Gen. Harrison's Letters

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

SIR:—In your paper of the 15th inst., I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself, for a *supposed vote* given at the last session, for the passage of a law to *"sell debtors in certain cases."* If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed on us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the constitution of the state, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a House of Representatives, and 20 Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made in the Legislature, or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes has no more relation to the recovery of "debts" than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offences" against the state; and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives, and voted for by the 12 Senators under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended! It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete reviston and amendment; the necessity of this is evinced by the following facts. For several years past, it had become apparent that the Penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome at every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820, the deficit amounted to near $20,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous Legislative measure; two were recommended as being likely to produce the effect; first, placing the institution under better management, and secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labor was found of course to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of $50, or upwards, were subjected to punishment in the Penitentiary, instead of $10, which was the former minimum sum—this was easily done! But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of $50!—By some, whipping was proposed, by others, punishment by *hard labor* in the county jails; and by others it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections; fine and imprisonment was adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative, and as it is well known these vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that when they could not pay the *fines and costs*, which are always part of the sentence and punishment, that their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fine and costs for them. This was the clause which was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate, in opposition to the vote of the twelve who have been denounced. A little further trouble in examining the journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to unfortunate "debtors of 64 years," but to *infamous offenders*, who depredate upon the property of their fellow citizens, and who by the constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to *involuntary* servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had obtained the age of maturity. But I had supposed that a woman or a youth who was convicted of an offence, and remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude. I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned; for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy inclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country; and those bound servants which are tolerated in our, as well as every other State in the Union. Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances, but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our constitution, and ought to be abolished.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
North Bend, 22d Dec. 1821.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

Dear Sir.—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither, I met with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me, that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons under a judgement for debt for a term of years, if unable otherwise to discharge the execution. I did not for a moment hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote, and that if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public and private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would for a moment have been entertained—nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been opposed to all imprisoment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion; and that in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d Session, 19th Congress, page 325?—it will there be seen that I was one of the committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted in its favor. See Senate journal, 1st session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.

It is not a little remarkable, that, if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life, would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate man to such a degradation; nor have omitted to exert myself in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

It is sought to support the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose, had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor. None know better than the authors of the calumny, that the alleged section is utterly at variance with the charge which it is attempted to found upon it, and that so far from a proposition to invest a creditor with power over the liberty of his debtor, it had respect only to the mode of disposing of public offenders, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow citizens, of some crime against the laws of their State. That was exclusively the import and design of the section of the bill, upon the motion to strike out which, I voted in the negative. So you perceive, that in place of voting to enlarge the power of creditors, the vote which I gave concerned alone the treatment to malefactors, convicted of crimes against the public

I would extend this letter to an inconvenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time, to an opinion in favor of the proposed treatment of that class of offenders, who would have fallen within its operation, not is such an expose called for. The measure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. In the State of Delaware there is an act in force, in similar words with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such insidious invective.—Laws, with somewhat similar provisions, may probably be found in many other States. In practice, the measure would have meliorated the condition of those who were under condemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex and color—were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed, under the operation of the proposed system; but there was great reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendment of the law presupposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non-payment of a fine and costs of prosecution, (the payment of which was a part of the sentence)—it seemed therefore, humane, in respect to the offender, to relieve him from confinement which deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss, for a time, of his personal liberty.

But I forbear to go farther into the reasons which led me, sixteen years ago, as a member of the Ohio Senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration, which was proposed in the criminal police of the State. It is certain that neither in respect to myself, nor those who concurred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the result of unfriendly bias towards the poor and unfortunate. Nay, the least objection which I could have anticipated, even from the eager and reckless desires to assail me, was a charge of unfriendliness to the humble and poor of the community.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's
Boarding School
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Cortland and Saratoga streets,
BALTIMORE,

WILL BE RE OPENED on Monday the 5th of September next. As the Institution, during the present year, has received the most extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying they believe it to be *now* superior to any similar establishment ever offered to the public patronage, both in the School and Boarding departments.

Although the character of this Institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as references:
Rev. Dr. *Johns*, Rev. Dr. *Henshaw*.
Rev. *J. M. Duncan*.

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

August 27, 1836.

☞The Whig and Gazette, Easton; the Cambridge Chronicle; Bugle, Chestertown; Princess Anne Herald, Annapolis Republican and Gazette; and Cecil Whig, Port Deposite, will publish the above to the amount of three dollars each, send one paper to the advertiser, and charge the Baltimore American office.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Martin & Farquharson is this day dissolved by mutual consent, having sold their entire stock of Goods unto Mr. Peregrine G. Spencer. They would beg all persons indebted to them either on judgments, notes or open accounts, to call and liquidate them. As one of the firm is about to leave the State, it will be expedient that the business should be closed.

J. R. MARTIN.
J. D. FARQUHARSON.
Church Creek, August 23, 1836 [se 8]

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased the above mentioned

Stock of Goods,

invites his friends and the public generally to call and see them, as he is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

PEREGRINE G. SPENCER.
Church Creek, Sept. 3 tf

Magistrates' Blanks,
OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, (under the Museum,) where have been sold PRIZES!
PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! *in Dollars—Millions of Millions.*

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from One to Ten Dollars, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, (post paid,) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.
Baltimore, July 23, 1836.

TO RENT,
For the ensuing year,

THE FARM on Slaughter Creek, in the occupancy of the subscriber. It is laid off into three fields, of about 70 thousand cornhills each.

Also, a House and Lot, at Church Creek, now occupied by James Collison.

For terms, apply to the subscriber.
PEREGRINE SPENCER.
July 2 tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has been disqualified for a considerable time by disease or mental weakness from attending to any kind of business; but having considerably recovered, intends to prosecute the settlement of his business with all the vigor his circumstances may allow. Having been treated in a shameless manner by many whose duty it was to have acted differently, he will hereafter publish specifically any such treatment derived from whatever source it may be, and will name the persons engaged in it, whether officers of justice or private individuals. The reports that I am about to leave my interest when I even travel from one neighborhood to another, are only kept up for the lowest and most selfish purposes, and to give an idea that I am broken, which is very far from being the fact. Although I have the influence of all those who have taken and divided my property between them without law or justice, to contend against, I still will use all the energy my circumstances admit of to see myself righted, and will expose any neglect or injustice attempted by officers of justice or any other persons.

L. T. FISHER.
Sept. 10

P. S. I intend to make a visit to the neighborhoods of Punch Hall and Bridgeville on business of importance to me, but will return immediately. L. T. F.

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100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Washington county, Va., on Saturday night, the 25th May last, a negro man, named

ADAM,

or, as he called himself, WATSON, about 30 years old, black complexion, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, thick lips, quick spoken, rather a coarse voice, short face, low forehead, and weighing about 170 pounds. He had on when he left a blue broad cloth suit of clothes. It is probable that he is in possession of free papers and will change his name. He can read printing.

It is believed that this negro, the night before he ran off, stole from Mr. John Denison, of my neighborhood, a dark bay horse, about 16 hands high, black mane and tail, one white hind foot, (believed to be the right,) with a white spot upon his back about the size of a dollar, and 7 years old last spring. It is likely that he went off upon this horse. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for returning the horse.

A day or two before Adam ran off, a man by the name of Isaac Hutton left this neighborhood, as he said, for Alabama, but from circumstances which have come to my knowledge, I think it not improbable that Hutton went another course, and took Adam with him. Said Hutton is about 6 feet high, 22 or 23 years of age, slender form, and is much addicted to drunkenness and gambling.

I will give the above reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of Adam to me, and pay all reasonable expenses for bringing him home; or one hundred dollars for securing him in jail, so that I get him again. I will also pay the reward of $20 for the delivery of Mr. Denison's horse,

ROBERT MEEK.
Washington County, Va., August 6, 1836. 2m

DR. A. C. THOMPSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has declined the Drug business, having sold out his establishment to Dr. Joseph Flint, who has succeeded him in the business. Having taken the office formerly occupied by the late John Donovan, deceased, opposite the watch maker's, on Race street, he offers his professional services to the public. When absent from his office, all persons wishing his services will please call at his dwelling, or at Dr. Joseph Flint's Drug store.

Feb. 27 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have again commenced the

Wheelwright BUSINESS,
IN CAMBRIDGE,

at the old and well known establishment of Mr John G. Abbott, where I intend to manufacture and sell as cheap and good

WAGONS, CARTS, DEARBORNS,
PLOUGHS, HARROWS,
WHEELBARROWS, &c.,

as can be made in the county. As I have obtained a good assortment of Materials, and intend to execute the work myself, I flatter myself I shall give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise me.

ABRAHAM C. BAMBERGER.
Cambridge, May 14 tf

N. B. Timber or Cord Wood will be taken in trade for work.

Cash for Negroes,

INCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market or may come in.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.
Princess Anne, June 20 tf

☞All communications addressed to us, at Princess-Anne, or Mr. Alex. S. Jones, Easton, our agent, or made at the bar of Mr. Bradshaw, in Cambridge, will be punctually attended to.

A CARD.

A. WOULFOLK wishes to inform the owners of Negroes in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he *is not dead*, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the HIGHEST PRICES for their

NEGROES.

Persons having negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

Oct. 6, 1832.

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, September 19, 1836.

On application of ANTHONY C. THOMPSON, *Adm'r. of* ANTHONY THOMPSON, *late of Dorchester county, deceased*, IT IS ORDERED *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1836.

L. S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anthony Thompson, *late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of March next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 19th day of September,* 1836.

ANTHONY C. THOMPSON
Adm'r of Anthony Thompson, dec'd.

September 24 3w

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, September 6, 1836.

On application of MARY ANN TRAVERS and SAMUEL SEWELL, *Administrators of* JOSEPH K. TRAVERS, *late of Dorchester county, deceased*, IT IS ORDERED *that they give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle and Baltimore American, the papers selected by them.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court. I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1836.

L. S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph K. Travers, *late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 19th day of March next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 6th day of September,* 1836.

MARY ANN TRAVERS,
SAMUEL SEWELL,
Adm's of Joseph K. Travers, dec'd.

September 10 3w

Those indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrators.

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, August 22, 1836.

On application of WILLIAM W. HANDLEY, *Adm'r. of* HANDY HANDLEY, *late of Dorchester county, dec'd.*, It is ordered *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1836.

L. S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Handy Handley, *late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th of March next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 22d day of August,* 1836.

WILLIAM W. HANDLEY.
Adm'r. of Handy Handley, dec'd.

August 27 3w

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Job-Printing,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
Executed at this office.

Notice.

TO RENT, for the year 1837, a small FARM, at Parson's Creek, now in the occupancy of Mr. John Bromwell. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

GEORGE H. STAPLEFORT.
June 18

WEEKLY METROPOLITAN.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional, and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments, aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

Terms. One Dollar and a Half, per annum, in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person, acting as agent for the collection of subscribers, enclosing five dollars; nine for ten dollars, nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and, in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN,
Georgetown, D. C.
Feb. 27, 1836.

26,000 Subscribers.
Philadelphia Mirror.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "The Saturday Courier is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION,

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c., offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all which, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c., exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS:

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
June 4 Philadelphia

The Cultivator

IS a monthly publication, of sixteen quarto pages, and comprises about two hundred pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18¾ cents the year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, at Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received by A. Cowan.

The New-Yorker.
QUARTO EDITION.

THE publishers of the "New-Yorker," encouraged by the generous and steadily increasing patronage which has hitherto rewarded their exertions, propose to issue, from the commencement of their third volume, on the 26th of March ensuing, a new Double Quarto Edition of their journal, not instead of, but in addition to, the one now published. Advertisements, except possibly a few of a strictly literary character, will be entirely excluded; and, in addition to all the matter presented in the folio New-Yorker, the quarto will contain a page of popular music, &c. &c., and be accompanied by a handsome title-page and comprehensive index at the close of the volume.

The general features of the New-Yorker will remain essentially as they have heretofore been. Its columns will contain—

I. *General Literature.* Original Tales, Essays, Reviews, Poems, &c., with corresponding selections from the Quarterlies, Monthlies, and all the best class of periodicals, foreign and American, with choice extracts from new works of substantial excellence. The Editor acknowledges with pride and gratitude his obligation to his regular contributors—and among them are some whose names have shed lustre on the cause of American literature—for the steadfast support hitherto afforded him, and the confidence with which he is now enabled to assure the public that it will not soon be withdrawn. He takes pleasure in recalling the fact, that, since the establishment of the New Yorker, no other journal has afforded an equal extent and variety, of the productions of all eminent American writers of whatever section or class—a characteristic which he hopes it may still preserve; while his selections from the best foreign works have been exceeded—in quantity at least—by those of but three or four among the myriad of the cis Atlantic periodicals.

II. *National Politics.* It has been the aim of the Editor to present a full and fair exhibit of the aspects, movements and struggles of parties in our country, including the meeting of Conventions, nomination of candidates for State and National offices, and all other significant manifestations of political feeling, with the general results of elections, as fast as ascertained, and the official canvass in each instance, as soon as it shall have reached us. This course is believed to be in many respects original with this journal; and it is considered that we have just cause of felicitation in the fact, that, pursued as it has been through two years of unremitted political warfare, the fairness and general accuracy of our statements and returns have very rarely, if ever, been questioned. The Editor reserves to himself the right of remarking, as circumstances may seem to require and justice to dictate, on the less exciting political topics of the day, as on all others, with calmness, deference and moderation; but he will strive—he trusts not less successfully than hitherto—to exclude from the columns of the New-Yorker every observation, reflection, or even argument, which may wantonly do violence to the sincere convictions of any well-informed reader, of whatever principle or patry.

III. *General Intelligence.* In this department we can only promise the most unwearied industry and patience in the collection, condensation, and arrangement of the news, foreign and domestic, which may be gathered from the weekly reception of four hundred journals, including some choice European periodicals, and which may be afforded us by by the attention of our friends abroad.

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