

Principle.

The strongest test of character is principle; without it man is a mere animated machine, devoid of all the attributes that can make him sociable or happy. A man may deceive the public for a time, by professing that which he does not possess, but in the end he alone suffers for the deception. He has realized the principle; exposing the act will benefit the world.

Men are generally judged by their outward appearance. It is a great mistake to judge a man by his countenance. He who has children that fear and shun him, has no love in his heart, nor principle in his composition; if he despise his own, he will despise the world when he has a chance.

The man who makes the bar-room his home in preference to his own fireside, and assists in making the wilkin ring with hoarse laughter at the silly twaddle of his associates, renders his home useless whenever he enters it. The spirit of the natural man have evaporated from the pores of his forehead, and unalloyed spirits have imparted the real meanness in their expend themselves, and leave the body a mere case of packing-box, wherein lie the most perfect specimens of art the world ever saw, but they are rendered valueless for want of principle to withstand temptation.

Old Tom Hays was asked what kind of a character his master had—when he replied, "That he had a most shocking bad character but a good principal." This seemed strange, but old Tom soon explained that his master loved men who drank, gambled, drank, and so on, but he did not like to be drunk, gambled, or did not "perform." Here was a good principle engaged in sustaining a bad cause.

There are men whose names are affixed to the Temperance pledge who keep brandy in their houses, and who pass through the world as good teetotallers; but if they get a twelvemonth, or perhaps three or four drops, or have eaten a hearty dinner, require a little brandy to keep the cold out, on the head, or the dyspepsia away. Of such temperance men may you rankle be soon thinned—they are devoid of principle, they are unworthy of credit. If they drink medicine by the wine glass or tumbler full, for every trivial cause they will get drunk, and if they do that they will; may, they do so, for they deceive the people by displaying temperance in the streets, while at home they are swallowing their principles, professions and characters.

There are men whose names are affixed to the Temperance pledge who keep brandy in their houses, and who pass through the world as good teetotallers; but if they get a twelvemonth, or perhaps three or four drops, or have eaten a hearty dinner, require a little brandy to keep the cold out, on the head, or the dyspepsia away. Of such temperance men may you rankle be soon thinned—they are devoid of principle, they are unworthy of credit. If they drink medicine by the wine glass or tumbler full, for every trivial cause they will get drunk, and if they do that they will; may, they do so, for they deceive the people by displaying temperance in the streets, while at home they are swallowing their principles, professions and characters.

NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.

MORNING SESSION.—SECOND DAY. Mr. Child, of Lowell, took the floor and spoke in praise of the resolutions introduced the previous evening. He urged political action as the best means to gain a reduction of the hours of labor, in our manufactories, and the final redemption of the working classes from the power of combined, incorporated, protected capital. His Association had instructed him thus to speak, and he felt bound in justice to his constituents and to his own feelings, to call the attention of the Convention to the necessity of carrying by the ballot box to annihilate the condition of the working people. He spoke at some length upon the condition of the Lowell operatives and of the Factory system of New England.

Mr. Douglass of Bridgewater, was of the opinion that the present system of labor was such, that a resort to the ballot box would fail to accomplish any immediate good; or unite the mechanics and laborers into any efficient organization. He thought the convention should have more light thrown on this subject, the Press should be invoked, and public opinion called to work.

Mr. Allen wished to say a word relative to the workingmen's movement. He had some previous knowledge on the subject. He attended a convention held in Boston in 1834, when political action was introduced and adopted, and the result was a signal failure and death to the movement at that time. He had no confidence in such a course as it would, in case of a political triumph, merely to transfer the evils instead of exterminating them. He wished to see more preaching of the truth, more talking and more thinking among the working classes. Mr. A. spoke at some length, feelingly and consistently.

Mr. Brown agreed with the gentleman from N. Bedford; but Mr. March was kind of the opinion that it would be well to have the aid of the ballot box. Mr. Adams could not think any political movement calculated to benefit the laboring people in any degree, he contended that moral action had done all for the elevation of mankind that had ever been done.

The morning hour having expired the convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

delegates present, and the importance of the resolutions, it would be well for the meeting to adjourn to meet some other place after a short time, without taking any final action upon them.

Mr. Silsbee (Cooper was chosen Secretary for the remainder of the Convention.) Mr. Ryckman addressed the convention, (Mr. Allen in the Chair,) for about an hour, in support of the following Resolution, which he introduced and requested should be published in the proceedings of the Convention.

Resolved, That a strong representation has been made to this Convention, of the oppressions and deprivations of the laboring population of New England—of the increase of their numbers and decreased means of supporting them—of the certainty that the present relation of capital to labor is destructive of the rights, the equity and the happiness of mankind.

Mr. Burgess, We hold that the first right of a human being is the right to paternal protection, and that this claim is the rightful claim of every child of God.

Mr. Burgess, This protection is not extended to the laboring classes, nor is the obligation to secure the people from destitution and want of degradation, acknowledged.

Mr. Burgess, We, the Workingmen of New England, see in the practical meaning of the Resolution, that the present relation of capital to labor is destructive of the rights, the equity and the happiness of mankind.

Mr. Burgess, We hold that we have hereby agreed to the wise and good, the generous and the brave of all classes, in behalf of this useful, virtuous and prosperous class of their fellow creatures, and in support of the just and equitable extension of their sympathies in our behalf; That we earnestly solicit that they would disseminate and promulgate some plan of general relief, and that they would be worthy of our united support, and which would have the effect to improve the Social Relations, so that the Resolution addressed to them would be a Social Provision, responsible for detaching the whole people, against all conditions, extending to Humanity.

The Resolution was addressed by Messrs. Denton of Lowell, Smith of Fall River, and Brown of Lynn.

Mr. Lapham of Fall River, made some remarks upon the necessity of a Lien Law for the protection of Mechanics and Laborers, and also the case of Lien Laws for the protection of the Legal and Medical professions, resulting chiefly from concert of action and a watchful regard of their own interests by those professions.

The president gave a brief history of the Lien Law in other States.

It was then voted that when the Convention finally adjourned, it should be next in Lowell on the 29th of October next. Then adj. to 7 o'clock.

In the evening addresses were made by Messrs. Ryckman, Pierce, Brown, Phelan and others.

It was then voted that the Resolutions here proposed by the Convention, be referred to its next meeting, to be held in Lowell, on the 29th of October next. Adjourned.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

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

Factory Boarding Houses.—Exciting meeting at the City Hall, to consider the present depressed condition of the New England House Keepers of Lowell.

him" with articles packed with gold, filled with *angels, saints and spiritual watchmen or sanctified apostles.*

The favorite policy of manufacturers ever has been to procure widow women with families and "helpless" females; as keepers of Corporation boarding houses, whose circumstances would require them to submit to any conditions they saw fit to impose and obey any mandates they might issue, without a murmur or a struggle. But this time has come—the oppression is too grievous to be longer borne in silence and apparent content.

The board of industry has commenced the good fight with heartless capital and unscrupulous power. It has given them the right to sue for the products of their labor; who will make them comfortable and happy and protect them, and their children from anxious want, and their goods from the gambling auctioneer's hammer. Let this good work go on, throughout every manufacturing town in New England; let the boarding house keepers combine with the operatives against the gradual system of manufacturing oppression and successfully resist the fight.

The good fight with heartless capital and unscrupulous power. It has given them the right to sue for the products of their labor; who will make them comfortable and happy and protect them, and their children from anxious want, and their goods from the gambling auctioneer's hammer. Let this good work go on, throughout every manufacturing town in New England; let the boarding house keepers combine with the operatives against the gradual system of manufacturing oppression and successfully resist the fight.

Next we were called to ascertain if any one thought it possible by practicing the strictest economy, to meet the expenses of the year. The vote was unanimous in the "negative."

A rallying committee of three, to fix on a time and place, and give notice of the next meeting; when the meeting was dissolved.

For the Voice of Industry.

The Workingmen's Convention at N. York.

The time is at hand—workingmen and working women! The time when in one mighty phalanx, you are to go up to the Great Emporium of our Nation, with hearts steel'd for the combat between *unholy oppression* and *equal rights* for all—the true spirit of philanthropy warning and expanding your minds with the glorious truths of the God of Might and Justice for assistance, go up—fear not—the arm of almighty God is not shortened that it cannot save! Neither is his ear heavy that it cannot hear!

We have received the following report of the workingmen's meeting from the pen of a friend who has been present at the meetings to be held this day [Thursday], of the transactions of which we shall give our readers as soon as possible.

Correspondence of the Voice, Lowell, Sept. 20, 1845.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire."—Bible.

So said the matrons of the boarding houses of Lowell; so says every man, that has common sense.

Mr. Editor—As you always are willing to give every subject upon which men are engaged as philanthropists, to your readers, we thought it might not be out of place, to give them a report of a meeting held at the City Hall, on Friday last, by the boarding-men and women, on the several Corporations. The meeting was called to order by a young gentleman, whose name we did not learn, and J. Eaton called to the chair. He took the stand and said he would state to the meeting what he understood it which was as follows: The price of board being so low, and provisions so high, they could not meet, and provisions again and again to the sum taken off in 1840; but their petitions had as often been rejected. They had come to consult upon some measures, that they might take some concerted action and see if they could not devise some plan for the improvement of their condition.

He knew all about the pledges given in 1840, on account of "depressed business," when 12 1/2 cts. per week on board was taken off until a Tariff law should be passed and then it should be put on again. He had heard their cry of a Tariff for the protection of industry, and how his industry had been protected in a Tariff law, and that the boarding houses pay ten cents per gallon more for molasses, and three cents per pound, more for sugar, other things in proportion. This is the protection given to them! And how is it with the operative, how has his "protective industry" law operated on them? Why they have been protected with an increase of labor and a reduction of nearly five, per cent on wages.

Next we were called to ascertain if any one thought it possible by practicing the strictest economy, to meet the expenses of the year. The vote was unanimous in the "negative."

A rallying committee of three, to fix on a time and place, and give notice of the next meeting; when the meeting was dissolved.

For the Voice of Industry.

The Workingmen's Convention at N. York.

The time is at hand—workingmen and working women! The time when in one mighty phalanx, you are to go up to the Great Emporium of our Nation, with hearts steel'd for the combat between *unholy oppression* and *equal rights* for all—the true spirit of philanthropy warning and expanding your minds with the glorious truths of the God of Might and Justice for assistance, go up—fear not—the arm of almighty God is not shortened that it cannot save!

Next we were called to ascertain if any one thought it possible by practicing the strictest economy, to meet the expenses of the year. The vote was unanimous in the "negative."

A rallying committee of three, to fix on a time and place, and give notice of the next meeting; when the meeting was dissolved.

For the Voice of Industry.

The Workingmen's Convention at N. York.

The time is at hand—workingmen and working women! The time when in one mighty phalanx, you are to go up to the Great Emporium of our Nation, with hearts steel'd for the combat between *unholy oppression* and *equal rights* for all—the true spirit of philanthropy warning and expanding your minds with the glorious truths of the God of Might and Justice for assistance, go up—fear not—the arm of almighty God is not shortened that it cannot save!

Next we were called to ascertain if any one thought it possible by practicing the strictest economy, to meet the expenses of the year. The vote was unanimous in the "negative."

A rallying committee of three, to fix on a time and place, and give notice of the next meeting; when the meeting was dissolved.

For the Voice of Industry.

The Workingmen's Convention at N. York.

The time is at hand—workingmen and working women! The time when in one mighty phalanx, you are to go up to the Great Emporium of our Nation, with hearts steel'd for the combat between *unholy oppression* and *equal rights* for all—the true spirit of philanthropy warning and expanding your minds with the glorious truths of the God of Might and Justice for assistance, go up—fear not—the arm of almighty God is not shortened that it cannot save!

the down-trodden elevated, the suffering poor made partakers of the liberal bounty of Providence—the vicious who were driven away from virtuous lawful paths by the iron hand of want, reclaimed, and the departing mother, no longer aghast her starving babe, but his mother in truth, and not knowing where to procure a morsel of bread, who had been the lean jaws of death. Oh, laborer! be sure you are faithful and in God's name, move forward in this noble enterprise until triumph shall crown your labors with abundant success.

For the Voice of Industry.

A Report of an arranged meeting of the Improvement Circle held in Lowell, Mass. Sept. 16th, 1845.

Miss F. (Lorenz)—Having received from Miss Farley, officers of the Lowell Offering, and a list of names of contributors to the above mentioned Circle, an invitation to be present on this important occasion, and understanding that the discussion recently had before the public, relative to the Offering; its origin, commencement past and present character, was to form part of the evening's entertainment, and that Miss Bagley her opponent therein, was to be present with such of her friends as she chose to accompany her, we felt no small curiosity to know what manner of things these were; and in order to do so, we had the result of a private comparison of these principles, which had been so thoroughly proved in public, viz. Truth and Falsehood, and accordingly, an early hour found us at the appointed place, prepared to become an attentive listener to the exercises of the evening. The first in order, was an article from Col. Schouler, editor of the Courier, showing the manner in which the Offering passed from his hands to those of Miss F., which for long scurrilous abuse and party prejudices, we have seen, seen, equalled—

in another world, which could be the result of a private comparison of these principles, which had been so thoroughly proved in public, viz. Truth and Falsehood, and accordingly, an early hour found us at the appointed place, prepared to become an attentive listener to the exercises of the evening. The first in order, was an article from Col. Schouler, editor of the Courier, showing the manner in which the Offering passed from his hands to those of Miss F., which for long scurrilous abuse and party prejudices, we have seen, seen, equalled—

in another world, which could be the result of a private comparison of these principles, which had been so thoroughly proved in public, viz. Truth and Falsehood, and accordingly, an early hour found us at the appointed place, prepared to become an attentive listener to the exercises of the evening. The first in order, was an article from Col. Schouler, editor of the Courier, showing the manner in which the Offering passed from his hands to those of Miss F., which for long scurrilous abuse and party prejudices, we have seen, seen, equalled—

in another world, which could be the result of a private comparison of these principles, which had been so thoroughly proved in public, viz. Truth and Falsehood, and accordingly, an early hour found us at the appointed place, prepared to become an attentive listener to the exercises of the evening. The first in order, was an article from Col. Schouler, editor of the Courier, showing the manner in which the Offering passed from his hands to those of Miss F., which for long scurrilous abuse and party prejudices, we have seen, seen, equalled—

in another world, which could be the result of a private comparison of these principles, which had been so thoroughly proved in public, viz. Truth and Falsehood, and accordingly, an early hour found us at the appointed place, prepared to become an attentive listener to the exercises of the evening. The first in order, was an article from Col. Schouler, editor of the Courier, showing the manner in which the Offering passed from his hands to those of Miss F., which for long scurrilous abuse and party prejudices, we have seen, seen, equalled—

in another world, which could be the result of a private comparison of these principles, which had been so thoroughly proved in public, viz. Truth and Falsehood, and accordingly, an early hour found us at the appointed place, prepared to become an attentive listener to the exercises of the evening. The first in order, was an article from Col. Schouler, editor of the Courier, showing the manner in which the Offering passed from his hands to those of Miss F., which for long scurrilous abuse and party prejudices, we have seen, seen, equalled—

in another world, which could be the result of a private comparison of these principles, which had been so thoroughly proved in public, viz. Truth and Falsehood, and accordingly, an early hour found us at the appointed place, prepared to become an attentive listener to the exercises of the evening. The first in order, was an article from Col. Schouler, editor of the Courier, showing the manner in which the Offering passed from his hands to those of Miss F., which for long scurrilous abuse and party prejudices, we have seen, seen, equalled—

in another world, which could be the result of a private comparison of these principles, which had been so thoroughly proved in public, viz. Truth and Falsehood, and accordingly, an early hour found us at the appointed place, prepared to become an attentive listener to the exercises of the evening. The first in order, was an article from Col. Schouler, editor of the Courier, showing the manner in which the Offering passed from his hands to those of Miss F., which for long scurrilous abuse and party prejudices, we have seen, seen, equalled—

would the operative find with Mr. Schouler for proprietor and publisher, saying that were any one to look for an article in the publications...

fering was not open to any refutation of such assertions... it is of itself a refutation...

AMELIA SARGENT. Since writing the above, we have received positive information that one agent in this city...

Labor in New York: ITS EXIGENCIES, CONDITIONS AND REWARDS.

This branch of Manufactures is carried on pretty extensively in New York, but not more than a cloth of this kind is used in the regulation of the Tariff...

The Hair after it comes into the hands of the manufacturer is first sorted—that is, the long hair which will answer for weaving is separated from the other, which goes in to be curled...

one third as thick as a horse's tail, and is then ready for the looms... The weaving is done by hand-ooms each worked by two girls...

The manufacture of Curled Hair is carried on in the establishments as that of Hair Seating... The portion of the Hair which is rejected as being unsuitable for weaving is spun to a coarse three or four strand rope...

It is now ready for the pickers. These are almost entirely Irish women, who come and carry large bundles of the Rope, which they take to their homes, where mother and children fall to picking it to pieces...

Dr. S. O. Richardson's PECTORAL BALSAM. The most effectual remedy ever known for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath...

Old Stand! New Firm!! PRATT & HUNT, SUCCESSORS TO B. SNOW, JR., would announce to the Merchants of Elizabeth, N. J., that they have taken the well known STAND formerly occupied by MR. SNOW...

Notice! The subscriber having sold out his Office in Trade, and having his Store at Messrs. PRATT & HUNT's, at No. 11, South Street, N. J., has been removed to the premises of the late firm of HAZEL & SNOW...

GREAT ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS, COMPRISING the largest and best assortment of DRESS GOODS... PRATT & HUNT

Tailoresses Wanted. Superior Rate COAT MAKERS, Dressing, Skirts, and Trimmings, and all the latest fashions of the undersigned at the Sign of the BIG PATENT...

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

DEATHS. In Groton, Sept. 7, Maria, daughter of John A. and Susan M. Hunt, aged 7 years...

Something New. A FEW doors west of the New Hotel near the RAIL ROAD DEPOT, at the Sign of the big PATENT, is situated the NEW CLOTHING WAKE HOUSE...

Book and Job Printing. Voice of Industry Office, No. 11, Snow's Block

DR. L. ADAMS, SURGEON DENTIST, Elizabeth, Mass.

S. & C. SHEPLEY, DEALERS in Books, Stationery & Cheap Publications, at Torrey & Wood's new Block.

TO THE LADIES. A NEW and SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT of Millinery Goods, comprising all the latest fashions...

HOWARD'S Fashionable Hairdressing & Shaving Saloon, in Wood & Torrey's Brick Block, Main St., Elizabeth, Mass.

NEW BOOKS, -S. & C. SHEPLEY, have just received from York & Co. a new and valuable series of a large quantity of School, Standard and Miscellaneous books...

MISCELLANY

National Reform Association

New York City.
CHARLES MANNING, Secretary.
Mr. Foster in the Chair, and E. S. Manning, Secretary pro tem.
Mr. Manning being called upon, commenced by explaining the nature of the change which the National Reformers are seeking.

The Secretary took the stand, and was greeted with another round of applause. He reported the great success of the meeting, the reception he had experienced, and the result of his mission, which had been attended with highly favorable results. He had travelled hundreds of miles through Anti-Rent districts, and had delivered thirty-two lectures, and in all places had been well received and hospitably treated; but of course in the time allotted to him, had only been enabled to go over a comparatively small part of the Anti-Rent Regions.

He said that every man's duty was lifted against the man of foreign birth, who comes to us to subsist his family. On the whole, harmony and love of our race was interrupted by a false system of variance with nature and justice.

Then born and toiled, turning the wilderness into a garden, that they say, is where they have a right, which right they are resolved to maintain. [Cheers.] He had advised the abolition of the Indian tribes; that they had wanted the best of the land; that they had not the right to resist unjust laws; but because they were no longer necessary, his law can now be resisted without the aid of Indians. At Boston harbor, Indians were found necessary; but afterwards the oppressors of tyranny were enabled to appear without disguise. The speaker then alluded to the present and the future of the colored man, as described in his letter. He hoped it had been found on that occasion, he was satisfied it could not have been said, and if it never could have been taken away, there are various ways of managing these poles. Sometimes nobody will bid, and sometimes all will bid; they will bid on a cow for example, for a whole afternoon, running her up to a thousand dollars, and if she is knocked off, in the dusk, there are others who will bid to take her up to a hundred dollars.

The Secretary prepares lists of members in the different Wards which have no auxiliary societies, and is authorized to invite the members to the meeting to appoint Ward agents for those wards, as provided by the constitution; and that the ward societies already in existence are invited to attend. The motion was seconded and carried.
The meeting then took the subject of the present Anti-Rent question, and after some discussion, a subscription was opened to defray the expenses, and \$81 were subscribed for the same.

Mr. Evans then observed that he noticed that the whig party had made nominations for the coming elections, and he moved that a committee of three be appointed by the meeting to question these candidates, and any others that might be nominated, on the subject of the present Anti-Rent question. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Comford, Manning, and O'Connor were appointed said committee, and then the meeting adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 18th 1845.
Ma. EZRA.—Having received intimation from my friends in your place, that should I happen there while our pro-slavery friends from the South are visiting there, I must keep quiet on the subject of slavery, if I do not hear from the good people, they will not like to hear anything against their "peculiar institution."

Let our pro-slavery friends should return to the South without having heard one word of anti-slavery truth, I hope they will pardon me, if through your invaluable sheet, I should offer a few ingenious remarks on a subject which I fear has never been very fully presented to them. Were I to attempt to move the heart of the slave holder and call forth his sympathies for those he so unjustly and inhumanly tyrannizes over,—would I fail?—I can say that I have already been referred throughout the length and breadth of the land, on this and the other side of the Atlantic, and there is a depth in slavery beyond the reach of any, but those who have been made the recipients of its horrors—words have not the power to express its meaning. (We were to listen to that fugitive from the galling chains and fetters of the South, Frederic Douglass, whose eloquent appeals have caused the tear of sympathy to course down the furrowed and wrinkled forehead, and to be fastened to the sad relief of his woes, we should see but the shadow, while the substance of slavery lies beyond the power of description, were we to imagine ourselves reduced to a level with the brutes—robbed of self, and all that elevates mankind above the lower order of creation, our very soul would shrink at the idea, and life itself appear loathsome.

Consider and contrast the condition of the slave with that of your own; while you enjoy the sun, and breathe the air of the land, and natural and endearing relations of human existence, the slave who is made in the image of the God who made of one blood all the nations of the earth; is denied the rights, and the name of human beings—are bought and sold like cattle—families scattered, and hearts made desolate—inflants torn from the fond embrace of a mother and sold by the pound.

AT THE FITZBURGH CLOTH & CLOTHING STORE, No. 13, Cheap Side,
HAVE now on hand the Largest Assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETS, by the half; offered in this vicinity. We have recently made large additions to our Stock, and now offer it at a very small advance from cost. Our assortment of HEAVY WOOLLENS especially, is full and complete; and those who purchase by the yard, as well as those who wish to have them made up into Garments in the latest and most approved style, will do well to call here.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large and complete assortment of every style of GARMENTS known, Manufactured by us, especially for our own trade, and better made and priced out with more taste, than is usually found in the Clothing Stores, and now offered to all who wish to wear a First Rate Garment, for a small sum of money.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, will need no comment. We pledge ourselves to furnish as good Fits—Work and Trimmings, as can be produced in this country. We have first rate workmen in our employ, and every facility for getting up a first rate Garment. To our old friends, we shall always, be at home and ready to fit them out in our usual GOULD AND CUTLER'S, Trunks and Cases, with their cost and examine our stock, as we are confident they can make a saving of a handsome percentage by so doing.

Fitzburgh, August 14, 1845.
BOSTON.
THURSDAY MESSENGER.
A Weekly Newspaper OF MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND USEFUL INFORMATION. CONTAINING A FAMILY READING.

The following inducements will, we trust be considered sufficiently strong to place the "THURSDAY MESSENGER" in the hands of at least one family in every Village and hamlet in New England, and for that reason, we have fixed the terms of subscription so low that any one who wishes can afford to take it.

Single copy—one year, \$2.00
Six months, 1.00
Three copies for the Thursday Messenger one year, or one copy three years, sent to one address, 5.00
Five copies for the same length of time, 7.50
Twelve copies, sent to one address, 15.00
Seventeen " " " " " 30.00
Agents will please enclose their orders with their names or initials, and are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which the "THURSDAY MESSENGER" cannot be sent. They should always give names and time of payment.

Orders taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid, and no attention given to orders unless accompanied by the money. Payment discontinued only at the end of the current half-year's subscription.
All communications to the Post Office removed from as well as that which the paper is to be addressed.

Advertisements in this Messenger are invariably in advance, no paper being continued beyond the period paid for.
By a provision of the new law, which took effect on the 1st of June, no notice within twenty miles of the place of publication, can receive the Messenger by mail, free of postage.
We are desirous of sending a substance in editorial form, will receive free exchange by sending us a paper containing it.

Postmasters acting as our agents and forwarding orders for the "THURSDAY MESSENGER" will receive a fair price on subscriptions, and a copy of the paper.

CLAPP & CO.
No. 5, Water st., Boston.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
DR. J. C. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.
The high and coveted quality of these potent Medicines has secured for their inventor efficacy in all cases of Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, and all other ailments of the system, and is well known to all who have used them, and who have seen the result of their use, and who have seen the result of their use.

When we wear the image of the God who made us, and profess to love his Son, who died to save us, let us not compromise with our countrymen, who are our friends, nor sacrifice principle upon the altar of popularity, but show our love for the three millions of our brethren and sisters who are dying the living death of slavery.