similar publication our intention and abili-Nor will it be the only ime, as opportunity of adopt extraordinary and gratification of our

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cessary to detail the 2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches. succeeding number su- and America. It is calculated that

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or wifi be published on wife is would be ima ber will contain-and will afford must be en-

ment. LES ALEXANDER, ranklin Place, Phila

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

AREW AND CHEAP PROJECT Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be is sued from this office in the first week of next last, and a desire to corresponding exer to corresponding exer to corresponding exer to this week to publish in the largest sheet phia for any purpose, but a contain the works of the day, which are weeh phia for any purpose, sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any phia for any purpose, sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished and the form for the street of the stree tire for from four to six cents; a Marryat no. presses in Philadel- vel for twelve cents, and others in propor-

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T was one of the great objects of "Val—the one attention.

That object has been accommonly attention. plished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our

they have nown to the ditermost parts of our wast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library avolume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can gastill further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that

mental food which it craves. The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, isnewspapers of America, but on very superior and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joinweekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will

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> notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description. 3d. The news of the week concentrated to

> a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal cvents, political and miscellaneous, of Europe

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nada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertious, and accepting the work for a year as compensation. FOR ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

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LEM'L. G. TAYLOR

The Atarpland Gazette.

Printed and Published by JONAS GREEN, At the Brick Building on the Public

Circle. Price-Three Dollars per annum.

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PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

If 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 Yamily Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND 8UBSCRIBERS — 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. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscel-laneous reading. The Courier is the largest laneous reading. and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts: Internal Improvements 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 beread, 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 solong established as to render it too well known to require an extended prespectus; the publishers, therefore, will do no more than passisters, therefore, refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian signature. The Saturday Courier is the largest. and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, \$355, wit is the largest journal published in Padadelphia, 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 seleters, 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, 1856,

says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the est Family Newspaper ever published in this per raining accountry, 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. Messis. Woodward & Clarke, of Pailadelpina, to re-publish 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 detherefore, of such of their subscribers as deare to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Coutier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRtor, will commence with the publication of or reneil sketches and other variations to a merican 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 Sadgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at ome 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 of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a scries of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, fowns, 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 generalise and information, handsomely executed, and each information a large quarto sheef, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, sould warrant. tion, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, 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, Tith its increased attractions, and grinted on profusion of dark colored hair, or rather bristles, placed him in the cart, throwing his shirt light,

the New York Aibion, will be put at precise ly one half the price of that valuable journal, vizz Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)
WOODWARD & CLARKE.

POETRY.

From the New York American. There is great spirit and fidelity in the deli neations of the Indian's hate of the white man, in the annexed lines.

THE SEMINOLE'S REPLY.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY. "The attack on Fort Mellon was unde, it is upposed, by Philip and his gang. The action must have taken place before the information of the truce could have been received by the Indians who made the attack."-Southern Paper.

Blaize! with your serried columns.
I will not bend the knee!
The shackle user again shall bin!
The arm which now is free:
I've mailed it with the thunder.
When the tempest mutter'd low,
And where it falls ye well may dread,
The lightning of its blow.

Tre sorred ye in the city,
I've scalped ye on the plain:
Go, count your closen where they felt
Beneath my leaden rain—
I scorn your proffer'd treaty,
The pale face I defy;
Everage is stamp'd upon my spear,
And "blood" my battle cry.

Some strike for hope of booty, Some to defend their all— I battle for the joy I have, To see the white man fall: I love among the wounded,
To hear his dying moun
And catch, while chanting at his side, The music of his groan.

The music of his groun.
Ye've trail'd me thro' the forest,
Ye've trail'd me thro' the forest,
And struggling through the everglade;
Your bristling bayonets gloom;
But, I stand as should the worrier,
With his rife and his spour:
The set of venganno still is red
And warms ye—"Come not here,"
Think ye to find my homosteed!
I gave it to the first
My tawny homeshold do ye seeh!
I am a childless sire."
But should we crave life's nourishment,
Enough i have and good:
I live on hate—"tis all my bread,
Yet light is not my food.
I loathe ye with my bosom—

I loathe yo with my bosom—
I soom yo with my bosom—
I soom yo with make eye—
And I'll taunt ye with my latest breath,
And fight yo till I dir.
I ne'er will ask yo quarter.
And I ne'er will be your slave:
But I'll swim the sea of slaughter,
Till I sink boneath its wave.

*It will be remembered that many of the Seminoles killed their children; they being considered an incum-branes to the war.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE RUSSIAN KNOUT. The following description of this horrid puishment is extracted from an article in the Knickerbocker for April:

"Exactly at seven o'clock, a bustle among the military attracted our attention; and on looking round, we saw the criminal approaching on foot, guarded by four dismounted gen-d'armes with naked sabres, accompanied by several officers of police, and followed by two executioners—each bearing under his arm a bundle which we afterwards found contained knout thongs. The battalion now formed a hollow square, three deep -the police, executioner, and criminal, being in the centre.

"No sooner had the soldiers taken their ground than a rush ensued among the crowd to secure good situations, and in the scramble 1 was seshould have missed seeing the ceremony, after all. However, the soldiers saved me from this disappointment, as they politely received me in o their ranks, and I was at once placed within a

few yards of the criminal, where I had an uninterrupted view of every thing that was going on. Immediately upon the square bring formed, the military presented arms, and the crowd uncovered their heads, while the principal officer of police in attendance read the emperal's warrant for the execution. This being done, the criminal was delivered over to the execution.

"Even at this moment, when the prisoner was naturally the chief object of interest, my atten-tion was strongly arrested by the appearance of the principal executioner, so much so, indeed, that I had the curiosity to inquire atterwards into his history. His name, if I recollect aright, was Kozloff: he originally belonged to the higher class; but for cruelties committed upon his peasants, which I believed, in some cases extenlegraded and sentenced to the knout. From this he saved himself by volunteering to his preent situation. He was, I think, without excepin spite of a storp, must by some inches have exceeded six feet, while his shoulders were immodera ely broad his body large, without cor-puency, and his limbs bulky and athletic A

fierce mahogany tinge, while his huge, uncouth. shapeless features were an expression in which it was impossible to say whether ferocity or stupidity most predominated. The assistant of this male Gorgon-this ogre in the form of man-was about 22 years of age, and the reverse in every respect of his principal. I cannot describe him better than by saying that he formed one of the most favorable specimens of a young Russian persant I ever met with. He have been of any consequence, as the number of and been originally a postillion in the service of the Grand Dake Michael, but being implicated in a robbery of his imperial highnesses' byggage.

"He was driven off to the prison with the he, like his chief, to save himself from the same goods and attendants as at first; the whole know, volunteered to the same execrable seraffair, from the arrival till the departure of the Both these men are kept constantly in prion, seel are only brought out when their re-volting tack is to be performed. My informant wolling tack is to be performed. My informant I have fittle doubt that in a few days he died mentioned, at the same time, that Korloff scened make in movery and despondency, except or rather certain, to follow such severe injury. On the event of his recovery, he would be sent toxics ion, and then he becomes absolutely in to end his life in the mines of Siberia, and this toxica ion, and then he becomes absolutely in- to end his life in the mines of Siberia, and this rious. Bear must life be to some men, when a

bare subsistence is purchased on such terms. "I must now describe the criminal. He was apparently—bout twenty-five years of age, very full built, but of low stature, with a countenance of that stolid description which defice all the science of the physiognomist. Though near than, and anxious to read in his features the workings of the mind within, I could neither trace remorse, ferocity, nor tear. He scemed perfectly callous to his situation, and while sentence was being read, he deliberately took off his cap, and prepared himself with perfect coolness for his punishment. Having thrown aside his caftan and short, and having nothing on but his trowsers and boots, he approached the stake with a firm step, and was duly fastened to it by the executioners. This done, these functionaries threw off their coats, and got ready the instruments of torture. The knoat consists of a handle about a foot long, with a piece of twisted hide of the same length. To this hide is attached, by a loop, a piece of thong prepared to almost metallic bardness, in length about four or five feet, perfectly flat, and on meh broad; it is changed after every six or eight blows, as it is considered untit for use when it becomes

"The principal executioner having placed himself within five or six feet of the prisoner, with the theng of the knout on the ground, rather be hind him, then drew it forward, raising it slowly and steadily till it had attrined the proper clevation, when he brought it down with tremendous force upon the middle of the criminal's back, leaving a deep crimson mark of nearly an inch in breadth, extending from his neck to the waistbind of his trowsers. Upon receiving the blow, the wretch uttered a scream, or rather a voll of agony, and every fibre of his body seemed in a ate of violent and instantaneous contortion. With scarcely any interval, the blow was reprated, followed by the same result—the same frightful yell—the same appalling shudder.— The second mark appeared about an inch from, nd parallel to, the first; a third, fourth, and fifth blow followed, in quick succession, when the operator stepped aside and resigned his place to his assistant.

The blows from the latter were light when compared with those inflicted by the elder executtoner, more so in leed than the difference between their size and strength, great as it might seem to justify. After a ving eight blows, a-sistant retired in his tura, when his principal, who in the agantime had fitted on a fresh hong, recumed the dreadful task. Ho was a gain succeeded by the young man, who in like manner had renewed the efficacy of his weapon 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 coninflicted on the lacerated back of the parricide. About the fiftiethstroke, his struggles having partially boccured the faltenings, it was found necessary to stop and have them fixed more firmly. From the first till about the twentieth blow each was followed by the same scream and convulsions; from the twentieth to failieth both gradually became weaker; the latter indeed had legenerated into a sort of shivering. After the fiftieth, both ceased: the criminal's head fell to one side, and though each touch of the knout brought with it a convulsive shudder, he seemed to be perfectly unconscious of pain.

"The punishment concluded, the chief executioner took some instruments from his bag, and with them marked the malefactor on the forehead, on each check and on the chin. This, I understand, was merely a torm typical of branding, which, as well as slitting the nostrils, was always inflicted upon a knowled criminal, until the humanity of the Emperor Alexander peasants, which I believed, in some cases exten-ded even to the commission of murder, he was parks are now made with a cold instrument, and are, I believe, easily effaced.

"The criminal's back now exhibited a horrid sint situation. He was, I think, without description, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, tion, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, of a deep crimson hue; yet still, mangled as it was, no blood ran from it. A common cart was, no blood ran from it. A common cart humanity that it was no blood ran from it. A common cart humanity that I spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, tion, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, to be a deep crimson hue; yet still, mangled as it was, no blood ran from it. A common cart humanity that I spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I spectacle. It was one mangled, bloated mass, the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of humanity that I specimen of the coarsest specimen of the c was fastened to the stake, and with the assistance of the gen-d'armes, carried him to and

When removed from the stake, he was quite insensible; so much so, that I did not suppose he would survive till he reached the hospital; but I was mistaken; for upon observing him attentive that he had so far recovered as to attempt to move one arm. I could not observe any surgeon attending the execution; nor indeed would it must be administered.

eriminal, not exceeding twenty minutes. What became of him afterwards, I could not learn; but could scarcely be called the least part of his punishment -Such is the knout."

AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

It has been remarked by Mr. Knight, that the palate which retishes truit, is seldom pleas ed with strong fermented fiquors; and as feeble causes, continually acting, ultimately produce xtensive effects, the supplying the public with fruit, at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereoperate favourably, both on the moral and physical health of the people." This sentiment we think is a correct one, and hence, and pendent by law be excluded from all benefit of the ly of the pleasure of having a supply fruit for domestic use, it becomes a kind of duty for the farmer, and those whose situation will admit it, to cultivate fruit trees. The real befully said, are those who cause two blades of grass to grew where but one grew before; and to fertilize, beautify, and improve his farm, should be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial and bountiful soil; and n few ways can this desirable object be attain ed more certainly and effectually, than by planting trees either of forest or fruit, as circumstances may require.

To a person who has occasion to visit any part of our state, the evidence is forced upo him at every step, that on this point our furners are very negligert. There are orchards it is true, but too often the fruit is of the most inferior quality, being well adapted for neither coder, domestic use, or feeding; and the fact being apparently entirely overlooked, that good fruit is in the end always the cheapest, and that but a little money or time is asked to secure this

In procuring fruit trees for planting, great care should be taken to procure those only of the most v luable qualities, reference bong had to the use to which the finit is so be applied "Whatever variety or species of fruit tree is wanted, choose those that are vigorous and straight, and of a healthy appearance. When ther they have been grafted or budded, be careful to select those that have been worked on young stocks. Graits or buds inserted into old. crooked, or stunted stocks, seldom succeed well, and are more liable to diseases than oth as -Trees that are healthy, have always a smooth, clean, shining bark; such as are mossy, or have a thick, rough, wrinkled back, should be rejected." It is always better to pay a good price for trees grafted, or budded when young, and of which the kind and quality are known, than to plant cheap ungrafted trees, with an idea of im proving the fruit afterwards, as in this way several years are always lost to t e planter, and where pr per precautions are used there is little to apprehend from a faiture in the trans-planting of trees.

The spring of the year is the best time for removing and planting trees, though the operayear, after the circulation of the sap has mostly ceased. In taking up trees, the coots should be injured or buised as little as possible, and they should be kept moist until they are placed in the ground. Much of the future growth and health of the tree depends on the mode of setting, and of course the nature of the ground should be considered in determining this point. If the ground is light and rich, a hole large enough to receive without eramping the roots, is all that is required; but if the soil is poor, or hard and difficult for roots to penetrate, the hole should be made large, and instead of throwing back the dirt dug out, when satting the tree, good rich mould should be used, even if we are obliged to procure it at some distance, as the rapidity and certainty of growth will more than compensate the trouble. In planting trees it is very necessary they should be secured against the action of the wind, as a motion of the tree is apt to prevent the fine fibres or spong oles from fixing themselves in the soil, and thus the death of the tree is caused. Stakes may be used until the roots become firm, or the top may be cut off until the roots left when taken up givo it sufficient firmness .- Genesce Farmer.

A HANDSOME PREMIUM. The Executive Committee of the American Temperanes Union, as we learn from the Febru-

the best fine white paper of the same size as | enveloped his head: his complexion was of a | ly upon him, then his caftan, then a mat over any number of their Journal, have offered a premium of One Hundred Dollars "for the bes 2periment made in the year 1837, in fattening various animals on Apples—the premium to awarded by a committee of three farmers, to be here: fter named." Here is a premium worth contending for and we hope many of the readers of this paper will be numbered among the obtain the prize .- Genesee Farmet.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Inne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

March 21st, 1857. O'N application by petition of Joseph Nicholson and John F. Nicholson, Execntura of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for cre-

SAM'I. BROWN, Jun'r. Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned said estate. Given under our hands this 2100

day of March, 1837.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Ex'rs.

Mirch 23.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 28th, 1837.

March 28th, 1837.

N application by petition of Chartes D.
Warfield, administrator of 9sth Wars
field, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that
the same be published once in each week,
for the space of six successive weeks, in one
of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAM'L. BROWN, Jr
Rew. Wills, A. A. Countya

Reg. Wills, A. A Countys

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel ounty, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, tetters of administration on the personal escounty, deceased. All persons having claims toexhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-criber, at or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day

of March 1837 CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Adm'c. April 6 6w.

SEBSCRIPTION FOR VOL. IV. OF THE CULTIVATOR.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING PAGES IN A VOBUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgements to gentlemen. for their kind offiments to gentlement for their kind of the Cur-crimators, and respectfully solicits the con-tinuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to peak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimes, which sell at 73 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may beness of nusuamity, every gentleman may be-ness his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

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March 23

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
Conventions of the Province of Maryland.
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, '775,
and 1776

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Subscribers copies are ready for delivery?