing the necessity for the adoption of those remedies.

A truly enlightened statesman will, by wise ameliorating measures, those increasing evils, which, if permitted to proceed unremedied, will inevitably derange the social system which it is his duty to direct and control. Past history exhibits no combination of circumstances which bears any analogy to the present crisis; the time never existed when knowledge and misery were so closely and extensively united.

That such an union can be of long duration is impossible; one or the other must prevail; and no mind competent to look into futurity can be at any loss to conjecture which must yield to the other. The only safe course which governments can now pursue, is not to oppose, but to lead and direct, knowledge.

These governments which will not, or cannot, act thus, will have increasing difficulties to encounter, which an artificial power opposed to the permanent well being of the people whom they govern, can long withstand.

I trust, my Lord, the British government is not destined to be one of these. I feel confident that there is too much good intention and intelligence amongst us to permit this evil to be inflicted on a nation so willing to sacrifice its temporary interests to the security of its future liberty and happiness. It is these considerations, which induce me to bring before your Lordship, these natural remedies for existing evils which can be alone effectual.

Security can now be found only in that system of policy which regards the proper training, education and advantageous employment of the working classes as the primary objects of government.

Every other remedy which may be attempted, will prove a mere palliative, and now a very short-lived palliative. But, my Lord, how utterly vain must it be to attempt these objects, while so large a portion of the population as I have described—while not a soul only of either sex, but even children of a tender age, are compelled to labor in unhealthy occupations for 14 or 15 hours per day? Such a practice gives birth to the blind efforts of ignorance, that is, to an eagerness to grasp at immediate wealth, whereby the only sure means of securing its permanence and its benefits, the operators of the ameliorations proposed, would be themselves great gainers by their adoption.

Let the subjects of your Lordship the high importance of the subject, and to call him to claim to the immediate attention of government.

To govern well and truly, is to form arrangements by which the greatest benefits that circumstances admit shall be given to the inhabitants of the empire; government, and

mere, gain or pecuniary profit only, and it would be easy to prove to the satisfaction of every one who has not been trained to become a mere manufacturer, or whose mind has not been too deeply imbued with the prejudices of trade, that all parties interested must necessarily be gained under the regulations which, ought now to be adopted—that is, that more wealth shall be created for all, at a less cost, and with more comfort, to each.

I need occupy your Lordship's time with the details of an argument, necessary only to those

whose ideas have been confined within the limits of a certain class, and who are consequently incompetent to any process of reasoning, in which it is necessary to view society as a whole, and not in little detached and unconnected portions.

The question is now before the legislature and the country, where I have long wished to see it, that its principles might be fairly and fully discussed by statesmen who have no interest, either real or imaginary, in the present destruction of the health, morals, and happiness of their fellow creatures—whose only resources afterwards is parish relief. I regret, however, to see that the ameliorating clauses which the bill before me contains in its present form, are inadequate to remedy the evils which now exist, and which long ago ought to have been prevented. Its enactments limit its demand on manufacturers to Cotton Mills only; and permit children at nine years old to be employed in them from that period to 16 years of age, twelve hours and a half per day, allowing only one hour and a half for meals and exercise in the open air.

I have no doubt the honorable member with whom this bill originated, and who has devoted so much time to the subject, is aware that these enactments are very inadequate to meet the existing evils. He was probably afraid to set more, lest he should increase the opposition of those, who think themselves interested in perpetuating the oppression on their fellow creatures, worse than any slavery of the same extent with which the human race has been hitherto afflicted. We are unacquainted with any nation, ancient or modern, that has suffered its hundreds of thousands of children, of 7 to 12 years of age, to work incessantly for 15 hours per day in an overheated unhealthy atmosphere, allowing them only 40 minutes out of that time for dinner and change of air, which they breathe often in damp cellars or in garrets, in confined narrow streets or dirty lanes. And this system of oppression will be sanctioned by the British Legislature if the Bill proposed shall be allowed to pass in its present state; for it is in evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the subject, that practices prevail in other manufactures as unhealthy as the cotton.

It would not be for a moment to be supposed that the legislature will now compromise its character by giving its countenance to such abuses. Far better would it be that the evil should remain in its full extent, than that the poor suffer should be mocked by enactments which merely hold out a pity, paltry relief to those

employed in one branch of our manufactures, while thousands and thousands in other situations are left to experience all the oppression and slavery of which I now complain.

My Lord, I do hope that this important subject will be taken up and defended by the minders of the Crown on its broad and true principles; I trust they will prove to the contrary that revolution or violent reformation is not necessary to compel them to protect the oppressed and the helpless; and that they are willing of themselves to begin the work of gradual reformation, at that point from which alone any beneficial reformation can ever commence—that is, by attending well to the proper training and education of the rising generation.

Let this point be adopted as the polar star of the domestic policy of Great Britain, and it may safely be predicted that her past feelings prosperity and success will become as shadows, when contrasted with her future permanent strength and glory. A fortunate opportunity for the propagation of her presents itself in the beginning of a favorable work, and let us hope it will be seized with avidity by our most enlightened statesmen, who, discarding the ignorant and degrading feelings of party, will unite all their efforts in a cause in which all have a common interest, and by the adoption of timely preventive measures, founded on principles leading to union and good-will overcome those evils in the social system, which now in every direction threaten forcibly to dissolve all existing governments and institutions.

But, my Lord, and I put the question to you as a practical statesman, can the habits of the rising generation be well and properly formed, while they continue to be immersed almost from infancy within our demoralizing and unhealthful manufactures for 14 or 15 hours per day? Or rather my Lord, could the greatest enemy to human nature devise more effective means by which to blight every hope of improvement, or happiness to man? Could such a being in the plenitude of his cunning and hatred, so easily settle in any other way a blighting curse on human beings, or so certainly inflict upon them every form and degree of misery to which their nature is liable?

To advance one step beyond a mere pretence to ameliorate the wretched condition of the working classes—the sole instruments by which our necessities, our comforts and our luxuries are produced, they must be protected

from that oppression to which they are now exposed, and their children must be placed under circumstances in which they may be induced in useful to themselves and to society. If the Bill now before the legislature fails to remove these objects, it will not affect any thing that had not much better be undone. Instead of confining the provisions of the Act to Cotton Mills only, they should extend to all manufactures whatever not carried on in private houses. Instead of children being admitted at nine years of age to work in Cotton Mills twelve and a half hours per day, with only an hour and a half for meals and recreation, no child should be admitted to work in any manufacture before ten years of age, and not more than six hours per day, until he is twelve years old. And no manufacturer should be permitted to employ either young or old for a longer period than twenty-four hours per day, allowing them out of that time one hour for breakfast and another for dinner, one hour for two hours and constant work, which is one more than our ancestors thought beneficial and I doubt whether nine hours of regular and active employment, established as the measure of daily labor to be required from the working classes, would not be still more economical and profitable for the country.

I am fully aware of the clamor which these propositions will at first call forth from the blinds avarice for commerce, my Lord, train our children to see only their immediate or apparent interest; their ideas are too contracted to carry them beyond the passing week, month, or year at the utmost. They have been taught by Lord, to consider it to be the essence of wisdom to expend millions of capital, and years of extraordinary scientific application, as well as to sacrifice the health, morals, and comforts of the great mass of the subjects of a mighty empire, that they may uselessly improve the manufacturer of and increase the demand for pins, needles, and threads—that they may have the singular satisfaction, after immense care, labor and anxiety on their own parts, to destroy the real wealth and strength of their country by inducing their corresponding states to buy heavily from us.

Our infants, our virtues, our vices, our mental and moral progress, depend more upon what, how, and when, we eat, drink, sleep, labor, bathe, &c.—upon our physical health and physiological condition than most people suppose.

The plain fact is, few people know how to eat! or sleep! or breathe! or live! If these diseases would be unknown, and our comparatively healthy from our world. Those physiological conditions, therefore, which affect mind and morals, will be freely discussed in this volume.

2d. That of Physiognomy, or the vital principle. So indissolubly is this science connected with both

Physiology and Pathology, that neither should ever be separated without the other. At least, every student of the latter science will find his investigations guided by the light of this new study of mechanics, physiology, and pathology.

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2d. A department devoted to women. To improve her, is to benefit the human race, whilst her degeneracy deteriorates it. Females should be educated, and their minds developed, in every way, that will make them fit of time will allow. Long enough has her vanity been indulged with the gaudy, the artificial, and the fashionable.

Too long, however, have her capricious sensibilities been perverted, as well as her taste in lesions of health and happiness, are the discoveries evolved by applying ingenuity to physiological and pathological investigations.

And surely, as a remedial agent, this application exceeds, and will eventually supersede, all others. Aware of no work or periodical which covers that most interesting, most important field of human inquiry, the Editor intends to occupy it, at least partially, in this volume.

2d. That of Animal Magnetism, or the vital principle. So indissolubly is this science connected with both Physiology and Pathology, that neither should ever be separated without the other. At least, every student of the latter science will find his investigations guided by the light of this new study of mechanics, physiology, and pathology.

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And since nothing—either the acquisition of topics of knowledge, or the possession of any form or degree of wealth or honor, or any whatsoever whatever—can as effectively benefit, or as deeply interest, every member of the human family, as will that knowledge of our nature imparted by Physiology, which relates to the body, "the machine," that is, the body of man, and is peculiarly adapted to health, the pleasure of life, and the happiness of man.

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