



WEALTH.

Those things that are necessary to our subsistence, our comfort and our convenience constitute wealth. In this sense of the term money is not wealth, because if things necessary for our subsistence, our comfort and our convenience were not produced, money alone would be useless.

We know that by the common consent of mankind, money measures the value of those things which constitute wealth, and on this account is often mistaken for wealth itself. The difference however between them is very wide. Money stands in the same relation to wealth that the foot stands to length and breadth.

In the earliest ages of society all business transactions were carried on by exchanges of wealth for wealth, or in other words by swap or barter.

Custom has now so completely familiarized mankind to this commodity, that they seem to have lost sight of the object for which it was invented, and have attached to it the idea of wealth itself.

The event would place the community in the same condition relative to the measure of value, that a currency would be placed in value that a quantity of lumber in measure and had lost his rule.

As money, then, is not wealth, it is very evident that the possessors of wealth can enjoy all the advantages which it can bestow without money. But very different is the condition of the owners of money.

Tangible wealth, then, such as land, houses, lands, &c., constitute the elements of independence—the substantial foundation of social comfort. The nation that possesses these blessings in the greatest abundance and distributes them the most equally, is the most independent the most happy.

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Editorial in New-York.

ITS SUCCESSFUL CONQUESTS AND REMARKS.

NO. 10. BY THE PRESSERS—AGAIN.

The invention of the Napier Press and application of steam-power to printing, have produced an entire revolution in the business. The hand Press, which has been gradually improving since its original birth, construction for two centuries, until the solid iron Press, worked by lever power, was thought to be the perfection of this machine; its simplicity, excellence and durability seeming to stamp upon it the vaulting inscription of the Pillars of Hercules, "nil ultra." At first, the Napier was used only in Newspaper offices, where it quickly became invaluable from the rapidity of its execution.

The Adams Press is a machine of American invention, worked by steam-power, but which has the superior qualities of books—no large sheets, but a new discovery being made about this time in paper-making, by which printing-paper could be manufactured to any required size and with increased expedition and facility; the Napier began to be used in Book Offices generally, until at the present time it has entirely superseded the hand Press for general work; the latter being used only in Job printing and extra-fine works designed for the counter-trade.

At the present time, one-half at least of all the persons working as Compositors, are of the type-setters, and not printers or workmen in the strict sense of the word. They are scarcely competent to make up the matter they set, and would be as much better off as a hodman if called upon to improve and set the type for the press. This has been the result, partly of the method in which some of the larger establishments did their work more than twenty years ago, and, partly through the recent improvement in paper-making spoken of, and the introduction of the Napier Press.

In the first instance, Book Offices employed a large number of hands, of whom three-fifths might be an unappreciated help, employed a few good workmen by the week to compose, set, distribute and a half or two cents per page for the work was expedited and type setted rapidly more. In the second instance, manly sheets and Napier Presses gave the first impulse to cheap publications, and these, rushed out as they were, and continue to be made it impossible to adopt the same rule generally, viz. a few good workmen to make up and impose while the rest set up the copy and pay to the printer two or three cents per thousand of the job.

We regarded it as fortunate number, that of the Journeymen Printers, who come to own establishments, few become rich. We can look back through a space of thirty years, and call to remembrance some eight or ten who have passed to the second edition of existence and who were considered wealthy, maintaining their ranks by law. Some of them lived to the commencement of the strike of competition, were wroth to plume, and content with their gains, retired from the field, resigning their business to others, most of whom were unsuccessful. Luxury has ruined Printers, as well as others. Within the last twenty years, we have seen several establishments suddenly spring up, and flourish, and expand as they went on. Operators were quickly made, and the proprietors were making money they failed in securing it. Expensive styles of living, in the house, carriage, &c., speculation and gaudiness, soon emptied the well-filled coffers, and ultimately they expiated in themselves the truth of a true observation, "see some people on horseback, and some on foot, in one carriage at a time, and some on foot where they first got up."

Yes, there are those among the fortune

ate ones, who do not subscribe to the motto, "Live and let live." Like Bonaparte, they cannot and will not brook rivalry in the empire of letters. Doing the higher book business, they have a host of subscribers, and in the moment for any emergency, they flew upon and usually overcome the small efforts of their brethren to make a living; they are known to have expended three and four thousand dollars per annum in this crusade, which accounts for the recent and continued sale of popular works in numbers, at prices below the cost of paper and binding. These things we can only regret to see. If one publisher sells the rights of a book to another, he will, of course, fill his establishment with boys and two-thirds, who are themselves obliged to shoot at twenty-one before the evening and ever-advancing schools of smaller fry.

Several attempts were made some years back, to introduce girls into Printing Offices as Compositors, but the practice was soon abandoned. Girls are, however, employed on most of the power presses run in Book Offices, as the labor of these machines, is more suited to their hands.

We conclude by remarking that, so far as Journeymen are concerned, the golden age of Printing is passing away. The increase of Printing Offices is the certain increase of the number of boys and two-thirds, and the decrease of prices; and those who are yet in the unimpaired possession of youth and vigor, had better turn their eyes and footsteps toward the rich lands of the West, where independence and plenty may be found. Here they may continue for a few years to wear fine clothes, and promenade behind the splendid mansions of the rich; but they are always in danger of being disappointed through the hands of freemen, living from hand to mouth, and seldom in possession of twenty dollars clear of the world. Pride and poverty are inseparable companions. Let them leave the first with their fashionable garments behind them, and forsake themselves to the soil. Our word for it, industry and resolution will overcome all difficulties, and while they should expect to meet and face minor evils, will not be among the number.—N. Y. Tribune.

Human Health and Longevity.

We have in the United States, at the present time, about 30,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 10,000,000 (unless something is done to prevent it) will die of fevers; 5,000,000 of scrofulous diseases, including consumption; 3,000,000 of dyspepsia, liver and bowels complaints, and 1,000,000 of brain and nervous diseases. In every year, to their progress these diseases, we have every year, at least 40,000,000 of hard colds.

About two-fifths of all who are born die under five years of age; and the average duration of life is considerably less than 50 years; whereas it ought to be at least 100. Mankind do not "live out half their days."

The births in the United States yearly are from 400,000 to 500,000. Of this number of children, one in fifteen, or more than 25,000 are still born, more than 300,000 inherit from their parents a diseased constitution, and a majority die young. And the average loss of time by ill health, to those who survive, is at least a year and a half—and is most fearfully increasing.

But we are mis-educated and maltreated from the cradle to the grave. Our dwellings, shops, factories, schoolhouses, churches, are miserably constructed, so far as health is concerned; and still more miserably heated and ventilated. Our prison bars are far better off, in this respect, than we are. Our employments, our agriculture, horticulture, mechanics and manufactures are unhealthfully conducted. Our children are reared to wrong employments. Most of us live, daily and hourly, at the expense of life. We have, still, despite of our wealth, an ocean of intemperance. And next, Caldwell of Louisville, says, "We have a hundred gluttons to every franklin."

Again, we are destroyed by the custom of losing and plugging. Not so much by the drinking of weak medicinal wines, however, as in a domestic practice, and in the daily walks of life. Nearly every person, of every age, is dragged more or less. We mingle medicine even with our food and drink. These are the few of the many causes which operate to render our world, as it were, a vast hospital, and to remove far from us as a general fact every thing like healthy old age of natural life. Nearly all of us die violently, as much (so only more slowly) as if the knife, the halberd, or the bullet were the instruments of our destruction. We manufacture for ourselves a formidable host of diseases, by means of which we perish.

Now the human frame was made to wear out, not to be torn to pieces by violence. Disease is not ordinary sense of the term, "judgment of Heaven." Nor does it come "down upon the wicked or Sinner." Nor does it "come upon the righteous or the just." It is inflicted by the will of ourselves, our laws, and our progenitors. It comes from transgression of the laws of Nature, natural and moral.

Let there be a reform. Let us cease to do evil and learn to do well. Let it be our object, by correct physical education and self-management, to give to our bodies the natural fact of health with as much pain and anxiety as we have in our mental diseases.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

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ingmen's Association," the male portion of the meeting were requested to withdraw while the females organized their Association, but what did they do? They went away with great reluctance, and finally the remaining were requested to be seated while the ladies proceeded with their business, with which they cheerfully complied.

Miss Bagley of Lowell presented a constitution, for their acceptance, accompanied with some remarks, characterized throughout by their candor, truthfulness and beauty and evidently made a powerful impression upon those present. The constitution was adopted and the necessary officers chosen with energy and dispatch, showing that there was no scarcity of materials among the Manchester factory girls, for any such event. We will publish the list of officers next week. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour (nearly eleven) about sixty names were immediately subscribed to the constitution and hundreds of others stand ready as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself—the meeting then adjourned.

This ended one of the most rational and enthusiastic meetings ever held in New England—it did honor to the producing sons and daughters of Manchester, and may God bless their future efforts and crown their labors with abundant success.

Among the many medals resorted to by the enemies of free labor, at Manchester, to destroy the influence of the meeting on Friday evening, vile slander was not missing. We regret exceedingly that there are those calling themselves men of respectability in our country, who are base enough to defile the character of the innocent, to gratify the selfish interests of a gang of pure proud aristocrats, who in return dole out a few crumbs from their sumptuous tables, as a reward for such slavish servility. But Manchester contains a few such choice spirits, and we advise the operatives and working people of that place to beware of the poisonous shafts of such enemies to the freedom and elevation of the working classes.

Mr. Chas. Aldrich, the meeting with his liberal pathos and ability, urging the necessity of united action on the part of the operatives and the workmen of this country, to protect themselves against the great system of organized capital and commercial frauds, which are vying upon the industry of the American operatives and fast reducing them to want, dependence and circumstantial slavery.

He administered a scorching castigation to Wardlaw, editor of the corporation organ of that place, who had resorted to all means to defend and uphold the "slating system" of illegal robbery against the trusts which Mr. Chas. had pointed out upon during his lectures in that place. He confessed to be very religious and a great lover of freedom, but he said the purpose of working upon the prejudices of the people by accusing Chas. of being an infidel and a falsifier, because he had stated, that he had admired the republican sentiments expressed in "Paine's rights of Man," and that Wardlaw was not entitled to much regard, as a true friend to his industry, being a man of intemperate habits. Mr. Chas. showed him up to be an enemy to true religion, temperance and the prosperity of our people as a Christian and Republican nation. His remarks were warmly applauded by the audience, showing that they appreciate the truth of his sentiments and justice of the cause.

After Mr. Chas. sat down we were called upon and detained the meeting a short time in urging the necessity of action and organization among the producing portion of the country.

In the course of our remarks, we introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted in view of the alarming increase of the evils of factory labor, as it now exists, the tendency of which is a gradually to convert the republican institutions of our country and fill the land with a dependent, overworked and much oppressed populace, and spread disease and poverty among our people, therefore

Resolved, That we, the operatives of Manchester, do fully and heartily concur with the plan proposed by our friends of Pittsburg and the New England Association, for the bettering the material condition of the working men of this country, and that the month of July 1846, shall be the day fixed upon by the operatives of America to declare their independence of the oppressive Manufacturing power, which has been imported from Old England, and now being engendered upon the business institutions of our country; provided the manufacturers shall practically signify an unwillingness to mutually adjust the Ten Hours System."

The vote on this resolution was in Mr. Chas.'s peculiar style, and the universal demonstration in its favor, altogether exceeded our most sanguine anticipations; hands, heads, and handkerchiefs, a perfect ocean of them, were raised by the real operatives of Manchester in manifesting their approval of the plan which it proposes.

The resolute determination of the Manchester factory girls is worthy of commendation and gives the life to the arguments of those who contend that the operatives are contented with their present condition, and would not have the time of labor reduced if they could. Although the hour was now quite late, no signs of weariness manifested by the audience. A committee of gentlemen having been chosen to draft a constitution for a work-

ingmen's Association," the male portion of the meeting were requested to withdraw while the females organized their Association, but what did they do? They went away with great reluctance, and finally the remaining were requested to be seated while the ladies proceeded with their business, with which they cheerfully complied.

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Who is My Neighbor?

The neighbor! It is he whom thou hast hurt... Whose aching heart and burning brow... The neighbor! 'Tis the filling poor...

Plain Speaking.

The following extracts are from a speech by Mr. Dawson, of Birmingham, at a meeting of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, in London, in May.—N. Y. Tribune.

I began to-day with a strange sight at the Old Bailey. And I weep there for purpose, though I abominate such sights. I went there to see the people for it is not by sitting at a dinner table...

in possession in this town of yours, a few years back. I notice them not to appear them do... More bread, and fewer Bibles; more...

If the thousand who are present would read the Bible, there would be fifty-two thousand... These are high places among the people...

Robert Owen at Hopetown.

We have had a two-days' visit from this celebrated man. He is a remarkable character. In years nearly seventy-five, in knowledge and experience superabundant...

His frank straight forward honesty, coupled with a strong sense of duty and integrity and kindliness to mankind... His knowledge of men and things, his extensive general reading and observation...

with 2600 population attached to it, originally from the drogs of the country... These are the really needed the best and most orderly society of working people in Europe...

But we must close, having written three times as much as we first intended. Mr. Owen has vast schemes to develop, and vast hopes of success in establishing a great model of the new social state...

Land Monopoly in the West.

There could hardly be a better illustration of the evil workings of our present public land system and of the wisdom and justice of that proposed by the National Reform Association...

Speculation.

It appears that the speculators have two modes of operation. One is to buy up unimproved land, or land which the actual settler is unable to pay for when it is brought under the hammer by the government...

The clearly feasible remedy is for the government to sell no more public lands, but to hold them in trust perpetually for the people, guaranteeing the inalienable right of occupancy...

We hope that our friends in Wisconsin will unite with us, not only to secure each settler a home but in just that the uncultivated shall be kept out of the grasp of speculators and held in reserve for our children and our children's children for ever.—Young America.

The state of the potato crop continues to be an absorbing feeling, not only with the people of Ireland, but with the whole of the three kingdoms. Several meetings have been held to carry out measures for meeting the emergency.

Making 'twain one flesh' is supposed to exist, in modern parlance, the mixing of pig and puppy in the manufacture of sausages.

IMPORTANT TO BLACKSMITHS.—A correspondent informs us of a very useful discovery he has made in furnace work... The improvement consists in the use of ground bark in the place of dirt, as a covering for the kiln...

SEARCHING FOR A HUSBAND.—A young woman from Great Falls, who had been to a work married, came into town on Tuesday morning last, in pursuit of her hedge lord, who had left her cold hearted, without provision...

EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

A correspondent from the Boston Courier, writing from Buffalo, says of a individual of that city, who to the great expansion of business in 1836, stood high as Rathbone, the second in the list of heroes, who travelled through the country in style, and who spent hundreds of dollars at the hotels of an evening...

SCOUND ROGUE.

I positively never knew a man in the country too poor to take a newspaper; yet even many respectable persons read papers but what they borrow—as I speak generally, I hope to offend no one...

When the philosopher went the above newspapers were very much smaller and dearer than now.

Mr. Charles C. Barleigh is lecturing in Baltimore, on the abolition of capital punishment. He is a bold reasoner, and one of the most brilliant orators of the day...

HEAR TO HILY OF A FRIEND, nor speak any of an enemy. Believe not all you hear, nor speak all you believe.

ETIQUETTE.—In England, the fashionable world are governed by the following maxims: It is a mark of high breeding not to speak to a lady in the street until you perceive she has recognized you...

The British ports were not, and it is now believed, will not be opened to free trade in iron. It is said that Sir Robert Peel was in favor of such a measure, but that he was overruled by the Duke of Wellington!

Two Lads.—When a man becomes poor, and gets hard up with debt, and is staring at him from a short distance, he will turn off and get devoured in spite of all pious pushing to the contrary...

An Exchange paper says there are many boys in this world, who with steady industry, their brains grow inwardly, and their souls wallow in the mire, until they become fit for the devil's pork barrel, into which they go after a hard scold.

A confirmed tobacco chewer, says the St. Louis Reveille, for fifty years, chews one mile and quarter in length of tobacco in that time.

The London Times says:—A half million of railway laborers is an army, greater and more powerful than is possessed by any other nation.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. To reform and perfect man—to bring out the original beauty and capabilities of his nature...

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