

people of this country send in this way fifty millions of dollars a year to purchase foreign agricultural produce, in the shape of goods, while foreigners take little or nothing from us; our whole agricultural exports to all the world (excepting cotton and tobacco) do not amount to ten millions of dollars a year; thus, we purchase five dollars worth of foreign agricultural produce to every dollar's worth we sell; this may seem strange, but it is strictly true; I defy contradiction—I challenge investigation. Let gentlemen disposed to contest it select an article of foreign goods, a yard of cloth, a ton of iron, a hat, a coat, a pair of shoes, any thing, "from a needle to an anchor," examine its constituent parts, the raw material, the clothing and the substance of the labor employed in its manufacture, and it would be discovered that more than half, often three fourths, of the whole price is made up of agricultural produce. It is a well known fact that farmers often make hundreds of dollars worth of domestic goods, cloths, &c., without using a dollar's worth of anything not produced on their own farms; goods and cloth thus made are therefore entirely agricultural, and are not the same materials used in the manufacture of goods, whether made on a farm or in a factory?

Mr. S. said he had ascertained the fact from his own books kept at a furnace, that more than three fourths of the price of every ton of iron sold, was paid to the neighboring farmers for their domestic goods, the iron and flour, that clothed and fed his hands; for their hay, corn, oats, &c., that sustained his horses, mules and oxen employed about his works. In England, iron is made of the same materials that constitute it here; well, we do not import, manufactured and unmanufactured, eight millions of dollars worth of iron and steel; say only half its value is agricultural produce, thus, then, we send four millions of dollars a year to purchase foreign agricultural produce, consigned to iron and sent here for sale, while our own country is filled with ore and coal, buried and useless, and the produce of our farmers left without markets. Will the farmers of this country submit to such a system as this—openly advocated and adopted to favor foreign industry at the expense of our own? Will they tamely admit silently agree thus to be crushed and sacrificed? No, sir, they will not, they will speak out against this unjust and ruinous measure; your tables will soon groan under the weight of their remonstrances against it. I call on them to do so; I call on them to come to the rescue before it is too late.

LOGOFOCO PRINCIPLES EXEMPLIFIED.

We hear much from those who would transfer the people of the country to POLK and DALLAS, about their love of principle. Let us see how these very "democratic" principles look in juxtaposition:

Mr. Van Buren received a large majority of all the votes given in Convention on the first ballot, yet Martin Van Buren was thrown aside to give place to another.

The Convention was held, professedly, to embody and carry out the wishes of the party. The delegates were instructed in favor of Van Buren, Johnson, Cass, Stewart, and Calhoun, but none of them in favor of POLK; yet Polk was nominated over the heads of all the others!

Mr. Van Buren wrote a letter against annexation. The party presses of the North and West lauded it as just the thing; as wholly, entirely, and purely democratic!

Mr. Polk wrote two letters in favor of immediate and unconditional annexation, and the party presses pronounce his the true democratic position, and Mr. Polk the very pluck of Democrats!

The Convention nominated Polk and Dallas for President and Vice President. While one was contending and voting in one branch of Congress against a United States Bank, against a Protective Tariff, and against Distribution; the other, in the other branch, was advocating a Bank, a Protective Tariff, and Distribution. This illustrates *Logofoco consistency*, as well as *Logofoco democracy!*

The Baltimore Convention adopted a resolution declaring a Bank unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Mr. Dallas, as late as July, 1836, contended that a Bank was both constitutional and expedient.

The Convention adopted a resolution declaring the assumption of States debts unconstitutional.

The same Convention resolved in favor of the annexation of Texas, thus sanctioning the assumption of the ten [or twenty] million debt of that country!

We might extend this exemplification of the beauties of the "democratic" principles to almost any length. This will suffice for the present. —Ohio State Journal.

ELECTRICITY AT BREAKFAST.

Dr. Lardner says—Startling as it may seem, it is beyond contradiction certain that the largest charge of the largest Leyden battery does not equal in quantity the electricity which passes between the tongue and a silver spoon, during the simple act of eating an egg. Indeed, if the quantity developed in the latter case were free to assume the form of the electricity obtained from friction, the result would be a lightning flash of no small power. The chemical action of a grain of water upon four grains of zinc, can evolve electricity equal in quantity to that of a powerful thunder-storm.

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle gives the following account of the *Revolutionary services* of Col. Polk's ancestor, which have been so much lauded by the Democratic Review, Globe, Standard, Gen. Sauriers, &c:—

While Lord Cornwallis was encamped at Charlotte, the said Ezekiel remained in the British camp, during which time, (as a mark of respect to his country's invaders,) he wore the insignia of royalty, a red coat. After the retirement of Cornwallis, Ezekiel returned to his home, situated on Sugar Creek about seven miles from Charlotte. The Whigs in that vicinity, unwilling to tolerate his neighborhood, resolved upon his death. The foremost of the party who had taken upon themselves the summary execution of his sentence, was Mr. Taylor, who, upon finding the tory, levelled his gun to kill him; but Ezekiel fell upon his knees and imploring his life, was, after some consultation, permitted to live, upon condition that he should forthwith quit the county of Mecklenburg. This condition he promptly complied with, and did not return until after peace had been established.

The last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian is as silent as the grave on the subject of the Revolutionary services of Col. Polk's ancestors.

As a matter of news, which our readers are entitled to know at our hands, we state that the "Raleigh Independent," a neutral paper, Edited by Mr. Thos. Loring, the former Locofoco Editor of the Standard, is to be converted, from henceforth, into a supporter of Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Graham, for the reasons, principally, set forth in the following extract from its No. of Saturday last:—Fayetteville Observer.

"The disgusting scenes of the last Legislature, it will be our province to notice more particularly hereafter, as occasion may require."

The Democratic Convention recently held at Baltimore, has developed incidents and characters that demand the attention and scrutiny of every friend of freedom. Here we behold Bank and anti-Bank men; Unionists and Disunionists; Republicanists and anti-Republicanists; Tariffites and anti-Tariffites—met together in a spirit of mutual animosity; and after rejecting from their support every man of mind and merit, we see them affect to harmonize upon "a man of straw," and audaciously hold him up to the American People as a proper candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this great and glorious Union. Is this the Democratic Party? Is this the freedom of the Public Will? Are the People to submit to this daring and reckless despotism of selfish politicians and ambitious demagogues?

"For one, we say—No! We will neither tamely submit nor be heartily silent. And while we tender our brave felt thanks and express our warmest regards to the many pure and honest men of the democratic party with whom we have been associated, and from whom we have received many kindnesses, we utterly repudiate and denounce the course of the leaders who hold the destiny of the party under their control. From the triumph of this combination of selfishness, demagoguism and disorganization, our country has nothing of good to hope, but every thing of evil to fear; and we believe that a consistent regard for the purity of republican principles, will be best promoted in the support of the Whig Candidates for the prominent offices now about to become vacant."

"We shall therefore, in our next number, place the names of Graham, and Clay, and Frelinghuysen, at the head of our editorial columns, and endeavor to show that the safety and prosperity of the country require their election."

REVIVAL AMONG THE NULLIFIERS.

We learn from the Charleston Courier of the 27th June that the Hon R. B. Rhett, one of the Representatives in Congress from South Carolina, has recently addressed a letter, in pamphlet form, to his constituents. He is in favor of a Southern Convention to devise means for the annexation of Texas, but thinks such a convention unattainable during the canvass for the Presidency, the question that absorbs all others. "In relation to the tariff," says the Courier, "he differs, it seems, from Mr. Calhoun, and is for the State preparing by legislation to put herself once more on her sovereignty, [as if a State were not always on her sovereignty,] i. e. by calling a State Convention to meet in April next, to apply that most wrongful of all things, nullification, the rightful remedy," should the new President and the new Cabinet not be of the right sort, and supersede the necessity for State action."

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.

Mr. Glover has published the following method of receiving the electrical shock from a cat. Place the left hand under the throat, with the middle finger and the thumb slightly pressing the bones of the animal's shoulder, then gently pressing the right hand along the back, sensible electrical shocks will be felt in the left hand. Very distinct discharges may be obtained too, by touching the tips of the ears after applying friction to the back of the cat. It will hardly be necessary, we suppose, to hint how requisite that a good understanding should exist between the experimenter and the apparatus, lest shocks might be elicited more electric than were to be wished.

FROM TEXAS.

By way of New Orleans Texas papers to the 19th instant have been received. The papers contain little worth extracting; they are filled with articles on annexation. The *Gazette* of the 19th says that if Texas could procure from Mexico a complete recognition of her independence, a majority of the citizens would be opposed to annexation.

In relation to the annexation question, the Galveston Citizen of the 15th ult. says:—

"The annexation fever is, we are happy to state, now confined principally to the other side of the Sabine. Like the grippe, it has been of a much milder type, and passed off much sooner here than in the United States. 'Solitary signs alone' we have until recently held the only pen, a feeble one, it is true, which has been directed against this measure; but succor has at length come forward, and the large, intelligent, and respectable class of citizens who have stood opposed to the measure are likely to find other and abler advocates of their opinions. At the outset of the negotiations it was assumed, with more confidence than circumstances warranted, that nine-tenths of the people of Texas were in favor of the measure. This was a mere guess, like the one which gave rise to it, (viz: that two thirds of the United States Senate would vote for the treaty,) and a better knowledge of facts has proved that both were erroneous. As friends here are astonished to find the opposition to it so strong and successful. The fact is not to be concealed that from all quarters the evidences are strong and palpable of a growing aversion to the scheme."

WESTERN NEW YORKERS WILL IN MOTION.

The Rochester Democrat desires nearly five columns to an account of the Whig meeting in that city last Saturday. It was a glorious rally of the friends of old Monroe county. Between eight and ten thousand were present, and the display as the professions came in from the "several" towns, with appropriate banners and music, was magnificent. The venerable Vincent Matthews presided. The speakers were Gov. Seward, J. A. Collier, Dr. Bacon, of New York, and J. J. Hardin, of Illinois.

On the same day upwards of fifteen thousand of the Whigs of Cayuga were in council, evincing an enthusiasm that was never before witnessed there. Mr. Halbur was in the chair, and the people were addressed by Messrs. Mark A. Sibley, John A. King, Erastus D. Culver, and others.

THE "FARMING INTEREST" OF CAPE COD.

The editor of the New York Courier and Inquirer thus facetiously discourses:

"The 'farming interest' on Cape Cod appears to be on a rather more precarious footing than any where else, where agriculture is pursued to any extent. A couple of acres of land, planted with corn by Mr. Harvey Haws, at Dennis, was blown away by the wind, a few days since, to such a depth that it was impossible to tell which part remained planted, and which did not. We have heard strange stories of Cape Cod farming before—how they fiddled their cows upon codfish, and weaned the calves upon pickled herring, and all that; but this business of making their freehold taken off bodily by a nor' wester, is a calamity that is quite new to us. Why don't the Cape Cod men *kellock* their corn fields as they do their mackerel boats, or tie up their potato patches to a tree, when they see a squall coming?"

It is said that Dick Johnson, when he ascertained that he was dropped by the Convention, tore his old red jacket from top to bottom. He declared he never would limp again, or shed a tear, to save the party from the d—l.—Mayville Eagle.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE AT SEA.

A very singular circumstance has been communicated to us by Mr. Vickers, of the schooner Henry Curwen, of this port, desiring of the notice of scientific individuals. On the 7th of May last, in lat. 44 N., and long. 32. 35, about four o'clock in the morning, it was discovered that all the watches on board, and the chronometer, had stopped; and on referring to the compasses, of which here were three on board, they pointed to different parts, and were for a time useless. In about two hours afterwards the watches and chronometer recommenced going, and the compasses became again as before.—Liverpool Mail.

Nothing is sweeter than the warm, ardent kiss from one we love, unless it is *no-lassex*.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1844.

Business has been exceedingly dull for some weeks past, except in a few articles—of which Tobacco is one; with some slight variations, occasionally prices have undergone a little change, and the inspections have fallen off in quantity. LUGS for shipping sell at \$1.75 to 2.50. LEAF—\$3 to 3.50. The inspections here are 9337 bids against 9913 last July.

Some little new wheat has been brought to market and sold at 30 cents. A few contracts for early delivery have been made at that price; but there seems to be no disposition to operate extensively at present.

COTTON—54 to 72.

BACON—Virginia—Hog round, 4 to 6 1/2; Western sides 4 1/2 to 5; Shoulders 3 1/2 to 4.

There has been a fair demand for Domestic Cotton Goods, and our Mills are furnishing considerable supplies to the dealers in the Northern States. The weekly shipments of Goods and Yarns from Philadelphia, consisting of the largest items in the trade, to Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York—the quality of the articles securing them a preference in markets where they are known.

"Willy," said a doating parent at the breakfast table to an abridged edition of himself, who had just entered the grammar class at the High School, "Willy, my dear, will you pass butter?" "Thirteenth, thirteenth—it takes me to partise any thing. Butter with a common thirteenth, neuter gender, agree with hot but-k-wheat cakes, and fit governed by thogur thirteenth molasses understood."

THE LADIES' FAIR.

THE Ladies of the "Benevolent Society of Oxford" propose to hold a FAIR in the house immediately in the rear of Messrs. Bangs & Co's store, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH, being Court day.

They have prepared a variety of fancy and useful articles which will be offered for sale on that occasion.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be prepared together with CARDS, &c. &c. &c. for the accommodation of those who may feel disposed to patronize the Society. Persons friendly to the Society, and the public generally are invited to call.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Oxford, N. C. on the 1st day of July, which if not taken out by the 1st day of October, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Amis William Senr | 2 | Mitchell A S | |
| Allen Richard | | Minkins Sh-De | |
| Barnes Joseph C | | Miles Thomas | |
| Bobbit J J | | Moady W A | |
| Bohock Richard | | Nelson Ricard | |
| Baker W S | | Parish Miss F A | |
| Barnett William | | Peace John | |
| Bennett Lewis | | Parke R-Emmon | |
| Butler Henry T | | R. Jarle H J | |
| Butler Alexander | | Royster Banister | |
| Clement William | | Richerson Saml | |
| Chandler Daniel | | Royster M D | |
| Canon Howel | | Rowland Thomas | |
| Collins Mrs Mary | | Stonard Parker | 2 |
| Duke Mildred and Lucy | | Smith S W | |
| Power Henry | | Singston R | |
| Fresman Thuchil | | Stewart Mansson | |
| Green Maj N T | | Taylor J I | |
| Gilliam Robert | | Towne A | |
| Hicks Miss Sarah D | | Ferry Stephen | |
| Hicks David W | | Furner Drury R | |
| James Thomas | | Furner Thomas | |
| Johns Mrs Henry | | Walden Sandy | |
| Jenkins Miss Susan | | Walker Sandy | 3 |
| Johnson William | | Williams W B | |
| Kintoh John | | White Wm | |
| Kintoh Barth | | White C H | |
| Kintoh Jonathan | | Wolfin Council | |
| Lewis Samuel | | Williams Cpt Arch | |
| Latham Lynam | | Williams Lot M D | |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

J. C. COOPER, P. M.

July 2, 1844.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

THE Trustees are happy to inform the public that they have employed Mr. JAMES L. GILLISPIE, late of Clarksville, Va. to take charge, as principal, of the male department of this institution. From the eminent qualifications and long experience of this gentleman in the profession of teaching, together with the many testimonials from the highest sources accompanying his application, the Trustees with much confidence recommend the school to all who may be willing to patronize it.

The many advantages attending this location for a boarding and finishing school, are too well known to the public to require further notice. The institution will be opened again on Monday the 15th of July next.

By order, JEREMY HILLIARD, Sec'y.

June 29, 1844.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places on the following days to wit: Commencing at

Hinderson,	July	9
Linnbuck,	"	10
Harris' Store,	"	11
Patton's old Store,	"	12
Low's old Store,	"	13
Brasfield's,	"	14
James Heflin's,	"	15
Elijah Hester's Store,	"	17
Jefferson Hornor's,	"	18
James Hedges's,	"	19
Joseph D. Hodge's,	"	20
Wm H. W. Store,	"	21
M. D. Royster's Store,	"	22
Gregory's Mill,	"	24
John Jordan's,	"	25
James Ellis's,	"	26
Oxford,	"	27

For the purpose of collecting the TAX due for the year 1843. All those who are indebted for the same are requested to attend.

J. H. GOOCH, Sheriff.

An Election will be held at the following places on the 1st Thursday in August next, to wit: at Hinderson, Linnbuck, Brasfield's, Hester's Store, Jefferson Hornor's, John Sherman's, D. I. Young's Store, Young's X Roads, Waterloo, Williamsborough and Oxford, for the purpose of electing a Governor of the State, a Senator, and five members to represent the County of Granville in the next State Legislature of North Carolina, and a Sheriff for the County of Granville.

J. H. GOOCH, Sheriff.

June 8th, 1844.

10,000 lbs. BACON.

400 No. 1. LARD.

JUST received and for sale by

Hinderson, June 21, 1844.

P. W. WYCHE.

HENDERSON HOTEL.

BY J. B. DEBNAM.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this large and commodious house and takes great pleasure in announcing to his old friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Every effort will be made to render the accommodations comfortable and agreeable to his patrons, and he hopes by prompt attention to business to receive a large share of the custom of the traveling public. His Table shall be furnished with as good provisions as the market affords. Good and attentive orders are in the service of the establishment.

Hinderson June 7, 1844.

North Carolina.

GRANVILLE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1844.

Sarah Eastwood, against Petition for Dower.

The Heirs of Class Eastwood, vs. Sarah Eastwood, Plaintiff vs. Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah Eastwood, one of the Defendants, resides beyond the limits of the State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Oxford Mercury, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Sarah Eastwood, to be and appear before the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court at Office in Oxford, the 25th Monday of May, A. D. 1844.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.

May 24, 1844. (Pr. adv. \$5 62 1/2) 28 Gw

MIDWAY ACADEMY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the former patrons of the school at Midway Academy, that he has secured the services of Mr. J. H. BARLOW, a gentleman who received his education under the tuition of Mr. Wm. J. Bingham of Hillsborough and Dr. A. Wilson of Greensborough, to whom he refers all, who desire information in regard to his qualifications whether moral or literary.

Mr. Barlow will open the school on the 15th July and close on the 15th Decemr. The course of classical studies will be preparatory to our University.

Board can be had at the subscriber's and is respectable families situated near the Academy at the low price of \$5 50 per month.

Tuition in the Classical Department, \$15 per session.

English Branches, 10 " "

Wm. J. BRANCH.

Franklin Co. N. C., June 28, 1844. 33 3v

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GRANVILLE COUNTY—IN EQUITY.

Petition for the sale of the real estate of James Smith, Senr. dec'd, John P. Smith, Wm. F. Smith and others against

Stephen M. Dance and his wife Sarah, James L. Webb, James Mitchell, Edward Mitchell and Alexander Mitchell, Elizabeth R. Maddox and Ann Maddox, John W. Smith, Augustus P. Smith, Thomas W. Smith and others.

Robert B. Gilliam agent and attorney of the Petitioners having made oath according to act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, that all of the above named Defendants reside without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Oxford Mercury for six successive weeks for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Oxford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them, and will be heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of the said Court of Equity, at Office, the 14th day of May A. D. 1844.

THOS. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E.

May 17, 1844. (Pr. adv. \$5 62 1/2) 26 Gt

THE COLUMBIAN.

Lady's & Gentleman's Magazine,

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN.

And filled with contributions from the most eminent and accomplished writers in the country.

THE motives, which have led to the commencement of this undertaking may be briefly stated. It is believed by the proprietor that there is in the United States an immense provision of literary ability, for which as yet there is no adequate encouragement or field of display; that besides the numbers of clever and successful writers, whose productions are weekly, and monthly, and annually read with delight by thousands upon thousands, there are numbers constantly arriving at maturity of power, who have only to appear on the stage of publication to receive a brilliant award of fame; and that the powers of those whose names are already pronounced with respect by lips of wisest censure, are capable of more and still higher exertions than has yet been called forth. It is believed, too, that the demand for literary productions in this country, especially in a very large proportion, and that new supplies have only to be presented of the right quality, and in the right way, to ensure a hearty welcome and profitable reception. No doubt is entertained of the American mind's ability to sustain itself—certainly on its own ground, if not abroad—against all the competition that the intellect of other lands can bring to the encounter; and full assurance is felt that among the millions of American readers there can be, and is, a cordial welcome for all that American writers can produce of the excellent and interesting.

From these premises it is undoubtedly inferred, that there is abundant room for another Magazine, intelligently understanding the merit and success of those already in being; that there can be no lack of ability to fill its pages acceptably, within the reach of capital and labor enterprise; and that such a periodical will not fail to be greeted as a welcome visitor by thousands upon thousands, who as yet have done little or nothing toward the support and development of American periodical literature.

Another and strong motive has been the feeling that New York, the first city of the Union, should be the home of a periodical owning no superior in either merit or success.

The Columbian Magazine will be published on the first day of every month. Its mechanical arrangements will comprise the best of paper, and type, and workmanship, that money can procure.

Its contributors will be sought for among the ablest and most popular writers in the country; and no efforts will be spared to secure the aid of the most distinguished, such as

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| John L. Stephens, | W C Bryant |
| J. F. Cooper, | J K Paulding |
| E. G. Hallack, | N P Willis |
| H. W. Herber, | Nathaniel Hawthorne |
| H. T. Tuckerman, | W W Leggett |
| J. R. Chandler, | C F Hoffman |
| T. C. Grattan, | T S Arthur |
| J C Neal, | F Harrington |
| W G Simms, | H H Weld |
| Essex Sargent, | John Neal |
| Thodore S Fay, | Park B. Justinian |
| R W Griswold, | R H Dana |
| George P Morris, | Rufus Dawes |
| Seba Smith, | R M Bird |
| Mrs Emma C Embury, | Mrs Mary Clavers |
| Mrs Ann S. Stephens, | Mrs Frances S Osgood |
| Mrs Seba Smith, | Mrs E F Ellt |
| Mrs H. E. Beech Stowe, | Mrs Volney E Howard |
| Mrs Lydia H Sigourney, | Mrs M St Leon Loud |
| Miss Eliza Leslie, | Mrs A M F Annan |
| Miss C M Sedgwick, | Miss Hamlet F Gould |

With many of these arrangements have already been made, as well as with others whose reputation is sure, though yet to be established in the public regard. The proprietor entertains sanguine hopes of accomplishing an object to which he looks forward with pride—the secured co-operation of regular and occasional contributors, forming a list unequalled in this country.

In each number there will be two or more Engravings, after which artists as Chapman, Ingham, Inman, Ozgood, &c., W. Ormsby, &c., besides a plate of Engravings colored, and occasionally other illustrations, so that every subscriber will receive, in the course of the year, at least twenty four elegant productions of the graphic art, which could not be otherwise procured at three or four times the annual cost of the whole Magazine.

In each number there will also be two pages of Miscellaneous, original, or judiciously selected by a competent professor of the art. Proper regard will be paid to the current issues from the book press; not so much however, with a view to notice all the volumes that may appear, as to the expression of matured opinions concerning those which shall be deemed worthy of the public attention and consideration. The aim of the editor will be, rather to furnish judicious criticisms, on which readers and purchasers may rely for guidance, than to present a mere laudatory chronicle of new publications.

TERMS: The Columbian Magazine, one year in advance \$3 00
two 5 00
Two copies one year, 5 00

Dealers in periodicals throughout the United States and the Canada, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

In addition to the above, the publisher simply adds, for the benefit of all, that the work will be sustained by sufficient capital.

Editors who will insert this prospectus entire, and send copies marked, and addressed to the Columbian Magazine, shall have a copy sent to them one year. Address, post paid, ISRAEL POST, Publisher.

2 Astor House, New York.

May 25, 1844.