

POETRY.

For the Telegraph.

A DIALOGUE.

Bible.—Dare not invade thy neighbor's right, Always his welfare keep in sight: Thus saith the God above, You're kindred all, born of one blood; Be kind to all—to all do good; Thy God—thy neighbor love.

Conscience.—'Tis wrong to take what is not mine, In slavish chains my race confine, Because they are not white, The black man's home is dear to him; 'Tis wrong to tear him from his kin; 'Tis wrong—it can't be right.

Slave-Stealer.—Though I Jehovah shall dispense, I'll rob and steal when'er I please, If 'twill increase my wealth, I will not heed the broken sigh; My heart I'll close to mercy's cry, Destroying peace and health.

Bible.—Love to thy neighbor works no ill; Its fruits are kindness and good will; It prompts to charity;— Believes the needy in distress, Visits and soothes the fatherless, A friend to liberty.

Conscience.—'Tis right to do my neighbor good; 'Tis wrong to deal in human blood; Humanity says 'Aye,' 'Tis wrong to buy poor Africa's slaves, For you encourage robbers, knives— Avarice, alone, says 'Nay.'

Slave-Buyer.—Away with duty—'tis but trash; For all my slaves I pay the cash; No one can this forbid, If I do not this slave secure, My neighbor will, this I am sure— Therefore, I'll make a bid.

Bible.—O, man! be kind—to others do As you'd have others do to you; This God requires of thee, Break Slavery's yokes, where'er they're found— Knock off the chains with which they're bound— Let all the oppress'd go free.

Conscience.—These cursed fetters are too strong; These galling chains, they've worn too long; Now speak them liberty, 'Tis wrong to task and lash the slave; O, save him further anguish, save— Just say the words, 'you're free.'

Slave-Holder.—No—All of Africa's race deserve The white man constantly to serve; For God has marked them plain, They're such a black and ignorant race, To use them ill is no disgrace; I'll not regard their pain.

C. B. H.

From Niles' Register.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 7. At 12 o'clock the house was called by the clerk of the late house in the last congress, and it appeared, on calling over the roll, that the following members were present, viz:

From Maine. Jeremiah Bailey, Geo. Evans, John Fairfield, Joseph Hall, Leonard Jarvis, Moses Mason, Gorham Parks, Francis O. J. Smith.

New-Hampshire. Benning M. Bean, Robert Burns, Samuel Cushman, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks.

Massachusetts. John Quincy Adams, Nathaniel B. Bolden, George N. Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Caleb Cushing, George Greenell, jr. Samuel Hoar, Apollon Lawrence, Levi Lincoln, Stephen C. Phillips, John Reed. [Absent—William Jackson.]

Connecticut. Elisha Haley, Samuel Ingham, Andrew T. Judson, Lancelot Phelps, Isaac Toucey, Zalmon Wildman.

Rhode Island. Dutee J. Pearce, William Sprague.

Vermont. Heman Allen, Horace Everett, Hiland Hall, Henry F. Jones, William Stide.

New-York. Sam'l Barton, Sam'l Beardsley, Abraham Bockee, Matthias J. Bovee, John W. Brown, C. C. Cambreleng, Graham H. Chapin, Timothy Childs, John Cramer, Ulysses F. Doubleday, Valentine Eflner, Dudley Farlin, Philo C. Fuller, William K. Fuller, Ransom H. Gillett, Francis Grainger, Gideon Hard, Abner Hazlet, Hiram P. Hunt, Abel Huntington, Gerrit Y. Lansing, George W. Lay, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Stephen B. Leonard, Thomas C. Love, Abijah Mann, jr. William Mason, John McKean, Sherman Page, Joseph Reynolds, David Russell, William Seymour, Nicholas Sickles, William Taylor, Joel Turritt, Aaron Vanderpool, Aaron Ward, Daniel Wardwell. [Absent—Eli Moore.]

New Jersey. Philemon Dickerson, Samuel Fowler, Thomas Lee, James Parker, Ferdinand S. Schenck, William N. Shinn.

Pennsylvania. Joseph B. Anthony, Michael W. Ash, John Banks, Andrew Beaumont, Andrew Buchanan, George Chambers, William Clark, Edward Darlington, Harmer Denny, Jacob Fry, jr. James Harper, Samuel S. Harrison, Joseph Henderson, William Heister, Edward B. Hubley, Joseph R. Ingersoll, John Klingensmith, John Laporte, Henry Logan, Job Mann, Jesse Miller, Matthias Morris, Henry A. Muhlenberg, David Potts, jr. Joel B. Sutherland, David D. Wagner. [Absent—John Galbraith and Thomas M. T. McKennon.]

Delaware. John J. Milligan.

Maryland. Benjamin C. Howard, Isaac McKim, James A. Pearce, John N. Steele, Francis Thomas, James Turner, George C. Washington. [Absent—Daniel Jenifer.]

Virginia. James H. M. Beale, James W. Bouldin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Walter Cole, Robert Craig, George E. Drayton, George Garland, Edward Lucas, John Y. Mason, William McComas, Charles F. Mercer, James S. Morgan, John M. Patton, John Roane, G. W. Hopkins, Joseph Johnson, John W. Jones, George Lovell, John Talliferro, J. Robertson, H. A. Wise.

ry W. Connor, Edmund Deberry, Ja's Graham, Micajah T. Hawkins, James J. McKay, William Montgomery, Ebenezer Pettigrew, Abraham Rencher, William B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shepperd, Jesse Speight, Lewis Williams.

South Carolina. Robert B. Campbell, William J. Grayson, John K. Griffin, James H. Hammond, Francis W. Pickens, Henry L. Pinckney, James Rogers. [Absent—Richard J. Manning and W. Thompson, jr.]

Georgia. Jesse F. Cleveland, John Coffee, Thomas Glascock, Seaton Grantland, Charles E. Haynes, Hopkins Holsey, Jabez Jackson, George W. Owens, George W. B. Towns.

Alabama. Reuben Chapman, Job Lawler, Francis S. Lyon, Joshua L. Martin. [Absent—Dixon H. Lewis.]

Louisiana. Henry Johnson. [Absent—Rice Garland and E. W. Ripley.]

Tennessee. John Bell, Samuel Bunch, William B. Carter, William C. Dunlap, John B. Forrester, Adam Huntsman, Cave Johnson, Luke Lea, Abram P. Maury, Balie Peyton, James K. Polk, E. J. Shields, James Standifer.

Kentucky. Chilton Allan, Lynn Boyd, John Calhoun, John Chambers, Richard French, Benjamin Hardin, James Harlan, Albert G. Hawes, Richard M. Johnson, Joseph R. Underwood, John White, Jeroed Williams. [Absent—W. J. Graves.]

Indiana. Ratliff Boon, John Carr, John W. Davis, Edward A. Hannegan, George L. Kinnard, Amos Lane, Jonathan McCarty.

Missouri. William H. Ashley, Albert G. Harrison.

Illinois. Zadock Casey, William L. May, John Reynolds.

Mississippi. [Absent—the two members recently elected.]

Ohio. William K. Bond, John Chaney, Thomas Corwin, Joseph H. Crane, Thomas L. Hamer, Elias Howell, Benj. Jones, William Kennon, Daniel Kilgore, Sampson Mason, Jeremiah McLene, William Patterson, Jonathan Sloane, David Spangler, Belamy Storer, John Thompson, Samuel F. Vinton, Taylor Webster, Elisha Whittlesey.

Delegate from Michigan. George W. Jones.

Delegate from Arkansas. Ambrose H. Sevier.

Delegate from Florida. Joseph M. White.

SENATE.

December 7. This being the day appointed for the meeting of the twenty-fourth Congress, at its first session, towards noon the members of both Houses who have arrived in the city, attended in their respective chambers at the capitol, and proceeded to business.

At 12 o'clock, the Vice President of the United States took the Chair as President of the Senate.

The following Senators appeared in their seats:—

New-Hampshire, Isaac Hill, Henry Hubbard.

Maine, Ether Shepley, Benjamin Ruggles.

Massachusetts, John Davis. [Absent—Mr. Webster.]

Rhode Island, Asher Robbins, Nehemiah R. Knight.

Connecticut, Gideon Tomlinson. [One vacancy.]

sumed by fire. In December, 1796, a fire in Front-street, beginning at 104, consumed 40 houses.

But to show the rapid growth of commerce in this city within the last forty years, we need only state that these forty houses and their contents were valued at only \$106,700! which is far less than half the amount of merchandise consumed during Wednesday night in several of our principal stores!

It appears from the report of the chief engineer to the Common Council, that in 1828 there were 131 fires, occasioning a supposed loss of \$880,402, including the Bowery Theatre, which was burnt on May the 26th of that year. There have been several other destructive fires in this city; but the most destructive of all others that has occurred with in the recollection of the present generation, was the late desolating conflagration in Ann, Fulton, and Nassau-streets, in which about forty buildings, mostly of the first class, worth, with their contents, more than a million of dollars, were soon reduced to smouldering and unsightly ruins. It is probable that the amount of property burnt in the recent conflagration, is nearly equal to all that has ever been destroyed since the city was founded. The total number of buildings does not vary materially from that we gave last week, FIVE HUNDRED. A share of ground lies covered with ruins, of about FIFTY ACRES, of which we have given a plan above. The amount of property is still variously estimated, from fifteen to twenty-five millions of dollars. On Monday, in the committee of citizens, Mr. Disoway stated, that the sub-committee had heard from 189 firms, whose losses in merchandise were upwards of four millions, and their insurance upwards of six millions.—N. Y. Evangelist.

WHAT THE PASTORS CAN DO FOR ANTI-SLAVERY.—Many are calling here and there for anti-slavery agents to visit them, when the committee have neither agents nor means to send them. Now we have been admonished by what has just been done by one of the pastors in this city, of something which every pastor who is friendly to the cause can do, with profit to himself and his people.—Let him do, on his responsibility as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, what was done by the brother referred to. Let him study the subject, and collect its facts and principles, and the Scripture authorities on the several points, and arrange them into a sermon, as good as he can make, plain, straight-forward, expressing his own views of what his people ought to approve, and believe and do. Let him preach this, with great fidelity, and with the determination to carry his hearers along with him, or at any rate to secure their consciences in his favor. If he does this with a becoming spirit, he will have conquered all the difficulty about abolitionism in his congregation, and will then be able to pray for all the slaves and their masters, and to speak of slavery and abolition just as freely as he now speaks of points connected with temperance—his hearers will respect him as a man of principle—one who fears God and not man, and who believes what he says; the church will awake to their duty in regard to the oppressed, and thus be prepared to receive the divine blessing, and this "agitating subject" being put to rest, things will work smoothly for a REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—N. Y. Evan.

A CONTRAST.—WESLEY AND NAPOLEON.—Who was Wesley? The hero of the Christian Church—the means of saving millions from temporal suffering, and eternal thralldom—the man who wept for the sorrows of the universe—the man who bore in front the impressive motto—

"THE WORLD IS MY PARISH!"

Who was BONAPARTE? A European monster—a blood-thirsty tyrant—an ambitious despot—the cause of an ocean of tears from widows and orphans—the man who, to gratify SELF, his god, hurled ruin at half Europe,—the man who inscribed on his shield the arrogant boast—

"THE WORLD IS MY EMPIRE!"

From Abbott's Magazine

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

We are pained to learn that preparations are made for an extensive and furious Theological warfare during the present year. Throughout the whole Presbyterian Church, the forces are armed and equipped, and marshalled for the conflict. There have already been some most furious skirmishes, and a general engagement is soon expected. The enemies of Christ are taking every advantage of this most fatal strife among his followers, and are daily lengthening their lines, and strengthening their posts. The reports which are hourly reaching the army of Christ, that the enemy is on the advance, that one fortress after another is falling into his power, that the Sabbath is surrendered, the influence of the Bible almost overthrown, seems to have no other effect than to increase their mutual animosity and deadly hate.

In Connecticut, reports says that the armistice between East Windsor, and New Haven has expired. Both parties are busily preparing themselves for the approaching campaign. In Hartford a battery is being erected; and furnaces are already in operation for throwing red hot shot into the fortress of New Haven. In New Haven they are preparing with great determination for the defence, and are resolved to drive off their assailants, or die at their guns. It is said that recruiting parties will be sent into the other New-England States to beat up soldiers for the war. It is confidently hoped by one party that the Recorder will soon elevate his banner, and proclaim hostilities, while the other party, wish to raise the opposing standard upon the walls of the New-England Spectator, and call forth its latent thunders. Many fears are entertained that this effort will be successful. As the generals of the opposing forces in Connecticut, are both distinguished for their military experience and skill, and as they are surrounded with staff officers who cordially co-operate with them in their endeavors, it would not be strange if they should succeed in promoting division and discord in the remaining New-England States.—But we will hope for the best. While the army of Christ is thus rent and weakened by internal dissension, it is the more important that those who have resolved not to bite and devour one another, should combine their energies in endeavoring to

redeem this sinning and sorrowing world to Christ.

P. S. Late advices from the seat of war at the West, inform us that Dr Beecher, who fell a few months since into the hands of the enemy, and was for some time held a close prisoner of war, has been liberated upon his parole.

Extraordinary Change. The importation of rum into the Port of New Haven the past year, has been only one hoghead. Formerly the imports were about nine thousand hogheads a year. The commerce of the place has not fallen off, on the contrary has increased, and the exports of the place particularly to the West Indies greater than ever. The return cargoes mostly molasses, over nine thousand hhds. of which were imported this year.—Daily Advertiser.

A SISTER'S LOVE.

There is no purer feeling kindled upon the altar of human affections, than a sister's pure, uncontaminated love for her brother. It is unlike all other affections; so disconnected with a selfish sensuality; so feminine in its development; so dignified, and yet, withal so fond, so devoted—Nothing can alter it, nothing can suppress it. The world may revolve, and its revolutions effect changes in the fortunes, in the character and in the disposition of her brother; yet if he wants, whose hand will so readily stretch out as that of his sister; and if his character is maligned, whose voice will so readily swell in his advocacy. Next to a mother's unquenchable love, a sister's is pre-eminent. It rests so exclusively on the tie of consanguinity for its sustenance; it is so wholly divested of passion, and springs from such a deep recess in the human bosom, that when a sister once fondly and deeply regards her brother, that affection is blended with her existence, and the lamp that nourishes it expires only with that existence.

EFFECTS OF PERSEVERANCE

All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise or wonder, are instances of the resistless force of perseverance. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals. If a man were to compare the effect of a single stroke of the pickaxe, or of one impression of the spade, with the general design and last result, he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion: yet those petty operations, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties; and mountains are levelled and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings.

GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers are opening a store in the basement story of Frost's building, where they offer for sale, low, the following among numerous other articles:

Superior SUGARS of all kinds—loaf and lump—New-Orleans and Havana. Also, New-Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses; Sumatra and Java coffee; chocolate.

An assortment of TEAS, of a superior quality—Young Hyson—Hyson Skin—Green and Gunpowder—Old Hyson—Pouchong—Souchong and Pecco—all of late importations.

Also bunch, box and keg raisins; figs; prunes; citrons; oranges; lemons; mace; cloves; first rate articles of spice of all kinds; pearlsh; saleratus; spermaceti candles; herring; mackerel; oysters, and FLOUR.

People of the village and vicinity, wanting any of the above named articles, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Inspection of articles for sale will cost them nothing, if they do not wish to purchase.

CHURCH & ENOS. Brandon, Dec. 31, 1835.

PAUL FIELD'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Rutland ss. BE it remembered that at a special Probate Court held at Rutland within and for said District on the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1835:

Present, the Hon. William Marsh Field, Mercy Field and Stearns J. Field, Administrators of the estate of Paul Field, late of Brandon in said district, deceased, proposing to render an account of their administration, and present their account against said estate, for allowance:

Ordered, That said account be examined in Court, at a session thereof, to be holden at the Probate Office in Rutland, within and for said District on the first Monday of February next: And that the publication of a copy of this order, three weeks successively, in the Vermont Telegraph, printed at Brandon aforesaid, as soon as may be, shall be sufficient to all concerned to appear, if they see cause, and object thereto.

F. W. HOPKINS, Register.

LOST, N street, between Conant's Store and Frost's Tavern, in Brandon, on the evening of the 21st Nov., or taken from a wagon under Mr. Frost's shed, a drab-colored over-coat, lined with flannel, sleeves lined with tow cloth, large capes, velvet collar, wove kersey; also one checked horse-blanket, red and black. Any person having knowledge of the above named articles, will confer a favor on the owner, by leaving word with Mr. Frost.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT CHIPMAN'S POINT, ORWELL Vt. The subscriber is now opening a very large and general assortment of GOODS, at the new Brick Store, a few rods north of W. Chipman & Co's. Stone Store, which he offers for sale for Cash, all kinds of country produce, or on approved credit. Having purchased the most of his Goods at auction and by the package, and being situated on the lake shore where he is at a very trifling expense in getting his Goods from Market—he feels a confidence in saying that he will sell Goods as low, or lower than any merchant in the State. He would invite his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves. Storing and Forwarding promptly attended to and done on the lowest terms.

N. B. The highest price paid for Sheep's Pelts.

J McEWAN. Orwell, Oct. 19, 1835. (ep3m)

STOVES The subscribers have at their warehouse a large assortment of COOK, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, at wholesale and retail, among which will be found the well known "Conant Stove," and the improved Rotary Cooking Stove.

The fire plates to the latter having been strengthened, we can confidently recommend the article for durability, and competent judges have already pronounced it the best stove in use.

It is believed that our stoves possess every qualification to recommend them to the patronage of the public, save an extravagantly high price, which is a matter of no great importance, compared with the quality of the article itself.

PLOWS, CAULDRON KETTLES and HOLLOW WARE, constantly on hand, and most kinds of Castings made at short notice.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT. Brandon, Oct. 12, 1835.

N. B.—We again say that Stanley is not the inventor of the Rotary Stove—and we engage to indemnify any and all who purchase or use our stoves, against his claim.

NATIONAL CHURCH HARMONY. CONTAINING tunes calculated for public worship, anthems and select pieces for fests, thanksgivings, Christmas, missionary meetings, ordinations, dedications, anniversaries, &c. &c. &c. by N. D. GOULD—new stereotyped edition, enlarged.

The publishers have been induced, in consequence of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon this work, to add to it fourteen pages of new music, in addition to the former supplement, without increase of price.

The work now contains 250 psalm tunes, giving a large variety, adapted to every metre of sacred poetry found in books used in any of our churches. It also contains 80 anthems and select pieces, including the compositions of more than one hundred different authors.

The new plan adopted for this work of placing the full harmony on the Bass and Treble staff, in small notes, has been highly commended, and will readily be acknowledged of important advantage to all those who play the organ and piano forte.

The conciseness and clearness of the rudiments—the adaptation of additional words to the common tunes, to give variety, and prevent the scholar from learning time, accent, tune words, &c. by rote too, must also be an advantage perceived by every teacher and chorister.

The metrical tunes are so arranged that on most of the pages will be found two of a different character, on such relative keys as will enable choristers to pass readily from one to the other, when the sentiment of the words vary in the same hymn, so as to require music of a different character.

As the work is stereotyped, the public will not be perplexed with constant changes, as none will be made, except the addition of tunes, which all can have, and the correction of typographical errors which may occur.

The work is printed on good paper, from handsome type, and is in every way manufactured in the best manner.

Also the JUVENILE HARMONY, containing appropriate hymns and music, for Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School anniversaries, and family devotion. By N. D. GOULD.

This little work, which is intended for Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School anniversaries, and family devotion, we consider one of great merit, because peculiarly well adapted to the object for which it is intended. It contains the Rudiments of Music, set forth in a plain, familiar manner, so that persons little versed in the science of music, may understand, so as to be able to teach children and youth in this interesting and increasingly popular branch of education. The music, which is mostly original, is simple, yet chaste; the words are appropriate, and the form and execution of the work such as to render it attractive. Its remarkable cheapness, too, we think must recommend it to every one desiring such a work.

It contains thirty-one tunes and sixty-three hymns, and is sold at the very low price of \$10 per hundred, or 12 1/2 cts. single.

We think it cannot but meet with a grateful reception by the friends of sacred music, and particularly by children and Sabbath School teachers throughout the country.

Teachers and choristers will be furnished with sample copies gratis, on application to the publishers, GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington-st. Boston.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LIBERATOR, VOLUME VI

The Liberator is identified with the rise and progress of the Anti-Slavery cause. Five years ago, with but a single ally, (the Genius of Universal Emancipation,) it commenced the warfare against American Slavery, and in favor of the immediate emancipation of more than two millions of our fellow-countrymen, unjustly held in abject servitude. At that period, the conflict seemed to have reference exclusively to the freedom of our colored population, but it has recently assumed a new and more alarming aspect, affecting the safety, happiness and liberty of the entire white population. The south demands of the north, the passage of laws, making it a treasonable act for any of our citizens to speak or print any sentiments in opposition to her vast system of oppression, robbery and soul-murder, and she declares that nothing else will satisfy her! If the struggle, therefore, was ever strictly a partial and local one, it has ceased to be so any longer; it is now a struggle between Right and Wrong—Liberty and Slavery—Christianity and Atheism—Northern Freedom and Southern Task-masters. The great question to be settled is not whether 2,500,000 slaves in our land shall be either immediately or gradually emancipated—or whether they shall be colonized abroad or retained in our midst—for that is now a subordinate point; but whether freedom is with us—THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—a reality or a mockery; whether the liberty of speech and of the press, purchased with the toils and sufferings and precious blood of our fathers, is still to be enjoyed, unquestioned and complete—or whether padlocks are to be put upon our lips, gags into our mouths, and shackles upon that great palladium of human rights, the press; whether the descendants of the pilgrim fathers, the sons of those who fell upon Bunker Hill and upon the plains of Lexington and Concord, are to fashion their thoughts and opinions, and to speak or be dumb, and to walk freely or with a chain upon their spirit, and to stand upright or to crouch the knee, and to obey Jehovah or worship Mammon, at the bidding of southern slave-drivers and oppressors; whether the Constitution is to hold the broad banner of protection over the head of the humble citizen, or whether it is a piece of worthless parchment, a mere counterfeit note of the Bank of Liberty; whether the truths of the declaration of Independence are still to be acknowledged as 'self-evident,' and valuable beyond all price, or whether they are to be regarded as ingenious fictions, or mere 'rhetorical flourishes' which or Equity, and Law, and Public Order are to be enforced, irrespective of political or religious opinions—or whether Jacobinism, anarchy and confusion are to reign in our midst, to the prostration of all that makes life a blessing and society desirable; whether citizens, guiltless of crime, are to walk without molestation, and to repose without danger, and to assemble together without hindrance—or whether they are to be seized with impunity by lawless ruffians, dragged ignominiously through the streets, thrust into prison, and forced to fly from the endearments of home, for self-preservation; whether, in short, we have a country—a free country—in deed and in truth—or whether we are living under a despotism more intolerable than Greece or Poland ever felt, and as bloody and atheistical as was that of Robespierre. It is a question of life and death to this nation—of christian freedom and abject bondage—that we have now to decide. We rejoice and thank God, that it assumes such a shape, and is presented at such a crisis. The people—blinded and misled for a time—will in the end see and decide aright. We, then, shall sweep them from the high places of power, and sink them into the lowest depths of infamy, with Pharaoh and his hosts.

It is a conceded point, on the part of the southern slaveholders, that slavery and the freedom of the press cannot exist together. One of the other must be given up—and that, too, speedily! The truth that we utter is palpable, yet real; it cannot be thrust down by high force, nor pierced with a dagger, nor tried with gold, nor overcome by the application of a coat of tar and feathers. The cause that we espouse is the cause of human liberty, formidable to tyrants and dear to the oppressed, throughout the world—containing the elements of immortality, sublime as heaven, and far-reaching as eternity—embracing every interest that appertains to the welfare of bodies and souls of men, and sustained by the omnipotence of the Lord Almighty. The principles that we inculcate are those of equity, mercy and love, as set forth in the glorious gospel of the blessed God—without partiality and without hypocrisy, and full of good fruits. We can neither suffer ourselves to be enslaved, nor can we see millions of our own countrymen pining in a worse than Egyptian bondage, without exerting all our intellectual and moral power to effect their emancipation.

The sixth volume of the Liberator commences on the 1st of January, 1836.—Hitherto, the paper has not had an adequate support. We make our appeal to all who love liberty for themselves and the world. Will they help us by their subscriptions, to continue the warfare against slavery, until every fetter is broken, and every slave set free? Nothing but the want of means to continue it, shall cause us to stop the Liberator, let the consequences, or penalties, or prohibitions, be what they may.

GARRISON & KNAPP.