

A CUNNING MANOEUVRE.

Mr. Clay says his plan will "essentially benefit the manufacturing interest." We have no doubt of this, for the old Bank was a most powerful engine in filling the coffers of the northern manufacturer at the expense of the Southern planter.

But Mr. Clay's sweeping assertion, that the People in the late elections decided in favor of a Bank, is utterly untenable. Even the most intelligent and patriotic portion of the business men of the Northern cities are opposed to chartering a Bank, as is shown by the following spirited and well written remonstrance from a majority of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, recently laid before Congress:

"We cannot recognize the necessity of creating a special agent to manage the flow and simple fiscal operations of the Government—the receipt, custody, payment and transfer of its moneys—when business precisely similar is constantly transacted for the individual members of the community, and for the several States, through the existing banks, private bankers, merchants, and brokers, to an amount vastly exceeding, in any given period, the whole money transactions of the Government. And if we should concede that an institution, whose powers and action were confined strictly to the money affairs of the Government, might be free from some of the objections to a national bank, we would submit that those who justify its creation solely on that ground, are bound to see that its purpose and possible exercise of power are rigidly restrained within those limits.

"The endeavor to regulate foreign and domestic exchanges by any artificial device of this nature, we cannot but regard as being (like many similar schemes, now exploded, for managing by legislation, matters of trade that are best governed by their own natural laws, and which, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, will be regulated by those laws) tyrannous in design, and impossible in practice.

"Another purpose for which such an institution is sought, is, as a regulator of the paper currency. If, as the advocates of a national bank maintain, the management and regulation of the entire paper currency of the country be a sacred duty of the General Government, then we submit, it is too immense a power, and too sacred a trust to be delegated. And we submit further, that to place so tremendous a power in the hands of a small number of persons, such as the directors of a corporation, who, while they exert a direct and controlling influence over the happiness of every individual in the nation, are responsible for its exercise only to a few stockholders, is utterly inconsistent with the spirit, and subversive of the object of our mode of Government.

"The advocates of a bank invariably appeal to the experience of the past. Experience is always, in the clearest manner, the enormous abuses to which the power lodged in such an institution may be perverted; and the danger for the future is much enhanced by the pathway of crime and wrong having been already pointed out.

"The abuses of the late bank, before the cessation of its national charter, were sufficiently abundant; but it is idle, we think, to separate, so completely as some do, the continuance of the bank under its state charter from its previous existence. It did not cease for a day; it continued under precisely the same management as the changes that took place, if any, were mere changes in name and in form. The only difference in substance was, that the state bank had not the custody and use of the public moneys; and this confirms the belief, that the public deposits were of far more use in sustaining the bank and the interests of its stockholders, than was the bank in promoting the convenience or advantage of the Government.

"In conclusion, we submit with perfect respect, and in all deference, that on the question of exercising so important a power, whose exercise would so gravely and generally affect the welfare of the country, the hands of all agents to regard scrupulously the forms and limits of the instrument that constitutes their authority, should incline to the safe side, and err rather in stopping short, than in exceeding its supposed constitutional powers."

LIGHT AHEAD!

The Editor of the Old Dominion, now at Washington, writes home, that the rumor prevails at Washington, and is credited generally, that Mr. TYLER stated to a company of gentlemen recently, who were questioning him about his course, that "he was a Jeffersonian in politics, and intended to administer the Government on the principles of Mr. Jefferson;" and that this rumor has created great consternation in the Federal Whig camp. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer also writes—"The President was asked by a distinguished member from South Carolina, whether he would veto a Bill chartering a Bank of the United States of discount and circulation, and he said unequivocally, that he would." Let Mr. Tyler stand firm in this crisis, and his fame will be imperishable.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!"

The Whigs cried out that the country was in distress, and that an extra Session of Congress must be called to relieve it, and restore prosperity, introduce economy, and reform abuses. Congress met; they proclaimed that the Government is in debt, the accruing revenue not sufficient to pay the regular expenses, and therefore the Tariff must be increased, and the Committee on Ways and Means in the House have actually reported a bill to borrow twelve millions of dollars to keep the wheels of Government in motion.

NOW ON THIS!

These same Whigs have now a Bill before Congress to give away the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, amounting to about five millions of dollars annually, to pay the State Debts—they propose to give four millions more to start an unconstitutional National Bank upon—they have given away twenty-five thousand dollars to the family of Gen. Harrison, and passed a bill giving to themselves and friends, in their pay, mileage, &c., three hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty cents!

And what have the majority in Congress done (we say the majority, for the Democratic members are not allowed any hand in the proceedings) to earn this last large item? Why, during a session of near a month, they have passed but two acts—one for paying themselves, and the other to give away the public money to the family of the late President! This is the way "Whiggery" relieves the "distresses of the country!"

The "official" paper at Washington, the National Intelligencer, of the 22d ult., contains an article purporting to be a letter from Albany, New York, from one high in the favor of "Whiggery," but which we have no doubt was written by Mr. CLAY, or some of his federal coadjutors at Washington, and intended as a hint and a spur to Mr. TYLER and the refractory Whigs in Congress.—This letter shows the extremities to which Messrs. Clay and Webster are reduced, to force upon the country their wicked measures, and the impending defeat which awaits them, as well as their speedily approaching overthrow.

The letter sets out by stating, that Southern members of Congress are all mistaken about the object of the Abolitionists in flooding Congress with their petitions—that their sole object is to have their petitions received—that's all—they don't want any thing more! Can Southern men be cheated in this manner? What do the Abolitionists petition for? a redress of alleged grievances. What constitute these grievances? The existence of slavery and the toleration of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the territories. Does the mere reception of their petitions redress these alleged grievances? By no means;—then it must be the object of these incendiaries to produce legislation, or they have no object at all—in either of which cases Congress has no right to hear them.

The letter next "touches up" the President as follows:

"President Tyler.—All accounts represent him as a most amiable and excellent man. He must not, however, forget that the late contest was not waged for the benefit of our opponents; that the People expect a radical change of men and measures; that on no other principle can the party be kept together; and that, if he falters in his course, he abandons his friends and his country to an unscrupulous party whom no moderation can tame, and no reverses subdue. It was precisely this feeling which destroyed the administration of Mr. ADAMS. That Administration expected too much from the magnanimity of those it spared. Mr. TYLER has no idea of the persecution we have endured for twelve years from these men. Many of us have suffered to an irreparable degree from this hostility, and cannot, on any consideration, consent that the power to do mischief shall remain in their hands. The President must act with decision and courage, and he will receive the applause of a vast majority of the People. To hesitate is to be lost."

The plain English of which is—You're an amiable, clever man, John, and we all like you very much;—but mark ye, my good fellow, you've got to renounce your foolish abstractions—your attachments to Jeffersonian Democracy, &c., and sign our Bank Bill, our Distribution Bill, our Tariff Bill, and all other Bills which our friends in Congress may pass, or the "universal Whig party" is blown "sky-high" to a dead certainty;—and further, John, you "must not forget" that although we did tell the People last summer our object was their good and not that we might get office, "on no other principle can our party be kept together," than by turning every Democrat out of office and putting in our own friends—besides, these rascals should not be left in office any how, for they will tell the people of our tricks, like they served Mr. Adams. Come, "off with their heads," every man of them;—if you hesitate, if you falter, you be unto you, John Tyler, the wrath of "Whiggery" will blast you forever. Can such insolent threats have influence with Mr. Tyler? We hope not; and the very fact that there are such menaces seen in the official organ of Clay and Webster, shows that all is not right between them and the President.

The writer proceeds:

"New York.—Our State is in a most critical situation. In all probability we shall lose both Senate and Assembly next fall, unless a reaction takes place. Our Governor, a most amiable, talented, and patriotic man, has not carried the people with him in all his views, and unless we can unite upon his successor, and the action of the National Administration is decided, we must lose all. Is not New York worth preserving? It is an empire in itself? Will not our friends at Washington look to its wishes?"

And concludes as follows:

"In conclusion.—My advice is to CARRY OUT YOUR MEASURES AT ONCE. Let the President recognize the Whig party as the sustaining power, and confer upon its eminent and influential men the situations which the People expect them to fill. Let PARTY DISCIPLINE be at once maintained, and our ascendancy will not be, what I now fear it is, the thing of a day."

The reader will here see nothing recommended for the relief of the country; but its all—take care of the PARTY!—the Party is in danger—the jig is up with us in New York, and if you don't enforce "party discipline," and give us a Bank and a Tariff to keep us together, and distribute the offices without delay, we are undone! Behold the tribulations of "Whiggery!"

The Donation.—It will be seen from our Congressional synopsis, that the Bill granting twenty-five thousand dollars to the family of the late President Harrison has passed both Houses of Congress. Let the hard working farmers of the country make a calculation, and see how many horses it would take to haul this amount in specie. And this sum of the People's money given away, too, at a time when the Whigs in Congress are actually endeavoring to pass a bill to borrow twelve millions of dollars to keep the wheels of Government moving! and when the estate of the deceased President is said to be worth, clear of all encumbrances, one hundred thousand dollars!

A number of Pennsylvanians in Washington, headed by the famous Thaddeus Stephens, considering this donation of Congress too small, held a meeting and proposed to raise subscriptions throughout the country, for the relief of the family of the late President. This is the course that should have been adopted at first:—then those only who were disposed to give would be taxed to support those whose claim upon the country only amounts to one month's services.

Willis Alston, who lately killed Gen. Leigh Reed in Tallahassee, Florida, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000. This is the first case of a deliberate, premeditated murder we ever heard of, where the perpetrator was admitted to bail.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We return our thanks to the Editor, Mr. WHITE, for the April, May and June Nos. of his interesting periodical, the Southern Literary Messenger, which has just come to hand. This bright gem in the literature of the South seems but to increase in interest and ability as it progresses in years. To such of our friends as wish to patronize a literary work of genuine merit, we would respectfully recommend the Messenger. But they can be their own judges, by calling at our office and examining the Nos. now before us.

AN ISSUE.

In the Senate, a few days since, our Senators, Messrs. Mangum and Graham, asserted that a majority of the people of this State had declared in favor of a National Bank by their votes at the elections of last year. Mr. Calhoun said he differed with the Senators—he did not believe that a majority of the People of North Carolina had declared in favor of a Bank, or that they wished such an institution chartered. For daring to express this opinion, Mr. Calhoun is most bitterly assailed by the Federal press in our State. But who is right—Mr. Calhoun, or our Senators? We say the former is—for, during the whole contest of 1840, while the Democratic politicians and presses were urging upon the attention of the People the question of "Bank or no Bank," their opponents studiously avoided an issue to that effect. What were the arguments and means used in that contest by the Federalists to sway the minds and get the votes of the People? We appeal to every honest man to say, if they were not artfully contrived humbugs about the "Standing Army," the numerous questions in the Census act being the basis of an intended system of direct taxes, the "Hooe Case," the extravagance of the Administration and the gorgeous splendor in which the President lived, and the cry that "Van Buren had caused the hard times?" These were the arguments; and the means to enforce them were "log-cabin" parades, feasting, drinking and revelry.—Did they attempt to show the necessity or the Constitutionality of a National Bank? By no means; then how can it be said, that the people declared in favor of one? They did not do it—and no one knows that fact better than Messrs. Mangum and Graham.

We believe that a large majority of the People of North Carolina are opposed to a National Bank, if the question could be brought to a direct issue. They sustained Gen. Jackson in his veto of the old Bank by an overwhelming majority, and they voted for Mr. Van Buren as his successor, when he had openly declared against a Bank. Since then, no direct issue has been made on the question; and we think Mr. Calhoun has good grounds for saying that a majority of our people wish no such a monster, to cheat and swindle them and swallow up their liberties.

MR. RAYNER.

We are proud to see that at least one of our Whig Representatives on the floor of Congress has the candor and independence to speak the truth of his political friends. While Stuart, Batts, Stanley, and other Southern Whigs were acting with the Abolitionists to abolish the 21st Rule, and abusing the Northern Democrats for standing by the South, Mr. Rayner rose above party trammels, and spoke as follows:

"He knew of no party differences at the south on this question; and he took the same ground here, and his opinion might go for what it was worth.—If there was any political party in the north, be they whigs or democrats, who made war on the institutions of the south, they would be recognized as enemies, and treated accordingly. But on the other hand, be they whigs or democrats who went to the relief of the south, they would be recognized as friends, and he would unite with them as friends. And he took this occasion now to tender his most sincere thanks, on the part of his constituents, to those twenty-one northern gentlemen who voted with him. He, however, was sorry to say that but two of them were whigs. Indeed, it had turned out that almost all the votes received were from the democratic party. And, in making this remark, he spoke candidly, and was only telling the truth.—But he had always been in the habit of speaking just what he thought of men and measures, and so he took this ground now.

"The course of those northern gentlemen who were voting with those from the south presented a high moral sublimity, (although he doubted whether the gentleman from Massachusetts would think so,) because they had done their duty, and had taken counsel of their duty rather than of their fears. They had had everything to lose and nothing to gain, and yet they had gone to the relief of the South on this question?"

Speaking on the same subject, the Georgia Constitutionalist says:

"On this question of the reception of abolition petitions, why do not the northern whigs support their friends of the South? And why should the southern whigs had support only among the northern localities? Does not this fact speak volumes? If the localities who were in the last Congress, had been re-elected, instead of good and zealous whigs, would such proceedings have occurred in regard to the 21st rule? The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, a whig, says, "the whigs from the non-slaveholding States, with only one exception, Mr. Proffit, opposed the adoption of the 21st rule of the last House, or any rule which shall restrict the right of petition. The 21st rule was originally adopted with the aid of twenty-two localities, who cannot now be found." And why cannot they be found? Because in the House there was a small democratic majority, and in the present one there is a whig majority of nearly fifty."

The Mormons.—This sect of religious fanatics, are producing a most serious state of things in Iowa Territory. They have made converts to their absurd doctrines of the Governor of Illinois, and several other distinguished citizens of that State. Being driven by the State authorities of Missouri, some two years since, from their location in that State, they went and took possession of a body of land in Iowa, thus described:

"There is a tract of 130,000 acres of beautiful land lying directly opposite the Mormon settlement on the Mississippi river. This tract was given to the Half-Breeds of the Sax and Fox nations by the United States, and has been purchased from them by the whites. Proceedings have been had in the Equity Court of Iowa to partition these lands, and commissioners appointed by the court to survey and divide them among the lawful claimants.—Some months since, the title being then unsettled, Jo. Smith received a revelation from God to the effect that the Latter Day Saints should go in and possess this fair land, and enjoy the fruits thereof. Accordingly there, are said to be now about 2,

000 of these people residing on said lands, who claim by the highest possible title, a title direct from the Creator; and they seemed determined to set all human decrees at defiance. In addition to despoiling the lands of much valuable timber, they now forbid the commissioners and surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition."

An extract of a letter from the scene of these difficulties, to the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The excitement on both sides of the river against the Mormons is increasing very fast. The conduct of Jo. Smith and the other leaders, is such as no community of white men can tolerate. It is the entire absence of all moral and religious principle that renders them so obnoxious to the Gentiles of all denominations, wherever they reside. "Jo. Smith was yesterday arrested, between Nauvoo and Quincy, by the authorities of Illinois, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. May justice be meted out to him for his villainies. "Martin Harris, who was one of the witnesses to the book of Mormon, and who has been for some time lecturing in Illinois against the Mormons, was found dead last week, having been shot through the head. He was no doubt murdered."

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of June 20, writes as follows:

"The speech of the Governor General of the Canadas upon the opening of the Provincial Parliament has just made its appearance here and is worthy of your consideration. It discusses matters of interest beyond the borders of the Province. In regard to Alexander McLeod, now a state prisoner in this city, his Lordship says that his detention is forcible and his crime pretended; that no time was lost by him, as the Executive of the Province, in remonstrating against the proceeding, and in ensuring for the prisoner the means of defence. In conclusion of this subject, he says:

"The Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release. Of the result of that demand I am not yet apprised. But I have the Queen's demands to assure her subjects in Canada of her Majesty's fixed determination to protect them with the whole weight of her power."

Gov. Morehead and ex-Gov. Dudley, members of the Literary Board, during the past week, paid a visit to the State Swamps which are now being drained in this neighborhood. On their return, they accepted a public dinner offered them by our citizens. We understand that both gentlemen expressed themselves highly gratified by the result of their inspection, fully convinced of the fertility of these lands, and of the wisdom of the State's policy in relation to them. The opinion of Gov. Dudley, is particularly valuable as that of an intelligent farmer, accustomed to the cultivation of this character of soil. We have heard also, that the lands will probably be put in market some time in November next, in small tracts, and sold upon a liberal credit to the actual settlers. There is no doubt but that this is the most judicious course for the interests of the State. We know no opportunity more favorable to emigrants to acquire a rich home, in a settled and civilized country—and in a State where the taxes are lighter than in any other in the Union.—Washington, N. C. Republican.

Major General Alexander Macomb, the General-in-Chief of the United States Army, died at Washington City on the 25th ultimo.

A CAUTION.

We learn that in the Western part of this State the Notes of the Knoxville Branch of the South-Western Rail-Road Bank circulate extensively, and that our citizens are receiving them, probably with the expectation that they will be taken from the Sheriffs at the State Treasury, in payment of Taxes. But this is not so. They are not receivable at the State Treasury, nor are they taken in payment at either of our Banks.—Raleigh Register.

POLITICAL ONDITS.

Reports from Washington, to which confidence is attached, say that the Hon. D. Jenifer of Maryland will be appointed Minister to Austria; Col. Todd, of Kentucky, Minister to Spain; Philip R. Fendall, Esq., District Attorney for the District of Columbia, vice F. S. Key, Esq.; and J. S. Pendleton, of Virginia, Minister to Russia.—Id.

The Hon. Mr. Black, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the Somerset District, Pennsylvania, without serious opposition, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ogle.—Id.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

Mr. GILMER, of Virginia, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives for the appointment of a committee of five, to examine into the manner of conducting the Executive departments, to inquire into the number of agents employed by the Government, and as to whether any alteration or regulation of the executive patronage, and any retrenchment and reform can be introduced.

Retrenchment is what is needed for the relief of the country: a deficiency of several millions may be provided for in this way, and this is much better than to add to the taxes or burthens on the people.

Mr. JEFFERSON, in his inaugural address, lays down among the essential principles of our government, "economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened." Why is it, that in the movements of the federal government, after all the promises of reform and retrenchment, no effort is made to carry into effect any of the essential principles of the government, as laid down by the great apostle of democratic liberty. We trust that Gov. Gilmer will be seconded in his effort to bring about retrenchment in the public expenditures, as well as other reforms. Albany Argus.

BORROWING PROSPERITY.

The Money Article of the New-York Herald says:—

"All eyes are turned upon Congress, but as the session advances the probability increases that the session will be broken up without having fulfilled the objects of the meeting. The pretence for calling the session was, that there was a heavy existing debt, for which it was necessary to provide. The Secretary has laid his communication before Congress, and has utterly failed to show that any debt existed; in lieu of which, however, he has proposed to borrow for different purposes, \$30,000,000 on a National five per cent. stock."

The speeches of Messrs. Wright and Woodbury brush away entirely the national debt which Mr. Barnard and the whig financiers manufactured as a pretence for commencing a funded debt. The errors and absurdities of Mr. Ewing's report are also laid bare; and all the contrivances of the Bank whigs to get up a pretence for issuing stocks to meet the dues of the government are completely exploded, and the federal cabinet is forced to resort to the shameless proposition of issuing stock as the basis of a National Bank. There is no debt, and no claim on the public treasury requiring this thirty million debt; and it is to be entered into for the sole purpose of relieving extravagant speculators in stocks, lands and politics.

The Herald says the proposition of Mr. Ewing for borrowing thirty millions has met the condemnation of his own party because it is not extensive enough. And it adds:

"Congress, under the influence of the Clay policy, is as likely to order \$100,000,000. They go for "borrowing prosperity" from Europe in a lump. There is no use in waiting to earn it. Posterity can pay for it out of what they can borrow, if they are good financiers."

KEEP IT IN MIND!

Let it not be forgotten by the people, that the National Intelligencer, the organ of the new Administration, has declared that it "has no idea of any reduction of the aggregate amount of the expenditures" of the Government—and that "an augmentation of the revenue to some extent is therefore inevitable."

The charge of extravagance against the late Administration did more than any thing else to defeat Mr. Van Buren. "Mr. Van Buren is spending too much money," was the daily song of the Federalists; and they promised, if they succeeded, to retrench the expenses. Now what do we hear? Why, their organ boldly declares that he has no idea of any reduction of expenses—that they must have MORE MONEY!! In other words, they have "no idea" of fulfilling the promises with which they caught many unsuspecting voters of the country, but a falsification of them is inevitable.

Keep these things in mind, voters of Tennessee, while the federalists are preparing to place your noses to the grindstone!—Knoxville Argus.

Died.

In this Town, on the 29th ult., the infant son of the Hon. Green W. and Mrs. Jane Caldwell, aged 2 months and 24 days.

At the residence of Dr. Richard H. Ramsay, in Pasquotank county, on the 19th instant, after three days illness only, Dr. William H. Williams, of Raleigh city. The deceased was native of Berkshire county, Mass., but had been for more than thirty years a resident of N. Carolina. He was a regularly educated Physician, but relinquished practice about ten years since, and engaged in the business of collecting for Newspapers and other Periodicals. His loss will be sensibly felt by the Editorial fraternity, for we do not believe there ever was a more faithful agent, or a more strictly honest man.

Wanted Immediately.

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred. BETHUNE & JOHNSON. Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 19—y

Election of Clerks.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are notified, that in pursuance of Law, polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the County Court and also a Clerk of the Superior Court; when and where all qualified voters are requested to attend and give in their votes. THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff. Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 13—rv

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement. His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841.] 4w

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office in Concord, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1841.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Alexander Abram | Gorman Henry S. |
| Brown Alfred | Holebrooks William |
| Barnhart Jesse | Harris Richard |
| Bartia Charles | Hamilton Mrs. Mary Z. |
| Bradshaw Amelia | K. L. |
| Boshell Dr. John E. | Kimball Harris |
| Briggs Oliver | Leaford John F. W. |
| | Lee C. |
| | M. N. |
| Cook William | Moore Thomas R. |
| Carson R. C. | Motley Ransom |
| | McCaleb Hugh S. |
| Daves S. W. | McLure John |
| Davee John | Nicholson Wm. F. |
| | P. R. |
| Fisher George | Phifer Martin |
| Fisher John | Rodgers Seth. |
| Foard Joseph G. | S. W. |
| | Gilmer James S. |
| Goodman Levi | Williams Miss Mary Ann |

THOS. S. HENDERSON, P. M. 13—3.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance of his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for \$5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address JESSE BUEL & CO. Publishers of the Cultivator, Albany, N. Y.