



POETRY.

[A correspondent of the Raleigh Register says, the following lines have been ascribed to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and that they were written while he was in confinement on board the Bellorophon, after he had surrendered himself to the mercy and protection of the British Government.]

BONAPARTE'S FAREWELL TO FRANCE.

Farewell to the land where the gloom of my glory, Arose o'er shadow'd thrones, earth with her name; She abandons me now, but the page of her story, The brightest of her page is filled with my fame.

I have war'd with a world which vanquished me only, When the storm of conquest allur'd me too far; I have cop'd with the nations which dread me thus, lonely, Tho' I was a single captive to millions in war!

Farewell to thee, France, when thy diadem crown'd me made thee the gem and the wonder of earth— But thy weakness deceives I should have found thee, Decey'd in thy glory and sunk in thy worth.

Oh! for the veteran hearts that were wasted, In strife with the storm when the battles were won; When the Eagle whose gaze in that moment was blasted, Had still soar'd with eyes fixed on victory's sun.

Farewell to thee, France, but when liberty rallies, Once more in thy regions remember me then; The violet that grows in the depths of the valleys, Tho' withered, thy tears will unfold in again.

Yet, yet, I may baffle the host that surround us, And yet may thy hearts leap awake to my voice— There are links which must break in the chains that has bound us, Then turn thee and call in the chief of thy choice.

MISCELLANY.

A REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Extract from Stephens' Travels in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland.

Early the next morning I went out about twelve versts from the city to attend a grand military review by the Emperor in person. The government of Russia is military despotism, and her immense army, nominally amounting to a million, even on the peace establishment numbers actually six hundred thousand, of which sixty thousand follow the person of the Emperor, and were at that time under arms at St. Petersburg.

When I rode on the parade-ground, the spectacle of this great army, combining the elite of barbaric chivalry with soldiers trained in the best schools of European discipline, drawn up in battle's stern array, and glittering with steel, was brilliant and almost sublime; in numbers and military bearing, in costliness of armor and equipment, far surpassing any martial parade that I had seen, not excepting a grand review of French troops at Paris, or even a fourth of July parade at home.

Once had the honor to be a paymaster in the valiant one hundred and ninety-seventh regiment of New-York State Militia; and I can say, perhaps, no other man who ever served in our army can say, that I served out my whole term without being once promoted. Men came in below and went out above me; ensigns became colonels and lieutenants, generals, but I remained the same; it was hard work to escape promotion, but I was resolute. Associated with me was a friend as quartermaster, with as little of the spirit of a soldier in him as myself, for which we were rather looked down upon by the warriors of our day; and when, at the end of our term, in company with several other officers, we resigned, the next regimental orders were filled with military panegyrics, such as, "the colonel has received, with the greatest regret, the resignation of Lieutenant A." "the country has reason to deplore the loss of the services of Captain B," and wound up with, "Quartermaster G. and Paymaster S. have tendered their resignations, both of which are hereby accepted." But when strains of martial music burst from a hundred bands, and companies, and regiments, and brigades wheeled and manoeuvred before me, and the emperor rode by, escorted by general and field officers, and the most magnificent staff in Europe, and the earth shook under the charge of cavalry, I felt a strong martial spirit roused within me, perhaps I was excited by the reflection that these soldiers had been in battles, and that the stars and medals glittering on their breasts were not mere holiday ornaments, but the tokens of desperate service on bloody battle-fields.

In a body, the Russian soldiers present an exceedingly fine appearance. When the serf is enrolled, his hair and beard are cut off, except on the upper lip, his uniform is simple and graceful, a belt is worn tightly round the waist, and the breast of the coat is thickly padded, increasing the manliness of the figure, though sometimes at the expense of health. In evolutions they move like a great machine, as if all the arms and legs were governed by a single impulse.

The army under review was composed of representatives from all the nations under the sway of Russia; Cossacks of the Don, and the Wolga, and the Black Sea, in jackets and wide pantaloons of blue cloth, riding on small horses, with high peaked saddles, and carrying spears eight or ten feet in length. One regiment had the privilege of wearing a ragged flag and caps full of holes, as proofs of their gallant service, being the only regiment that fought at Pultowa. And there were Calmucs in their extraordinary war-dress; a helmet with a gilded crest, or a chain cap with a network of iron rings falling over the head and shoulders, and hanging as low as the eyebrows in front; a shirt of mail, composed of steel rings matted together and yielding to the body, the arms protected by plates, and the back of the hand by, steel network fastened to the plates on each side; their offensive weapons were bows and arrows, silver-mounted pistols, peeping out of their holsters, cartridge boxes on each side of the breast, and a dagger, sword, and gun.

The Kirguish, a noble-looking race, come from the steppes of Siberia. Their uniform is magnificent, consisting of a blue frockcoat and pantaloons covered with silver lace, a Grecian helmet, and a great variety of splendid arms, the yataghan alone costing a thousand rubles. They are all noble, and have no regular duty, except to attend the imperial family on extraordinary occasions. At home they are always at war among themselves. They are Mahomedans; and one of them said to an American friend who had a long conversation with him, that he had four wives at home; that some had more, but it was not considered becoming to exceed that number. A bearded Russian came up and said that these Kirguish eat dogs and cats, against which the Kirguish protested. The same Russian afterwards observed that the Americans were worse than the Kirguish, for that a patriarch of the church

had written, and therefore it must be true, that the number of human beings eaten by Americans could not be counted; adding, with emphasis, "Sir, you were created in the likeness of your Maker, and you should endeavor to keep yourself so." He continued, that the Russians were the first Christians, and he felt much disposed to send missionaries among the Americans to meliorate their condition.

The Imperial Guards are the finest looking set of men I ever saw. The standard is six feet, and none are admitted below that height. The uniform is a white cloth coat, with buckskin breeches, boots reaching up to the hips, and swords that Wallace himself would not have been ashamed to wield. But perhaps the most striking in that brilliant array was the emperor himself; seeming its natural head, towering even above his gigantic guards, and looking, as Mr. Wilkins once said of him, like one who, among savages, would have been chosen for a chief. In the midst of this martial spectacle, the thought came over me of militia musters at home; and though smiling at the insignificance of our military array as I rode back in my drosky, I could but think of the happiness of our isolated position, which spares us the necessity of keeping a large portion of our countrymen constantly in arms to preserve the rest in the enjoyment of life and fortune.

From the Troy (New York) Daily Mail.

ANOTHER "SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD."

AMESBURY MILLS, Sept. 8, 1841. Messrs. Editors: I hasten to inform you of one of the most singular phenomena that happened yesterday in Kensington, a small village a few miles distant from this town, about half past 5 o'clock, P. M., which would seem highly incredible were it not substantiated by some of the most respectable inhabitants.

There had been a drizzling rain, my narrator states, during a great part of the day until about half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rain stopped and the dark clouds began gradually to assume a brass hue, until the whole heaven above seemed a sea of fire. The fire continued to grow until about a quarter past 5 o'clock, when almost instantly it became diminished, and in a few moments rained moderately, a thick liquid and of the appearance of blood, clothing fields and roads for two miles in circumference in a blood stained garment. The blood rain continued for about ten minutes, when it suddenly cleared away, and the atmosphere became so intensely cold that overcoats were needed. It caused great wonder and astonishment among the inhabitants. I assure you, and well it might, so singular and unaccountable was the phenomenon. I have been shown by a citizen of that place some of the matter that fell, and it has the appearance of clotted blood, and I think it must be a similar liquid, from accounts, to that which lately fell in a shower at Tennessee.

Indeed, this is rare food for the scientific, and we hope some one will fathom the mystery, and make a report of the result of their investigation. Yours, &c. W. FITTS.

Original Anecdote.—When Dick Aimz first crossed into York State from the Canada side, he took lodgings at an Inn in Canandaigua. A waiting-maid sat at table with him, and Dick spoke of her as the servant, to the no small scandal of mine host, who told him that in his house servants were called help. Very well: next morning the whole house was alarmed by a loud shouting from Dick, of "help! help!—water! water!—help!" In an instant, every person in the Inn except the task, rushed into Dick's room with a pail of water. "I'm much obliged to ye, to be sure," said Dick, "but here is more than I want to share with!" "Share with!" quoth mine host, "you called 'help!' and 'water!' and we thought the house was on fire." "Ye would me to call the servant 'help,' and do ye think I would cry water when I meant fire?" "I give up," said the landlord, as he led off the line of buckets.—Boston Post.

A Yankee went into a bar room of a low Dutch tavern, and taking from his pocket a pen knife, stuck the point of it in one of the joints which crossed the centre of the room; he then walked up to the bar for a glass of sling, which having procured, he produced a shilling, saying, "there, landlord, place that shilling on the floor directly under the knife so that the knife shall 'hit the mark' when it falls, and you shall have the shilling." "It cannot be done," replied the landlord, "no man can do that. Place the shilling there yourself, and if the knife hits it the first time, I charge you nothing for your drink." The Yankee raised his glass, then removing the glass, a drop fell from the end of the handle to the floor. On this drop he placed the shilling, and then striking the joint with his hand, the jar detached the knife which fell on the shilling of course. "I know'd you be von tam Yankee," said the Dutchman; "now me give you von more drink besides dat."

Absence of Mind.—A case occurred in Canton, Miss., which has created considerable excitement. A very respectable old lady had invited a minister to take tea with her. On opening the sugar bowl, she discovered a defunct mouse in the premises.—She hastily picked out a large lump of sugar and flung it behind the back-log, while she carefully deposited the mouse in the parson's cup. The parson discovered the mistake as soon as he began to stir up his sugar. A church committee is now engaged in investigating the subject.

A Forbearing Husband.—The editor of the Susequahanna Register says, if he had forty wives and thirty-nine of them should run away, (and they would be fools if they did not,) he would not advertise them.

"If I am not at home from the party to night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," said the lady, significantly; "I won't wait, but I'll come for you." He returned at ten precisely.

The old fellow of whom we read in youth, who, when he had the rheumatism, thanked God that he had not the gout likewise, was a man after our own heart.

The blustering habits of a coward have been likened to damp gunpowder. The more it is dampened, the greater the noise it makes.

A man is said to look sheepish, when he has lost a sheep and is trying to find it.

An infant goat asleep, somebody says, is kid-napping.

The whole Federal party got Tipped last fall, and are now as effectually Ty-ridden as their worst enemies could wish them to be.

The Ohio Statesman says the White out West cannot be got to a log-cabin raising now-a-days, unless the Democrats will first agree not to talk politics!

An obstinate pipe-layer of this city says he does not believe any election has been held in Maine this year, as he has seen no notice of it in the Federal papers; he is also of the opinion, that a part of an election has been held in Vermont.—Hart. Times.

A Great Rogue.—Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory, pointing with his cane to a man who was about to be tried, said—"There's a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man at whom he pointed, looking at him, asked, "At which end, my Lord?"

Satisfaction.—A lad, running through the street as though he were shot from the mouth of a cannon, was stopped short by his father—"Here, Bill, stop! where are you going?" "Nowhere." "What for?" "Nuffin." "What's your hurry, then?"—"Cos I is."

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]



DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash. Charlotte, April 27, 1840.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into a partnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED,—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN, JOSHUA TROTTER, Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Look out for a New Comer!

\$25 Reward.

I AGAIN offer the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of my boy Wiley, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. Having stated in a former advertisement, that said boy probably had a free pass and was making his way west, I was mistaken, and have recently learned that he has been in Providence Settlement in this county, ever since he left in April last, and has been passing himself as a white man, by the name of James R. Koss. About to be detected, he left the above mentioned place, on the 6th inst. When he left, he had on a black frock coat, black hat, and cotton pantaloons. Description of person, (as before) a bright mulatto (almost white) about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, broad spoken, straight black hair, and a slight hump in his walk occasioned by a broken thigh. Said boy will doubtless make his way into some other settlement, in this, or one of the adjoining counties, assume some other name, and again try to pass himself as a white man, having succeeded so well, in his first attempt. All communications relating to said boy, will be addressed to the Subscriber living near Lancaster C. H., S. C.

JAMES R. COUSER, Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 12th, 1841. 31..3w.

Caution. I HEREBY Caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to Timothy R. Hughes, (Joseph Reid witness,) for fifty dollars. Said note is dated in October, 1840, and made payable twelve months after date; and as Hughes has not fulfilled the contract for which it was given, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES WALKER, Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 19, 1841. 32..f

With Scissors sharp and Razor keen, I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, the Barber, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.]

Book-Binding. WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.]

TO THE PUBLIC. JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed. Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Taken Up, AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff, Mecklenburg County, N. C. Oct. 19, 1841. 32.

JOB PRINTING. WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received. Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.



Dr. D. C. Caldwell

RESPECTFULLY informs those who may feel interested, that he has resumed the practice of his Profession. He expects to make arrangements which will enable him to attend to the practice of Medicine exclusively. [Sugar Creek, Oct. 5, 1841.]



TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the



Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1841-2.

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions. Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building. BETHUNE & JOHNSON, Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7..m

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13..f

Concord Coffee-House. THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES; Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds; Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper; Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Macaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint; and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. F. R. ROUCHE, Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13..f

James Conner, TYPE FOUNDER, Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a selection of faces taken from his old specimens, together with a number of additions of a superior cut; that he is enabled to supply sorts as well as fonts, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing. May 25, 1841. 12..y

PROSPECTUS OF THE Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the doctrines of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and it will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, and that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement. POSTAGE in all cases must be paid.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, Jr., Editor, Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Democratic Newspaper, under the title of "THE INDEX," to be edited in Washington city, and printed in Alexandria, District of Columbia, three times a week during the session of Congress, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at five dollars per annum. The first number to be issued about the 1st of September next.

There is a demand for a paper of this description, at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonistic to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish, will, we doubt not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well directed efforts to resist it. So far as the abilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of their approbation and support.

We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re-establishment or final overthrow of the Republican party, which has occurred since the termination of the last century. The celebrated report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the true creed, and sustained it by an argument which has never been answered, and is unanswerable.

The external party badges of former times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the principles which animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, severes now, as in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendancy have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that certain points of difference being removed, the Federal party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles of construction, above referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our Government exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether JOHN TYLER of Virginia is politically a friend or foe—whether he will, in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oil-repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; if a foe, condemn him—as we go for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our contiguity to the Capital of the Union, and the residence of Mr. JESSE B. DOW (one of the Editors) being there, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the papers printed in Washington. We are situated in the midst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by papers of an opposite character.

Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the proprietor and publisher, at Alexandria, D. C. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Oct. 12, 1841.

Journal of Banking

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain— 1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions bringing the narrative down to the present time. 2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible. 3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subscribe as main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Bankers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year. For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each. For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buell'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 200 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 which have been 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 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 new 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.