

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

turn home with the old gentleman.

Gradually little Mary recovered, yet still Edward lingered in the neighborhood. What detained him there? He did not know, nor did he pause to enquire. Sufficient for him that he was happy there; not with the tumultuous feeling which had so lately agitated his breast, but with a feeling of quiet happiness which was as new as it was delightful to him. It is said that hearts are most easily caught on the rebound. This may be true, yet it was not till many months of intimate association had convinced him of the worth of Adeline Howard, that Edward owned to himself that he loved her with a depth and tenderness far exceeding all he had felt before. He learned to distinguish true sensibility from that which venting itself in sighs and tears over imaginary sorrows, turns with disgust from real suffering, and too, exquisite to come in contact with distress for the purpose of relieving it. When he saw that "Adeline," though delicate in her habits, and refined in her tastes, shrank not from witnessing any misery which could be alleviated by her presence, he felt that here was a heart with which his own could fully sympathize. He did not love in vain. Adeline became his happy wife, and his mother welcomed with delight the only woman she had ever seen whom she thought worthy to be the bride of her son.

CONFESSIONS OF A RETIRED PUBLISHER.—Meeting a few days since with a retired publican, who in his time kept some of the best houses in London, the following conversation ensued.

"With what material do you adulterate porter?"

"You mean second brewing, do you not?"

"I don't know what you call it; I only know that you mix some kind of stuff with it."

"Well, we call it second brewing. We can make a barrel and a half out of one barrel which we have from the brewers. We put in about two quarts of water to each of porter; then, if course, it picks very weak, so we get some of the coarsest sugar, or treacle and mix with it; then it looks very strong and tastes very sweet."

"I have known people to put in a piece of horse's flesh, and that gives it a strong flavor."

"How is it that after persons have drank a little they want more? It seems to create a thirst?"

"Why, when they put in the sugar and things, they take care to put in plenty of salt; so the more they drink the more they want."

"What do they put in ale?"

"We cannot put so much in ale, because it will not bear it; it is not so thick, and if they put much in they would be found out."

"What do they put in gin?"

"They used to put in vitro; but the people don't like it so hot as they did, so they are obliged to put in something more mild." He said that he had asked Mr. H. a forewarning what he could put in gin to improve it, and the answer was, "We put in all that it will bear, and if you attempt to put in any thing to improve it, you will spoil it."

"How do they make the cost on port?"

"That comes on by keeping it long; but many persons get the old dirty bottles and put some fresh in, and sell it for best old port.—Intelligencer."

THE BRITISH AFRAID OF A LOG OF WOOD.—A considerable British force were made prisoners, at a place called Bigley's in Carolina, during the revolution, by Col. William Washington, in a novel manner. They occupied a large house which was completely musket proof, and in which they might have made a perfect defence against Washington's cavalry. This officer, however, inbuted a pine log upon a pair of wagon wheels, manned by the usual compliment of men, lighted the match beside it and placed it in full view, but at some distance from the house. He now summoned the English to surrender, and pointing to his field-piece, threatened them with the consequences of refusal.

The threats were effectual. They marched out and gave up their arms, without firing a shot, and obtained a nearer and mortifying view of the strength of our artillery.

An Owl.—An owl man had fallen into a ditch on his way home, and being unable to get out, bawled lustily till morning, and then being helped out by a neighbor hastened home when he began to scold his wife for not hearing him and coming to his assistance. "I told the old lady," said your voice and know'd it but I thought it was an owl."

A temperance lecturer is now attempting to prove that the beast who was chained a thousand years, and then let loose to scourge mankind is nothing else than RUM! This, then, is what is meant by the beast's having so many horns, and so many mouths to match them.

A.M. Legrand Smith of Albany, has invented a gunnery hat with a ventilating groove, it is said. On the top is an openwork circle with an inflating damper, opening and closing, so as to command a draft, much in the fashion of a stove. A contemporary remarks that he should think it is a capital article for over-heated temperances and hot heads generally.

South Boston, July 25th, 1845.

Mr. Editor.—I noticed an article in your paper of July 18th, copied from the Lowell Journal, and signed H. W., reflecting somewhat severely upon the proceedings of the New England Workmen's Convention, held at Tremont Chapel, on Anniversary week in this city. This in itself was to be expected, if our proceedings were noticed at all by the Press, as was now conducted. I was prepared to have our proceedings closely if not harshly criticized. But I must confess, Mr. Editor that I was not prepared, after an adjournment of ten or twelve weeks, to have our proceedings brought before the public, in such an ungracious manner, and that too, by one, who professes to be the friend of the laboring man, and who took so much interest in his welfare, as to attend the Convention two whole days.

Now Mr. Editor I confess that I attended that Convention during its whole sitting, with the exception of four or five hours, and I must say that I approved of most of the sentiments advanced, and all its action, yet I am not so much of a radical as to have supposed that our proceeding could not have been criticized somewhat to our disadvantage, and not exceeded the bounds of truth. But that particular friend of the workmen could not proceed half through a very short article, without out-flattering Fletcher himself.

It is my purpose to review that article, as I have already answered that, not only to my own satisfaction, but to the satisfaction of all the workmen in this vicinity, whom I have conversed with on the subject.

I wish only to state, what you could not possibly, as you were not present the first day,

on the authority of those who were present during its whole sitting; that the sentiments H. W. attributes to the members from Lowell, have no foundation in fact, and therefore must be an inference of one of our most particular friends. This fact should be made known through the same channel which the error issued. I trust the Editor of the Journal will copy the above correction.

I shall have omitted to make this correction being assured by experience that it will overtake falsehood, however wide an area it may have traversed, had it not been that our friend H. W. of Natick, has seen fit to make another communication to the Journal dated Natick, July 14th, upon matters and things in general, and not upon the Convention in particular. I was, very much pleased to perceive that what he does say of the Convention is very much modified and softened. For instance in his first communication he says, "A member from your city made a speech in which he said &c." In his communication, he says a delegate in substance that it was but a shadow, which at times will cross our minds, under a high state of excitement, and almost make us believe that they are real substances.

I feel the more disposed to take this favorable view of the unfortunate position which our friend has voluntarily placed himself in, from perusing his last communication in which he informs us that he has no time or inclination to pursue the subject further; and ends his communication by saying: "I have hastily scribbled down these thoughts, and if you have time to re-write or correct them, and if you attempt to put in any thing to improve it, you will spoil it."

"How do they make the cost on port?"

"That comes on by keeping it long; but many persons get the old dirty bottles and put some fresh in, and sell it for best old port.—Intelligencer."

On the Sabbath and nights to compose notes, or correct or even re-write the whole communication, we had better withhold it until a more favorable opportunity presents itself.

By the way, I will here observe, it may be a hint to other workmen besides yourself, that you may venture to send a communication like your last to an Editor, provided that you are a substantial friend of his.

For notwithstanding they are generally pretty clever fellows, and can use words, as we do edged swords without cutting their own fingers, yet nevertheless they cannot live upon shadows, any more than upon phantoms. It is pretty true, too, that inasmuch as a laboring man's happiness is to be taken the least notice of by the literati, he forthwith assumes such consequential airs, that it really makes me laugh.

He soliloquizes something after the manner you have done in your last communication, and says: "Can I not a great man? Have I not attained to that superior excellence which other working men cannot reach. Are not all these workmen, whom I ave associated with a few years ago, mere petty reformers?"

I forbear to pursue this subject farther at this time, trusting that more favorable circumstances will enable you to spare time to correct the ridiculous position your last communication has placed you in, before the workmen of the old Bay State. Without making any pretensions to that excellence you speak of, I can assure you, that I must

say as a workman that I feel a blush of shame instilling my cheeks, when I reflect that a brother workman professing such superior excellence as yourself, should in so few years (it is not long since, "30) by coming in contact with avarice and ambition, to be so soon lost to all sense of truth, justice and common humanity. I yet hope that your next communication will remove the unfavorable impressions, which this has made, as much as that has removed the impression made by your first article." One instance I will do to illustrate the contradictions spoken of above. In your first article, you say, "I should think that about twenty men and ten women attended as delegates, Robert Owen, John A. Collins, Albert Brisbane, W. H. Channing, and Horace Greeley addressed them." You go on to say that you are not surprised that the workmen of Mass., care nothing for such reforms as was proposed by some of the members, you then go on and comment upon, what the member from Lowell said, which I think you will admit was an error. Farther you say some of the speeches were full of hatred and bitterness—not one generous and noble sentiment redeemed them. Albert Brisbane brought forward a plan you say, which he said he had well matured. You hesitated not a moment to declare it to be one of the greatest pieces of folly you ever heard pronounced by a man out of the mad house.—Just look over your last communication when you have time, and see what you say of Albert Brisbane, in the connection spoken of above. I will quote word for word, and comma for comma. You say, "so far from sheering at the Convention because these men addressed it, the facts, you say, those noble gentlemen gave utterance to every noble or generous thought that you heard during the two days you attended the Convention; and the liberal humane and philanthropic sentiments which some of these gentlemen advanced, were received with far less favor by the Convention, than were the contracted narrow and bigoted sentiments of some of the petty reformers, who consider it as their highest privilege to rail at all excellence they cannot reach." Oh ye shades of a Brookline Barn! I did not anticipate that such an excellent article would ever graduate from your mouth.

I shall not pursue the subject farther, Mr. Editor, for the reasons of space of above. Not for the want of time or inclination to discuss the matter, notwithstanding, Massachusetts policy, the pattern State of the Union, requires of me four hundred hours of incessant toil, for a bare animal existence. I will close by saying to our Natick friend that if he can make it convenient some time when he is in the city, just to drop over the bridge and spend an evening with us workmen; I will do all in my power to make his visit both agreeable and profitable. We keep a record of all our proceedings, which I think your friend would like to examine.

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in the bonds of fraternal love and union—thus shall thou be a blessing in thy day and generation! And when thy voice shall be hushed in death, its soothings tones, and encouraging words, shall thrill through every heart, while life or being lasts!

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

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1845.

The Natick Correspondent and the Lowell Journal.

Agreeable to our notice last week, we resume the consideration of an article in the July No. of the Lowell Journal, from the pen of a correspondent at Natick, Mass., signed H. W., being a wholesale denunciation of the present workingmen's movement in New England and other parts of the country, and also in the old world, for their physical, mental and moral amelioration.

We do not give the article the protracted review, because it contains either truthfulness or logic, worth our attention; but as it embraces the stereotyped edition of charges usually preferred against the laborer's reform, we deem it a duty to our cause and truth, to show its fallacy, hoping the community will be led to look upon us and our cause as we really are, instead of viewing us through such an uncharitable and selfish medium of error and prejudice.

We showed conclusively last week, that the position we first took in relation to this controversy, remained unchanged, and our sentiments uncontested. We stated nothing that facts, reason and Christian principles will not support us in; and though we are a mechanic and obliged to toil for our daily support; yet we are willing to devote a few moments "from nature stolen" to defend any sentiments we have advanced or endorsed against the combined talents, sophistry, party tact and shrewd hypocrisy, of all the powers opposed to universal justice, humanity and the inalienable rights of man: "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," upon which our reform is founded. We now pass to notice that portion of H. W.'s communication which refers to the general character of the workmen's reform. We tell us, that our "views of society here are incorrect." Society is not what we represent it to be. Our views and opinions are all imported." What are our views of Society here?—that we are the "most degraded depraved, brutalized and oppressed people on the face of the globe;" as our Natick friend represents them! No we believe no such thing—we have no desire to color or exaggerate the evils of New England society; the plain unvarnished truth is bad enough, and we have seen them insulted and neglected by the very persons they had made wealthy through their industry and toil and the same results of a great degree attend the success of our intelligent workmen, however mercifulous they may be.

We think the Journal correspondent is not so far lost to the true state of our society, as to deny these things, were he free from selfishness and party influences; for we notice in his article an unconscious admission, that there are "factions distinctions" in society and that "moral and intellectual worth" are disregarded or trampled upon and this too, after he had extolled our society for its "social equality" and the respect it pays to man and labor, thereby acknowledging our views of society in part, and for which, had he done so, H. W.'s remarks about "petty aristocrats, petty tyrants and demagogues" come with quite full grace from a man who is engaged in upholding and apologizing for the present systems in society, which are filling it with demagogues tyrants and aristocrats. We would ask him what kind of a demagogue he is, who is influencing the community with political strife, arraying one portion of the people against the other, that one class of hungry aspirants may rule, reign and fill their pockets with the people's money instead of another equally deserving? What kind of a tyrant is he, who is arraying the poor and dependent regarding their tools and treating them as leashes of brutes? What kind of an aristocrat is he, which holds up casts of respectability, bounded up wealth, and denies the honest workman and woman admission because they are poor and labor for a living? Our society is full of this demagogues, tyrants and aristocrats and our nation at Natick is striving to perpetuate them and we predict that this odious poor man or woman would be treated with nothing but contempt by this *hypothetical* brother should they consider themselves his equals or associates.

The writer has an abundance of good advice that he would deal out to the laboring men, among which is the following:—"If I could speak to every laboring man in the land I would say to him, be industrious and honest, cultivate your moral, social and intellectual powers, regard all men as brothers of one great family, and treat them as equals whether rich or poor." Good advice indeed, and what could he say to the capitalist and rich? "Good advice indeed, and what could he say to the capitalist and rich? He has not a little good advice for them; should they not be "industrious and honest, and regard all men as brothers of one great family whether rich or poor?" The laboring men will have well staved upon such headless advice, without one jot of precept—the very demagogues, capitalists and their numerous speaking-trumps have ever tried, "be honest, be industrious, be contented; you are the bone and sinew of the country, the country tries pride and glory," while they have been sucking away their hard earnings and raising themselves to wealth and distinction by the industry and suffrages of the honest laborer, whose good they disregard; whose health and happiness, they trample upon, and whose society they shun and despise. What is it that causes idleness and dishonesty among the poor people? The disgrace that *fashionable society* has placed upon honest industry. Hence they resort to all means, honest or dishonest, to gain a lively hood and the trapping of society, with actual producing labor—by fraud, trickery and speculation. And for this state of things society is culpable, for she has created this standard of excellence and responsibility. How are the laboring men to leave

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their moral, social and intellectual powers; while they are obliged to labor six days of the week, twelve or fourteen hours per day, to secure their immediate physical wants—and this last becoming precarious by surplus laborers and reduced wages, and in many cases on the seventh listen to sectarian dogmas or Christian truths; that God had their afflictions with a view to worse, and hope on for a better world of rest from their labors and trials?

Who is it that is disposed to "regard all men as brothers of one family, and treat them as equals whether rich or poor?" He who is living in splendor upon the toil of the poor—The workingmen have not created this distinction; it is the fixed arrangement of the products of labor, which bestows the largest portion upon those who do the least work, and induces them to treat the poor laborer, as a drudge and slave, not worthy their society; but the underling who should do their bidding. The laborers are cast out from this aristocracy of wealth which makes them servants and slaves, instead of equals and brothers; and yet the Natick friends are urging them to be industrious, honest, brotherly, and cheerful gold will, while he is defending the very system which makes the rich tyrannical, powerful, haughty, aristocratic, hardened and regardless of the duties they owe to their race and their fellow men around them; and the envious and contentious, or servile and obedient to the mandates of wealth, and those more favored. It is capital and power, in the hands of the non-producers, that arrays the poor against the rich, and one class of laborers against the others; or in other words, the capitalists and non-producers are arrayed against the laborers, by depriving them of their just claims to the products of their own toil, which is indispensably requisite to their peace and happiness. That the laboring man stands upon an equal before the law with wealth and political craft, that labor is rewarded and honored, and that the poor workman, if he is industrious and honest, can place himself beyond the reach of want in a few years? is false and unfounded; and the demagogues flounce to keep the laborer quiet that he may continue his system of wrong and self-aggrandizement. The laborer is not honored, or labor respected. Labor is not as well rewarded now as formerly; the physical condition of laboringmen and women is not improving, but the tendency of society is to bring recompence together with those who associate themselves together in their elevation to lift up their brothers and sisters whom avarice of oppression has debased—to make over-molding, and multiply its blessings, including brotherly love and mutual interest—to embrace and adopt all that is true and elevating, and abandon all error, wrong, and that which degrades the human character,—to render science and philosophy, a universal tool, instead of instruments in the hands of the few to oppress the many, and to assure and reconcile all the elements of discord and hatred among men, that they may live out their native dignity, a blessing to themselves, and an honor to human excellence.

FACTORY REFORM.

The following, taken from the Lowell Patriot, is an extract from a well-entitled ("American Factories, and their Judicial Operatives"), by the Rev. Wm. Scovely, D. D., Vicar of Bradford Yorkshire, England, who visited this country about one year since. We have not seen the work, but should judge from the extract before us, that it contains much valuable information for the American people. He laboring the statement that the operatives labor more hours in America, than in England. He evidently shows our factory system to be no better than England's and attributes the better condition of our operatives to the greater facilities our country afford for obtaining a livelihood. This is what we have always contended—our country being now and our means of living more abundant in consequence of its richness, renders labor less dependent upon capital, but as our population increases the same results do and must inevitably follow under the present arrangement of capital against labor, and competition of labor.

The following extract from the work of Rev. Mr. Scovely, on the manufacturing system, will be read with interest:

"One more requirement, as I believe it to be, for the placing of our operatives generally in the proper position is, —The abridging of the hours of labor."

This being a subject which the views of the employer and the employed, as distinct bodies, must be considered, (in certain respects, at issue)—it could not be made a part of my plan, for general adoption for the object I have in view. To have introduced it, therefore, as an element in the foregoing plan, would have been to detract its practicality, and to cause it to be postponed to such time,

as may conduce the period—when the boon so much longed for by our population, and also many of our Christian philanthropists, should have attained.

As it is subject, however, to which the public mind has been so strongly turned by reason of the agitation of the question in parliament, as well as amongst us, and elsewhere, in the country, that I could not satisfy myself without stating my own views thereon, on an occasion like this, when I have so many of our working population, besides employers, before me."

The consideration, let it be observed, of the long hours of labor, is one, by no means peculiarly to our factory-system.—The Reports of the Commissioners appointed by the government, "for inquiring into the employment of children and young persons in mines and collieries, trades and manufactures," have brought to light a most appalling amount of misery induced, as to this one essential element, by over-working. And from hence we find, taking the whole range of the investigations under this humane commission, that the oppression of the laborer is no local or pecuniary incident, but an evil of huge magnitude, as a national sin. It is an evil which has grown up insidiously, amongst us, the offspring of success in trade and of an excess of laboring population.

National prosperity has stirred up a mighty spirit of commercial enterprise. The advance in wealth has stimulated competition. The growth of luxury and ostentatious living, springing out of singular prosperity in the land, have generated a reactive desire, amounting to the feeling of necessity, for the acquisition of wealth. Thus enterprise has been pushed to the utmost. The pursuit of riches has become all absorbing. But, we must ask, by what means, and at what cost, are these results obtained? Too often, as the obvious fact appears, by sacrificing the laborers, instead of to God, on the one part, and by the enslavement to almost uninterrupted toil, in regard to large masses of the laboring population, on the other part.

These remarks, you will remember, apply generally, to what must be considered as a great and national evil—the forcing of nations at agricardism at the expense of the health and comfort, too often of the life and souls, of the over-worked laborers! Yet, whilst we make these remarks, we must be painfully conscious, that as a general fact, the evil is far more manifest than the remedy. In many cases no effective remedy can be applied by the legislature, and no relief, if it is feared, can be yielded but by means of individual consideration and Christian kindness.

In the special case of factories, however, with which we have more particularly to deal, where such numbers of children and young persons are employed, the remedy, so far as the abridging of the hours of labor goes, has to the extent of the existing regulations, been already tried. But beyond what has been done, it is my clear impression, in my judgment of the views of many of my countrymen, that more needs to be done, and that more might be done.

In this particular, Lowell, which has guided us in several of the foregoing suggestions, affords us no example, as their hours of factory labor are fully as long as ours. But if their factory-operatives are found in a better and more respectable position, than the like class in England, it is not because of their long hours, but in spite of them. The other causes, on which I have remarked, are sufficient to account for all the differences. And, I may add, if they are well off now with long hours they would, physically and socially, if not mentally and morally, be better off with reduced and more reasonable hours. And that which I consider an error in the factory system of Lowell, I believe to be a much greater error with us. For the factory operatives with us begin younger, and do not start fair with them in point of education. We have not acted need, therefore, than they have of a long evening. We have more to get up, more to acquire.

"More married women, too, work with us in factories than in Lowell. I wish from my heart there were fewer. No woman, with a young family, can possibly by justice to them whilst working abroad. Nay, no married woman can make her husband really comfortable and keep his house respectable, whilst working herself as a factory operative. For the clean and orderly cottage, the cheerful fireside, the pleasant, wholesome fare, and the smiling, happy wife, there must be a stay-at-home wife. And better, far better, I would say, is the humblest fare, if it be but wholesome and sufficient, with so many elements ministering to domestic comfort, than the gain of a wife's toil (except necessary require) throughout the day, without hardly a temporal circumstance left to make a hard working wife happy!

"As to the shortening of the hours of labor, the time, I think, is not far distant, when this will be effected. Manufacturers themselves, indeed, can hardly expect as a body to agree voluntarily to limit the time of working shorter than that others, and pay the same wages, but at an obvious disadvantage. The fact is therefore demonstrable, that this board cannot be obtained for working population, but by legislative interference. For adults, indeed, no law can amply—The legal

hours cannot interfere with any man's liberty to work as long as he pleases. But in the case of child and young persons, and females, where such are not the position of free-agents, the legislature may justly, as it already abundantly has done, step in with a paternal consideration, and official authority, for their protection. But, practically, so far as many of our factories are concerned, it is well understood that the limiting of the time of young persons, would tend to regulate and limit that of the adults.

As to the specific period for which it is fitting and proper that the laborer should pursue his toil, there has been, and of course still will be, considerable difference of opinion. When I first came among you to superintend the spiritual concerns of the church in this parish I am free to say, that I could not quite see how the cardinal number of twelve hours was discovered and verified. But in the progress of my inquiries on this important question, my mind has been gradually cleared, until I have arrived, as my personal conviction, at this conclusion, that twelve hours a day for labor, including intervals for meals, is the fitting and natural limit of a day's work. The average pay-light is twelve hours. We are reminded in scripture that there are twelve hours in a day. And the scriptural intimation of duty is to work while it is day; for the night cometh when no man can work, or for might we not so appropriate the saying? I ought to work?

It being an admitted fact, too, that our general population is over-worked, as, also, an over-worked population is short-lived, a limitation of the average period of labor is yearly called for. Taking, moreover, the average strength of the human constitution, I apprehend that the period of twelve hours (inclusive of meals) will be found as much as can be devoted, day by day, to any business, or description of toil, without injury to the constitution, and the abridgment of the life of the laborer.

If our laboring population be over-worked it brings an admitted fact, too, that our general population is over-worked, as, also, an over-worked population is short-lived, a limitation of the average period of labor is yearly called for. Taking, moreover, the average strength of the human constitution, I apprehend that the period of twelve hours (inclusive of meals) will be found as much as can be devoted, day by day, to any business, or description of toil, without injury to the constitution, and the abridgment of the life of the laborer.

2. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All those who are engaged in the manufacture of hats, are requested to call on Mr. S. Sawyer, Agent in place of Samuel Walker, resigned, and the only person authorized to receive for Subscriptions of stock, and to attend to the general business of the concern.

3. NOTICIA.

THE LABORERS' UNION ASSOCIATION, at South Boston, holds its regular meetings every Thursday Evening, at the "Bank Hall," on 4th street, near the "South bridge," and all who feel interested in the welfare of the producing classes, are cordially invited to attend.

The Library, is open every Saturday Evening for the use of the workingmen.

Sale of subscriptions to the Library \$2.00 a year, for Gentlemen one dollar, for Ladies. A subscription is also acknowledged to the Association, for relief of sick and destitute members.

D E A T H S.

In Lumberville, 17th inst., of scarlet fever, Louisa Frances, youngest daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Graven, aged 4 years.

At Fitchburg, on 27th, Mr. Baker Gibson, Also Mrs. Saville, wife of Mr. William Saville.

4. LIVER COMPLAINTS.

OF ASTHMA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AGITATION, ANXIETY, APPETITE, APPENDICITIS, ARTHROSCOPIC, BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In its acute and chronic forms, these complaints, when well treated, will never recur without a second course of treatment.

BILIOUS, CHOLIC, AND SEROUS LIVERCOMBINE, BILIO-CHOLIC, CHOLESTERIC, CHOLESTEROL, CHOLESTEROLIC CONSUMPTION, and with great success in this disease.

COPROPHAGIA, DROSOPHYLIA.

COLIC, CONSTIPATION, DISTENDING DISEASE, should take these medicines immediately.

ERUPTIONS of the Skin, ERYSPHELES, PLATE-

LYCOPUS.

FEVER, AND AGUE.

INFLUENZA, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES.

INFLUENZA, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

MERCURIAL, AND OTHER DISEASES.

NETS fail to eradicate either all the effects of Malaria, or the disease itself, but these medicines will do it.

NIGHT SWEATS, VARIOUS DEBILITY, NEFROSIS,

COMPLAINTS OF ALL KINDS, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS, AND DISEASES OF THE GUTS.

PILES.

The original price of these medicines was a cure of piles of 30 years standing by the use of these.

PAINS in the head, side, back, joints and organs.

PERIODICAL, AND OTHER DISEASES.

PURULOUS, AND OTHER DISEASES.

RASHES, AND OTHER DISEASES.

RASHES, AND OTHER DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER, AND OTHER

