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ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

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Miscellaneous.

STOCK-JOBING.

TRANSLATED FROM FOURIER'S WORKS.

Stock-jobbing is the (twain) brother of monopoly. Both have placed public opinion as much in subjection to them, as to compel even sovereigns to yield; they openly attack the operations of princes, who, abused and deceived by sophists, do not dare conceive the idea of resistance, nor propose a research for another commercial system.

The following is an example of this tyranny which Stock-jobbing exercises over sovereigns. I make choice of an act of recent date the last prince of the French Stock-jobbers.

During the last war against Austria, an obscure mercantile consideration balanced the credit of the great Austria. At the period when France was manifesting the most unlimited confidence in the operations of the chief of the Empire, the Stock-jobbers succeeded, by means peculiarly their own, in discovering symptoms of universal distrust. They gave birth to the impression that a Varron commanded our armies. Within two months the speculators of Paris committed the most unheard of ravages in French industry; and it was only the torrent of successful and miraculous victories which at last stopped the evil career of the great Austria. At the period when France was manifesting the most unlimited confidence in the operations of the chief of the Empire, the Stock-jobbers succeeded, by means peculiarly their own, in discovering symptoms of universal distrust. They gave birth to the impression that a Varron commanded our armies. Within two months the speculators of Paris committed the most unheard of ravages in French industry; and it was only the torrent of successful and miraculous victories which at last stopped the evil career of the great Austria.

The pretext of the alarmists were founded upon an advance which was said to have been made by the Bank of France for the opening of the campaign; this advance was estimated at 50 millions of francs, not the 100th part of the territorial revenue of France. And this advance had only the security of the capital of the Bank and the commissions of the revenue, was it not fully guaranteed in the eyes of the French people by the confidence reposed in them? How could those, who laughed at heaven and hell combined when they saw Napoleon at the head of their armies become alarmed at an advance which amounted to only the 100th part of the territorial revenue. Far from conceiving fears of the overthrow of a campaign, the French would have voluntarily pledged a portion of their capital to the assurance of the victory of their country; they did not conceive the least doubt about the reimbursement of the small loan in question. However, Stock-jobbers know well how to indicate signs of universal distrust, and how to shake the credit of the Bank, because she fulfilled the hearty wish of every Frenchman by seconding the efforts of their victorious chief.

There is then a power which enjoys an ascendancy over heroes, as well as over the united opinion of the people; it is Stock-jobbing which directs at will, the whole industrial mechanism. It renders Empires subject to the caprice of a parasite, and it makes neither proprietor nor manufacturer, and possessing no property but the portfolio, and being able to change its residence at a day's notice, is interested in disorganizing every country, and ultimately overthrowing every branch of industry. And when we see our economic theories attacking such scourges as Stock-jobbing, Monopoly, Bankruptcy, &c., which necessarily oppress the whole industrial body, which do not wither in even, and with the confidence they inspire in the people; when we see, I say, those infamies and the gods of which commercial license engenders, no writer has had the courage to denounce this ridiculous science of political economy, or to condemn in the mass the whole commercial system, and to propose a research for a new system of industrial relations.— They all look backward before some petty object which they see in prospect, and cannot see the present of commerce, without thinking about the means of throwing off the yoke so terrible to civilizes at the idea of a reform which would require a degree of political contrivance of which they deem themselves incapable. Without doubt the modern philosophers have a secret shame at the results of their mercantile system, but through self-love they refuse the evil to grow worse and worse; they flatter the political pigmies, Stock-jobbers, and monopolists, when they know that they are wrong; they habituate the public mind to tremble and bend at the very name of Commerce. How do such scoundrels believe the nation which boasts itself of perfection, into what a wretched state has political economy plunged modern Empires? Were we notless amused, and was not civilization less despicable with mercantile philosophy and economic science were jet unborn?

Don't any one desire to be convinced by details, that these gamblers, so much admired the name of speculators, are nothing else

than a miller sort of Clubists; a set of industrial jobs? Like the Clubists they have the property of affiliation, and a perfect concert in promoting every wrong which happens to industry. As the Clubists have sought to interpose between the Government and the People, to master both the one and the other, so the mercantile gamblers know how to make themselves the mediators between the Government and industry, to render both subordinate to their intrigues, to circumvent and deceive all the world by a feigned solicitude for the wants of agriculture. Without legal authority like that of the clubs, they came to have the direction of everything according to their interests. The edicts of the authorities in favor of agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, but the expression of the secret will of Stock-jobbers; and these most frequently reap the fruits of the favors which Government thinks it is bestowing upon honest industry. The Commercial gamblers, like the clubs, possess to an eminent degree the art of dividing their rivals and fighting them in detail; the modes of attack are the same with both. Both have their secret inquisitorial committee to prepare the acts of political disorganization. Both wrap their designs in the garb of concern for the public good; on the one hand the pretext is the hastening the spread of knowledge, and on the other the increase of produce or capital; while in reality their designs are entirely the opposite of these pretences. And in their great, their final movements, the same tactics are observed. With the Clubists, the phantom of a great conspiracy is shadowed forth through which a thousand victims are arrested, robbed, and put to death, while plotting a new conspiracy to find a substitute of still other victims. Just so the Commercial gamblers; they pretend some great distress of scarcity, the appearance of which contribute by the monopoly of the particular commodity upon which they operate; they raise it all upon a sudden to an excessive price and thus harass a thousand artisans whose employment depends upon it; after which they monopolize another article to spoiliate still other manufactures and operatives.

Thus the clubists and commercial gamblers have but one and the same system of tactics, that of disorganizing and plundering the shelter of pretended calamities; in fine the clubs in leagues of poor agitators who seek to despoil the rich, and the monopolies or leagues of rich agitators who seek to rob the poor, offer a complete similarity in all their proceedings. Here then are two species of Jacobinism, the one terrific in form, the other available in its appearance. And we shall become more convinced of this fact, when I shall have made known the advance and regular march these disorders will make in the 4th phase of civilization to which we are tending. The first which will then become the slaves of commerce, which differs but little from Stock-jobbing, because all the rich merchants are more or less implicated in the trammels of Stock-jobbing and monopoly, spite of their affected sorrow for those scourges of which they are all the favorers and co-partners.

As I have already observed, the political views of a profession are not individual views; an attorney in living upon his clients, a Stock-jobber in spoiliating the social-body, form no blame individually; the fault falls upon social organization alone, which engenders so many branches of hurtful occupation, and upon Philosophy which would fain persuade us that this infamous civilization is the social destiny of man, and that God has designed no better plans upon which to organize the social and industrial relations of mankind.—New York Phalanx.

IGHTEEN HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE IN RETROSPECT.
One day, having pondered much on several of the great questions of the age, I fell asleep. In my sleep, the vision of a year at the twenty second century was presented to me, and I dreamed that, living then, I was engaged to write a history of the present reign. On awaking, the following chapter was so thoroughly photographed upon my mind, that it was scarcely to be forgotten without hesitation!

It is difficult in the present state of society to form any idea of its condition in the reign of Victoria the first. Yet it was an age of promise—there were hints, as it were, of the good things that have since come, and while the bulk of the community was marked by barbarism, there were a few spirits which soared towards a genuine civilization. Many of these who were virtuous and energetic men, and social and civil virtues, but could not agree about the best means of remedying them.—Each man would be found going about with his nostrum for making all as it ought to be, but all different from each others so that, amidst the contending of many various dogmas, it was impossible for a national people to see what should be done.

War was at that time too recent to be altogether despised as it deserved. The popular mind laced the roll of the drum, and the measured tread of a regular force, as it moved along in its glaring livery and with glancing bayonets, were looked upon with pride; positions were raised to the deceased. Accordingly young men at school were extremely apt to pine for commissions in the army and navy, although there was scarcely any life more devoid of all that can interest an intelligent and generous mind.—Young ladies, too, were apt to regard soldiers as far more interesting than the members of more useful professions. There was a disinclination to go to war, on the ground that it was expensive, and interfered with commerce; but few were ever heard to condemn it because it tended to cutting off throats and throats, or because it was inconsistent with Christian brotherly love. Indeed, the clergy themselves would still be occasionally seen affecting to confer heavenly benedictions of the colors under which men were to rush against their fellow creatures in ruthless conflict, as if the God of peace could have been expected to smile on what were only the emblems of deadly rage and hatred between man and man. War was spoken of, at the worst, as resources might be unavoidable; and thus men might have been heard in that age, great counselling to go to war at an expense of fifty millions a year, in order to save a stock of waste territory not worth as many people in fee simple. Such ideas were then extremely plausible with a large portion of the people; and two nations would be seen maintaining great armies and navies against each other; each fearing that, if he were unarmed, the other might fall upon him. France and England might each have saved at least fifteen millions a year, if they could have been mutually assured that neither was inclined to go to war, which in reality proved to have been the case with both many years afterwards.

While public war was generally regarded as right and proper, it is not surprising that private persons, who happened to quarrel, should have thought themselves entitled to settle their disputes by fighting. A man who was insulted by another, was expected by society to go out to a retired place and fight that person with pistols, although he might be quite unskilled in the use of these weapons, while the other was the reverse. He was to seek for satisfaction by exposing himself to the chance of being shot through the heart, while the aggressor was exposed to no worse fate. And it did accordingly happen, in many instances, that poor gentlemen who had been assailed with bad words, or wounded by calumny, was slain in an attempt to bring his injurer to account, the said injurer escaping quite free, except that he had to submit to have his innocence pronounced by a jury of his countrymen. There might no be some doubt that any custom so unreasonable had existed even in the same country, but the fact is, that it is now a terrible evidence in the national archives. It further appears that, when any man was so poor spirited as to decline fighting, however trifling might be the cause of dispute, he was made miserably by the contempt of society.—The people acknowledged "thou shalt not kill" as a divine command, but they practically told their neighbor, "if you do not take your shot of killing or exposing himself to the risk of being shot from another's eye."

A strange custom of that age was to use artificial liquors of an intoxicating quality. It had come down from antiquity, and was much modified by the progress of reason, but still held great sway over mankind. Gentlemen would continue at table after dinner, in order to drink more or less of these liquors, and poor people were wont to resort to houses called taverns and beer-shops in order to indulge in the same custom. Of course, the practice was to exhilarate their spirits and promote social feeling; but it was merely a bad old custom, which the people at length found it better entirely to abandon. While it lasted, men were accustomed to drink each others' healths, although every particle they took tended to debase their stomachs, and consequently to injure their own health. It was also customary to select a particular person distinguished for some merit, and pronounce an oration over him, full of such flatteries as no man could then address to another private without being thought guilty of the grossest rudeness; and after this speech was concluded, the orator would toss off a glass of liquor, by way of expressing their wishes for his welfare. It was then expected that he would stand up and thank all the merits attributed to him, for his glory demanded no less at his hands; and the whole company would sit with apparent delight, listening to a contradiction of every thing they had said or approved of formerly. But indeed liquor so affected the brains of men, that nothing but absurdity could be expected from it; and as it was more abundant than the human race of people. They sometimes spent so much of their earnings upon liquor,

that they and their families could hardly together despise it as it deserved. The popular mind laced the roll of the drum, and the measured tread of a regular force, as it moved along in its glaring livery and with glancing bayonets, were looked upon with pride; positions were raised to the deceased. Accordingly young men at school were extremely apt to pine for commissions in the army and navy, although there was scarcely any life more devoid of all that can interest an intelligent and generous mind.—Young ladies, too, were apt to regard soldiers as far more interesting than the members of more useful professions. There was a disinclination to go to war, on the ground that it was expensive, and interfered with commerce; but few were ever heard to condemn it because it tended to cutting off throats and throats, or because it was inconsistent with Christian brotherly love. Indeed, the clergy themselves would still be occasionally seen affecting to confer heavenly benedictions of the colors under which men were to rush against their fellow creatures in ruthless conflict, as if the God of peace could have been expected to smile on what were only the emblems of deadly rage and hatred between man and man. War was spoken of, at the worst, as resources might be unavoidable; and thus men might have been heard in that age, great counselling to go to war at an expense of fifty millions a year, in order to save a stock of waste territory not worth as many people in fee simple. Such ideas were then extremely plausible with a large portion of the people; and two nations would be seen maintaining great armies and navies against each other; each fearing that, if he were unarmed, the other might fall upon him. France and England might each have saved at least fifteen millions a year, if they could have been mutually assured that neither was inclined to go to war, which in reality proved to have been the case with both many years afterwards.

In the present age there is no feature of these remote times more difficult to realize than what appeared to their criminal jurisprudence. The very idea of crime is now happily unknown. In our improved social relations many analogous demonstrations of a selfish or unregulated mind is easily repressed by a little treatment in the asylums for mental disease. But in those days, when selfishness was the predominant rule of life, there were frequent instances of what were called offences; that is, demonstrations of selfishness which society had to deal with in a public place, with legal officers, and it therefore wished to repress. To effect this end, a frightful system of terror was kept up. Offenders were subjected to severe punishments, such as imprisonment, banishment, and death, it being thought that, when bad men were seen thus suffering, others would be prevented from becoming bad. The government of that day had immense prisons for the reception of culprits—also colonies to which they were consigned as slaves; and it was no uncommon thing to see a man or woman put to death in a public place, with legal officers and clergyman standing by their sides all the time, while vast multitudes of the humbler classes gazed over the butchery, as if it had been a spectacle designed for their especial gratification. At this very time, the greater part of the community would have shrunk from any cruelty deemed wholly unnecessary, such as trampling on a worm or killing a fly; yet hardly any one but sanctioned the killing of human beings in this manner, believing that it was unavoidably necessary for preserving life and property. We thus see how strange a mode of punishment and the tyrant's plea, necessary will induce tender hearts to consent to. It would be painful to dwell longer on such a subject. With the conclusion of the dark ages in the twentieth century, vanished the last vestige of a system which had only reaped for evil throughout thousands of years.

A perusal of the newspapers of that age, copies of which have been carefully preserved, would be a curious and interesting study, because of a sense of the character of the time, "its form and pressure." We see strong traces of the zeal and success with which mechanical, labor-saving, and money-making improvements were followed out. The wits of that age appear to have been sharpened to an extraordinary degree, in devising all sorts of plans for making sensual life more agreeable. Some men realized enormous sums of money, and some of these who were employed in establishing means of accumulating all money. Luxury and refinement were carried to an extent in some quarters. On the other hand, vast numbers of persons, chiefly residents in large towns had sunk into a degree of misery which was unknown in earlier and more barbarous times. Society seemed as if polarized, the rich being unprecedentedly rich, and the poor unemployed and wretched. A few centuries would have succeeded the philanthropic enquirer from the portals of the superb millionaire, to the shivering poor, "where hopeless wretches to die." While the higher circles also displayed a delicacy, and in many cases a party such as had not previously been known, the lower exhibited a savagery exceeding even that of the most primitive ages. Education learned through the newspapers that horrid tale of the number of persons who were executed in that century, and that the domestic animals are usually lived. Fifty heard from her futuristic oratory that hundreds of thousands grew up in a state of exemption from almost every kind of moral influence. Wealth, which could have succeeded and restored to righteous feelings the wretches that grew wretched, was not applied, was expended in fruitless attempts at its own expense, and in frivolities which could not be enjoyed. The finest natures, which could have operated to the most beneficial re-

Portry

"WHAT IS IT TO BE A SLAVE?"
Hast thou ever asked thyself
What it is to be a slave?
Bought and sold for a lordly self,
From the cradle to the grave?
To know the transient power
Of men's flesh, fish and bone,
Cannot in thy happy hours,
Be remembered as thy own?
Has thy master's goods and chattels
Laid to thee the life more?
Thou to fight thyself, like a fool,
For some bits of shining ore?
To learn thou hastest heart
Beating in that hallowed frame,
Of whose ownership no part
Thou canst challenge—not in name.
For the curse of slavery carries
Out the life-blood from its veins;
And it speaks to thy living soul
Not to swell another's store.
God's best gift from heaven above,
Meant to make a heaven on earth,
Hallowing, humanizing life,
With the ties which thrice have birth;
These can never be his lot,
Who, like 'twere, is bought and sold;
Whom 'twere, as having no
But his own's the spider's loom?
To feel, e'er worse than this can be,
If 'twere worse than this can be,
Thou hast shared, for love or bliss,
An immortal sin in thee?
But that thy smiling gait
Shakes thy body's degradation,
Until a sickly, bones, unshod,
Check each kindling aspiration.
And what should have been thy light,
Shining on thy bed of graves,
Turn to darkness worse than night,
Leaving thee a hopeless slave?
Such is Slavery! Condemn thou bear
In vile bondage! Oh! my brother,
How, then, canst thou, with thy droop
To indict it on another?

THE MECHANIC'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

New wife and old children, let's be gay;
My work is done, and here's the pay—
A new coat, and a new pair of shoes,
I hope I've the pleasure, and peace all about me.
Six days (tis told) and now we meet
To share the evening weekly treat,
Of toast and tea, of rant and joy,
Which, gained by labor, cannot cloy.
Come on, ye who form my dear friends;
My care, my comfort, and my pride,
Come now, let us close the night,
Unhappily talk and find delight.
Thou honey's dews bring life and peace,
And each thy joy increase.
To him who honorably manly,
That course of life which he ordains,
For this and every blessing given,
Thankful, will he bow the knee to heaven;
In God's own house, our voices raise,
With grateful notes of prayer and praise.
Sweet's that tranquility of heart,
Which public worship does impart;
And sweet's the field and sowing of the seed,
To him whose knowledge bears no lead.
Thus shall the day, as God designed,
Promote my health, improve my mind;
On Monday morning, free from pain,
Cheerful I'll go to work again.
One life is but a leagued week,
Through which we toil, for rest we seek.
And we must labor well our time,
A joyful Sabbath find at last.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Let the business of every one alone, and attend to your own. Don't try what you don't want; use every hour to advantage, and study every to make leisure hours useful, think twice before you spend a useless penny, remember that you will have another shilling to make for it; find recreation in looking after your business, and so your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation; buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits; look over your book regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out; should a scandal of misfortune come upon you in trade, refresh your heart; but never fly the track—on a difficult with unflinching perseverance, they will disappear at last; though you should even fall in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink from the task and you will be despised.

The Mayor of New York has ordered the arrest of all pickpockets that can be found.

ults upon those less fortunately endowed, whom Providence designs to be their care...

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

As is Woman, so is the Race.

Special Notice. The Committee of Arrangements for the SOCIAL GATHERING of the Female Labor Reform Association...

Per Order. The Female Labor Reform Association, will meet every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock...

THE YANKEE GIRL. BY G. W. WHITE.

The song by her side, at the low cottage door, Which long evening shadow is stretching before...

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE TYROL. BY G. W. WHITE.

Love, which as the glowing pen of genius has traced, exists, not on earth, nor only resides in these fervent imaginations...

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE TYROL. BY G. W. WHITE.

Oh, could you have seen here—the pride of our girls, Arise and catch the dark wealth of her curls...

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM AND ITS ADVOCATES. (continued).

It may be well, to inform those who do not know the fact that the operatives labor is hard...

More hearts jump away in sympathy, or kindness from those who should be their comforters, than for any other cause in life.

is required to tend four looms, making an average of 100 yards of cloth per day...

One would be inclined to believe that every minister of the gospel, would labor to bring about the ten hour system...

It doth not appear as an apologizer for a neglect of attending church, and yet we doubt whether those who would complain...

In the next number, we will give some of the positive benefits to be derived from a reduction of the hours of labor.

Love, which as the glowing pen of genius has traced, exists, not on earth, nor only resides in these fervent imaginations...

In the mountains of the Tyrol, hundreds of the women and children come out when it is tied there, and sing their national song...

It may be well, to inform those who do not know the fact that the operatives labor is hard...

More hearts jump away in sympathy, or kindness from those who should be their comforters, than for any other cause in life.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY

LOVELL, JANUARY 23, 1846.

All subscribers must recollect, that when they give their papers discontinue, they should inform us...

On the return from the Convention, we found the city thrown into quite an excitement on account of an article which appeared in the Monday's Courier...

It doth not appear as an apologizer for a neglect of attending church, and yet we doubt whether those who would complain...

On the return from the Convention, we found the city thrown into quite an excitement on account of an article which appeared in the Monday's Courier...

THE CONVENTION.

We lay before our readers a report of the principal doings of the Convention at Lynn, which will be read with much interest.

TEN HOUR PETITIONS.

Without our friends in the city who are in possession of petitions, return them to this office during the present week.

REPORT OF THE N. E. WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.

The Convention met according to adjournment, Friday, Jan. 16th at the Town Hall in Lynn...

On the return from the Convention, we found the city thrown into quite an excitement on account of an article which appeared in the Monday's Courier...

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After a speech of considerable length from Mr. Cluer in support of the resolution...

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1846.

Convention assembled according to adjournment. The first business in order, was the ten hour resolutions...

Whereas, There are at the present time, three millions of our brethren and sisters, groaning in chains on the Southern plantation...

Resolved, That while we are willing to pledge ourselves to use all the means in our power consistent with our principles...

Resolved, That we recommend our brethren to speak out in thunder tones, both as Associations and as individuals...

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PAST SENTENCES FOR PRESENT CONSUMPTION.

EXCLUSIVE VIEW OF SAN COUNTRY.—There is scarcely any folly or vice more epidemic among the sons of men...

Women should be acquainted that, no beauty has any charms, but the inward one of the mind; and that a gracefulness in their manners...

TRUE NOBILITY.—In the estimate of honor, we should learn to value the gifts of nature above those of fortune...

VICIOUSNESS A CURSE.—The impetuous distinctions of rank, which renders civilization a curse, by dividing the world into voluptuous tyrants and cunning equally...

LEARNING.—Were matters so managed that men turned their speculation into practice, and took care to apply their reading to the purpose of human life...

PROGRESS OF OBIVISION.—Men of abilities scatter seeds that grow up, and have a great influence on the forming opinion...

A FLATTERER is said to be a beast that beth himself, but he who knows them from friends, they are so obsequious and full of protestations...

Masters.—In the statutes of St. Paul's Cathedral, the vergers are ordered to be unmarried men, because a man cannot serve two masters...

Great Men.—The common people generally think that great men (or men of wealth and power) have great minds...

Messengers Not Men.—Changing hands without changing measures, is as if a drunkard in a drowsy sleep changed his doctors and not his diet...

Gold can get a rotten stick, and dirt sully an eagle.—Apol.

Talent gives a man a superiority far more appreciable than that which proceeds from riches, which is but the display of what are all external Talents...

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

Title and ancestry render a poor man more illustrious, than in it more contemptible.

Wishes.—Poverty wants some, luxury more, and avarice all things.—Cocley.

glory to obtain. If you fight, it will be not only for a strip of territory, but for her sake, and the dear little blood that surrounds her...

GIVE A TRIFLE.—BY D. C. COLEMAN. It is a trifle,—give a trifle. To help the poor along; 'Tis not the amount,—it is the will That makes the virtue strong.

"I have but little," never say. "I'll not give to give;" 'Tis a penny if you give to day. Will make the dying live.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.—My text, for this morning's borrowed from Dryden—without his knowledge or consent:

Woman is changing all the while—just enough to render her company agreeable, and if with her whims we are not to be so forward...

My dear females—be careful how you trust those beautiful creatures called Men.

Advice to a Daughter.—Do not ambition to be considered tall. In fact I find that you would be almost any thing else...

My dearly beloved families—men are deceived beings. Beware of those who are lavish in love, but parsimonious in promise.

Before your gait is changed by the influence of flattery. Rise upon it, the more you flatter your whatever he may profess is not your friend.

English Slang.—How easy is it to speak correctly, and yet very few in common language but the least regard to the rules of grammar.

Some men, by affecting to be wise, actually prevent themselves from becoming wiser; for the most part, they are like a little plane that has no root...

Dancers of a Train.—A man was recently taken and conveyed in England, for breaking some window in a watchhouse. He was identified by his laugh.

Words worth more than blows, and health more than balsam.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ROOM—30 BUILDINGS DESTROYED, AND ONE LIFE LOST.—We learn from an extra from the office of the Post Office that about 12 o'clock in the afternoon...

The fire spread with fearful rapidity, and the buildings, most of them being wood, such only as were left over the whole area without the possibility of checking.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Bank of Rome, and the American Hotel, and fire seems to have occurred in the most business part of the town...

It is a right to go, if he does not act by will he will live. It is a right to work; for if he does not work he cannot get the stuff to eat.

Work is good for health and life; so all men should work. No one should do two men's work, for if he does, some man will have to work for him.

If you steal a man away from his land, you make him a slave. And if you steal land away from him, you make him a slave too.

A young lady being severely censured by her mother because she had permitted a young man to give her a kiss, replied, "Alas, mother, if you will say no more about it, I will give it back to him to-morrow."

Deaths in the city of Philadelphia last week 157. Small pox 23, consumption 27.

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TO reform and perfect man—to bring out by culture the original benefits and capabilities of this nature, and to make of him a noble being...

The accompanying summary of the periodical, as well as the three last volumes, will serve as a specimen of its future course, excepting that the following improvements...

Journal that contained more or less philosophical fact and information. It is a right to go, if he does not act by will he will live.

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