



POETRY.

FROM THE WASHINGTON INDEX.
ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

[The following beautiful lines were handed to us by the Post-man, from an unknown correspondent. Whoever she may be she is a poetess of high stamp, and we know from her subject, that she has just commenced writing. Poetry is the language of God's thoughts, and those who write it commence in a celestial realm. We shall be most happy to give these a place in our plain columns whenever she may desire it.]

Thou hast left this cold earth, gentle spirit, thou'rt fled,
Thou art gone to the mansion above;
The grave is thy pillow, the grave is thy bed,
The Saviour's rewarding thy love.
Thy soul is now dwelling with angels on high,
And reams with exquisite delight
O'er beauties that fade not, that never will die,
Eternal, unchangingly bright.
Thou'rt tasting the pleasures thy God has prepared,
Which mortals can never enjoy,
Which eye hath not seen—and ear hath not heard,
So pure, and so free from alloy.
But forget not the friends of thy sojourn below,
Let thy prayers for their welfare be poured;
Oh! pray that like thee, they may labor to know
The blessings of God, and his word.
Then rest in the arms of thy Saviour and God,
To whom thy young heart has been given;
Though thy body is wrapped in the cold earthly sod,
Thy spirit's reposing in Heaven. Here.

MISCELLANY.

POPULARITY—A DIALOGUE.
SCENE IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.
Enter Presbyterian.

Lawyer.—Good morning, Mr. P.—take a seat, sir. I attended your meeting yesterday. I was highly gratified with your new preacher. I admire the warm, animated and powerful style your clergymen are of late adopting. It is certainly calculated to awaken the thoughtless. If you settle Mr. S. in your society, you may consider me as a subscriber. It is true I am not attached to any order of Christians, but I believe the great hallmark of our national liberties must be the diffusion of knowledge, and I have always observed that your people are patient and sustaining our sermons and institutions of learning. By the way, this reminds me that our election is at hand—I hope, Mr. P., we have the pleasure of numbering you with our friends in the approaching contest.
Presbyterian.—I will think of it. (Exit.)
Enter Baptist.

Lawyer.—Good morning, Mr. B. I am glad you have called. Well, I went down to the river, yesterday noon, to witness the immersion, and I must say it is a beautiful ordinance; and it seems to me that mode of administering is the simple and primitive one. To see the little group stand upon the banks of a flowing stream, unite their voices in that beautiful hymn, "O happy are they," while the candidate goes down into the water, brings forcibly to one's mind the scenes of Jordan and Judea.— Besides, your clergyman, Elder M., is a very interesting man. Your Church government I have always admired—it is so republican. It was Elder L. of your order, I believe, who carried the great Cheshire cheese to Jefferson. He has been a faithful patriot. Ah, this puts me in mind that the Federalist principles are again to be contested this fall, and I hope I shall find you, Mr. B., as firm a patriot as Elder L. has been. (Exit.)
Enter Episcopalian.

Lawyer.—Your most obedient servant, Mr. E., happy to see you, sir. Well, I was in New York last week, and I walked four miles in the morning to hear Bishop H. He is a truly polished and eloquent man; and there is something in your mode of worship so systematic and so much in accordance with decency and order, and so much the opposite to that wild ranting kind of worship, that I have fallen in with. You see here I have purchased me a Common Prayer book. The organ and choir in Bishop H.'s church are superior to any I have ever heard. I called on the Bishop the next morning and obtained an introduction to him. He does not, of course, take any open part in politics, yet he gave me to understand in the course of our conversation, that his feelings were on the right side. (Exit.)
Enter Methodist.

Lawyer.—How do you do, brother M? I call you brother, because my parents were Methodists. And when I was a child the preachers used to visit our house, and I used to call them all "brothers," from hearing my father and mother call them so. It is singular how strong impressions of children are. Though I do not profess religion, yet I always feel more at home in a Methodist meeting than in any other. And I do not know whether this arises so much from the force of my early impressions, as from that simplicity peculiar to your worship, and which is so congenial to my taste. I was riding through C. the other day, and as I came opposite a piece of wood, I heard the sound of singing. I immediately discovered there was a camp meeting in the vicinity, and notwithstanding my business was very urgent, I could not resist my inclination. So I tied my horse to a tree, and after walking a mile I came to the ground. The first object that met my eye was the presiding Elder D. appealing in a most evangelical manner to the people, who were seated beneath the shading branches of the surrounding forest. How forcibly it brought to my mind the Mount of Olives—I am considerably acquainted with Mr. G., and though he takes no part in the political contests of the day, yet in feelings he and I have always coincided. (Exit.)
Enter Universalist.

Lawyer.—How do you do, Squire? Well, I attended your meeting in the school-house the other evening, and was well satisfied with the sermon. Your preachers, whether right or wrong, are certainly men of talent. Mr. S. used most splendid imagery in his sermon, and his arguments, admitting the premises, were certainly irresistible. I should have been pleased to have invited him home with me, but my wife was rather out of health that evening. I cannot see, for my part, why the people should be so prejudiced against your sentiments. They are certainly misrepresented. There is one thing people say about your doctrine, which is true;—that is that "it is extremely captivating;" and as for its influence, I can say that many of our best citizens are Universalists. Let me see, I believe, Squire, that you have always been a warm politician on the right side.—Well, the approaching contest requires our unanimous exertion. (Exit.)
Enter Quaker.

Lawyer.—Well, Thomas, how is thy health?

I am glad that life has taken the trouble to call. Quaker.—I do not trouble gentlemen of thy profession very often; but I have called this afternoon to pay some money to thee. As we Friends do not believe in training men in the art of killing men systematically, they oblige us to pay for the enjoyment of our principles; and I understand thee is—I forget what military people call it—the man who receives the constitution money.

Lawyer.—Yes, I wish I could get off as well as you do; whereas it costs me ten times that sum, besides eight or ten days drilling every year. But what renders that task more unpleasant is, the reflection that always arises when I see the banner flying and the drums beating around me, that the object of all this preparation is to train us in the art of destroying each other. And I always think of the peaceful settlement of Pennsylvania by Penn.—My grandfather was a Quaker, and I have always admired their plainness of dress, simplicity of language and pacific sentiments. In short, Thomas, I have often thought that if we were all Quakers, society would assemble the state of our first parents in Eden.

Quaker.—We shall never be all Quakers, so long as so many of us are hypocrites, and so long as hypocrites have so much influence. If thy grandfather was a Quaker, I am sorry thee has so degenerated from thy ancestors. The scriptures thee profess about military duty, condemn thee; for thee must be deluded by the devil to violate thy conscience at so great expense. Thee speaks our language flippantly and admires our dress—thy ordinary dialect and thy fashionable black coat, figured vest, and gaudy watch embellishments, are incontestible proofs of thy insincerity. Thee eulogizes Penn.—I have heard thee eulogize Napoleon as mighty. I have observed the duplicity thee uses for popularity. Thee reads a sermon for the Presbyterian in the morning when they have no preaching. Thee goes in the afternoon and leads singing for the Churchmen. In the evening thee goes to the Universalist meeting. Thee admires the immersion of the Baptist, and the camp meeting of the Methodist, and the plain dress and the language of the Friend. I will tell thee friend, thee strongly reminds me of my brown horse. I once employed an honest Irishman to labor for me. I sent Patrick out one morning to catch my brown horse. Now the brown horse ran in the pasture, in the middle of which was a large square pond. Patrick was gone a long time, and at length returned with the beast, after having chased him several times round the pond. "Well, Patrick," said I, "on which side of the pond did you find the horse?" "Truth," said Patrick, "and I found him on all sides."

PHYSICAL DEBILITY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

But the second and still greater difficulty, peculiar to the American women, is delicacy of constitution, which renders them victims to disease and decay. The fact that the women of this country are usually subject to disease, and that their beauty and youthfulness are of shorter continuance than the women of other nations, is one which always attracts the attention of foreigners, while medical men and philanthropists are constantly giving fearful monitions as to the extent and alarming increase of this evil. Investigations make it evident that a large proportion of young ladies from the wealthier classes have the incipient stages of curvature of the spine, one of the most sure and fatal causes of future disease and decay. The writer has heard medical men, who have made extensive inquiries, say that probably one of every six of the young women at boarding schools, are affected in this way, while many other indications of disease and debility exist, in cases where this particular evil cannot be detected.

In consequence of this enfeebled state of their constitution, induced by a neglect of their physical education, as soon as they are called to the responsibilities and trials of domestic life, their constitution fails and their whole life is rendered a burden. For no person can enjoy existence when disease throws a dark cloud over the mind and incapacitates her for the proper discharge of every duty. It would seem as if the primeval curse, that has written the doom of pain and sorrow on one period of a young mother's life, in this country has been extended over all; so that the hour never arrives when "she forgetteth her sorrow for the joy that a man is born into the world." Many a mother will testify, with shuddering, that the most exquisite sufferings she ever endured, were not those appointed by nature, but those which, for week after week, have worn down health and spirits when nourishing her child. And medical men teach us that in most cases, results from debility of constitution consequent on the mismanagement of early life. And so frequent and so mournful are these, and the other distresses that result from the failure of the female constitution, that the writer has repeatedly heard mothers say that they had wept tears of bitterness over their infant daughters for the sufferings which they were destined to undergo; while they cherished the decided wish that their daughters should never marry. At the same time, many a reflecting young woman is looking to her future prospect with very different feelings and hopes from those which Providence designed.

American women are exposed to a far greater amount of intellectual and moral excitement than those of any other land. Of course in order to escape the danger resulting from this, a greater amount of exercise in the fresh air, and all those methods which strengthen the constitution, are imperiously required. But instead of this it will be found that owing to the climate and the customs of this nation, there are no women who secure so little of this healthful and protecting regimen. Walking, and riding, and gardening in the open air, are practised by women of other lands to a far greater extent than by American females. Most English women in the wealthier classes, are able to walk six or eight miles on a stretch, without oppressive fatigue; and when they visit this country, always express their surprise at the inactive habits of the American ladies. In England, the regular daily exercise in the open air, is very commonly required by the mother, as a part of daily duty, and is sought by young women as employment.

In consequence of a different physical training, English women, in those circles that enjoy competence, present an appearance which always strikes American gentlemen as a contrast to what they see at home. An English mother, at thirty or thirty-five, is in the full bloom of perfect womanhood; as fresh and healthful as her daughters. But where are the American mothers who reach this period, unafraid and unworn? In America, the young ladies in the wealthier classes are sent to school from early childhood, and neither parents nor teachers make it a definite object to secure a proper amount of fresh air and exercise, to counterbalance their intellectual taxation.

As soon as they pass their school days, dressing, visiting, evening parties, and stimulating amusements, take the place of study, while the most unhealthful modes of dress add to the physical exposures. To make morning calls or to do a little shopping, is all that can be called their exercise in the fresh air; and this, compared to what is needed is absolutely nothing. In consequence of these and other evils, that will be pointed out more at large in the following pages, the young women of America grow up with such a delicate constitution, that probably eight out of ten become subjects of disease either before or soon as they are called to the responsibilities of domestic life.—Extracts from Miss Beecher's Treatise on Domestic Economy.

Woeing.—To talk about a person having the power to weep on all occasions, is the height of moonshine. I'd like to see a man undertake to cry with a pretty girl beside him—pockets full of cash—no corns on his toes—and a plenty of ice cream in his reach. If he can do it at such a time, he had better make a business of it, and go about crying for the people, at sixpence a cry.—Sam Stick.
Sunday Mercury.

Fashionable Gait.—"We like to see a young lady walk as though a flea was biting her on each hip. It is so fascinating. She is just the match for the dandy, who steps like an open winged turkey, travelling over a bed of hot ashes."
Sunday Mercury.

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of
MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,
kept by Dr. C. J. FOX, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of
SPIRITS AND WINES,
for medicinal purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of
THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,
together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for CASH. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.
B. OATES,
Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63...t

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of
MEDICINES &C.,
now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book account will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.
C. J. FOX,
May 17, 1842. 63...t

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a high-claybank MARE. She is about 14 hands high, glass-eyed, six years old this spring, has a bare spot on her right hip, and trots well. I purchased said mare of a horse trader from Washington County, Va. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will take up and deliver said mare to me, six miles southeast of Charlotte; or a reasonable reward will be given for such information as will enable me to get her again. JAMES WALLACE.
May 24, 1842. 63...2w.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of
ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.
BY ANDREW URB, M. D., F. R. S., &c.
Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings!

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

- 1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and vicious routine.
- 2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.
- 3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.
- 4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.
- 5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.
- 6thly. To prevent Legislators such as those in position of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.
- And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new breviter type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

*To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will forward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a General History of the Baptists in America, and other parts of the World.
1. It is proposed in this work to give a summary account of the people of this sentiment in remote ages, or of those who have been claimed as such, as Enochites, or Messalians, Montanists, Paterius, Burundians, Petrosianists, Arnoldists, Albigenes, Liconists, Picards, Lollards, Waldenses, Sacramentarians, Cathartists, Anabaptists, &c.
2. A brief view of this denomination in Europe, and other parts of the old world, which now exist in an organized and active form.
3. The history of American Baptists, properly so called, in all parts of this Continent, and in the West India Islands; together with their Bible, Missionary, Literary, Theological and Education Institutions, Missionary Stations, &c.
This work will contain an abridgment of my first work on this subject, and a continuation of all historical matters down to the present time.

CONDITIONS.
This work will be published in an octavo volume of about 6,000 pages, bound in cloth at \$2.25. In gilt leather at \$2.50.
Every sixth copy will be gratis to those who forward good subscribers.
Twenty-five per cent. will be allowed to those who become responsible for 20 or more copies.

Documents of all kinds, written or printed—Minutes of Associations—Reports and Histories of all Baptist Institutions of whatever connection, biographical sketches and specimens of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuasions, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.
As to specimens of the hand-writing, but little more is required than the signature and usual salutation at the close of letters. It is often very difficult to secure even this small relief of departed worthies, and it is hoped that those who have this kind of materials, whether in letters or otherwise, will be liberal in sending them.
An ulterior view is had to the biographical volume hereafter published, which will abound with portraits and fac-similes of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptist characters in all parts of the world.

P. S. All communications capable of being sent by mail, should be directed to the subscriber, Post Master, Pauteket, R. I. Those who may feel disposed to obtain subscribers for this work may wish a few lines from a prospectus for themselves.
Please not to lay this by, but give it to some person, or put it in some place where it will do something towards the object in view.
DAVID BENEDICT.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: The accompanying Prospectus was first published about a year since, and soon after, the subscriber made a tour through the Atlantic States as far as Georgia, during which journey, and at the Baltimore Convention, extensive arrangements were made for securing aid in this undertaking. But still much remains to be done.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting, Convention, Society, and Institution for Missions abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clergyman, in his absence, by any other person. Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.
As the design of this work is not only to add all new matter, but to make corrections of all former statements in my history of the Baptists, which may be found erroneous or defective, all aid of this kind will be thankfully received.

Please to inform me what is the custom in your vicinity respecting Councils, whether they are common, and how they are viewed?
How do your churches dispose of candidates for membership who have been immersed by other ministers besides Baptists; are such persons who stand in other churches admitted to your communion?
How many unassociated churches, of good character, are there in your region? Please to give me their names, also their ministers and the number of members. Also the date of your Association, or each church, or as far as you can, and some historical accounts of their origin and progress, especially of the Associations Conventions, &c.
One or more of this circular will be sent to each Association, Convention, &c., and it is hoped by great efforts, and by the aid of a Post Master's facilities, and extensive travels, to give the history of the denomination full and complete.

The work will not be out under one year or more, but as all documents will be available for me, or my successor in this department of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, it is hoped that none will defer forwarding to me, P. M., all the materials above requested.

In 1812, when my general view of the Baptists was made up, the number of Associations of all kinds of Baptists was 11—of churches over 2,200, and of members about 200,000.

Now, according to the Baptist Almanac and Register, the Associations amount to between 4 and 500, the churches to near 8,000, and the members not less than 600,000, in the United States and British Provinces, and Jamaica.

But my design is to extend the survey to Texas, all the West India Islands, to Great Britain, all Europe, Africa, and Asia, indeed all parts of the world where Baptists exist, as they are the same people in all quarters of the globe.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of all religions, he is confident of making much more accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

Publishers of papers and periodicals which have a circulation, wholly or in part, among the Baptists of any name, are respectfully requested to announce, in any form they may choose, the above request for Minutes, Reports, &c.

And those which will give the Circular and Prospectus entire three insertions, an order shall be given, on the receipt of each respective publication, for a copy of the work.

Liberal terms will be made with those who act on an extensive scale, either in furnishing materials or subscribers, which will be settled by a subsequent correspondence.

Questions of a local rather than a general nature, will be inserted in some of these circulars, especially south and west.

Abridgements of the work will be published, both for the common and Sunday schools of the denomination.

Should this document fall into the hands of any who may not find it convenient to obtain subscribers, or forward materials, they will please to hand it to others who can. If persons have removed to other places, some one will please to send them this, as the same frank will do for a new direction.

Many of these papers will be sent to Post Masters in remote regions at a venture, and should they not take an interest in the undertaking, yet as brother Post Masters, it is hoped they will either hand or send them to persons whom they may judge suitable for such business. DAVID BENEDICT.
PAUTEKET, R. I., Jan. 1, 1842.

[We are requested to state, that the Rev. JAMES M. THOMAS will act as Agent for the above work, in this region of country; and that he will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to the publisher, the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.]

THE CHICORA,

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, the *Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a desideratum at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

The Literary Department of the *Chicora* will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The Scientific and Mechanical Department will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of General Intelligence, the subscribers believe the *Chicora* will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance. Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

All this fully now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,
do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The *Chicora* will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be \$5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.
N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buell's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8 at \$1.00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presenting to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety, and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,
representing the improved breeds of
Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the every favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage afforded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give it increased interest to the volume for 1842. It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work (at least one page monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to all classes of our citizens. To accomplish these arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agriculture and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.
LUTHER TUCKER,
Publisher of the Cultivator.
Albany, December, 1841.