

PROSPECTUS. SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

To the Democracy of the State:

For some years before, and ever since his majority the subscriber has labored in the cause of the Democracy of this State as the editor of a newspaper, hitherto without much compensation. The time has now come, when he feels himself authorized to ask, that exertion be made to give him a support, adequate to meet the expenses of his establishment and afford him a fair compensation for his labor.

He has now, for nearly three years, sustained himself, in the "Spirit of the Age," where the democratic party have not the ability alone to support a paper. He publishes a paper containing a greater amount of reading matter, for the price, than any other paper in the State—containing as much, as any paper of any size or price in the State—and in doing so, has incurred heavy expenses which must be met. Under all these considerations, he feels no delicacy or hesitation, in appealing for assistance, to the thousands of the democratic party in the State, who, though abundantly able, take no paper of their own political faith. The democracy have increased from a hand-full to a powerful party, since his first essays among them, and they are now amply able to do for him all that he asks, if they will.

No effort will be spared, to make the 4th volume of the Age, all that its friends can reasonably ask. The letter for the support of the paper! The subscriber earnestly appeals to all who feel an interest in the cause of democracy, and the support of his paper, to use their influence in his behalf. CHAR. G. EASTMAN.

Woodstock, Jan. 1843.

On the first of May, 1843, the 4th volume will commence, and it is proposed to enlarge the sheet, and procure new type, if sufficient encouragement be given to warrant the expense.

TERMS.—\$2.00 a year, \$1.50 in advance, \$2.50 after the close of the year. Any number of the 4th volume over ten, will be sent (out of Windsor county) to one address at the rate of \$1.25 per copy, cash in advance.

No new subscribers can, in any case, be received unless by advance payment, or guaranty of payment by an authorized agent, or some responsible person known to the editor.

No paper will be sent out of this State, unless payment be made in advance.

OUR BILLS.

We are sending them to our Agents in the several towns, in the county. They will be presented during this or the next month, and we sincerely hope our subscribers will not fail to meet them. They are all small, but out of them we must make the hundreds that are necessary for us to meet the expenses of our intended improvement in the Spring.

We earnestly request Agents to attend to the business without fail. Every one can raise a little.

PROBATE PRINTING.

It almost seems foolish in us, to recur to this subject again. We do so, because a friend says he expects a certain notice would appear in the Age, but neglected to give directions to the Probate Office.

All we can say is what we have said before; if our friends wish to have their Probate notices published in the Age, they must make such request to the Judges & Registers of the Probate districts—otherwise no direction being given, they will as a matter of course go to the whig paper. There is no difficulty about the matter at all. Only say that you wish your notices published in the Age, and you will find them there, without fail. We hope our friends will take such notice of this, as not to compel us to refer to it again.

BE IT UNDERSTOOD!

That at the expiration of the 3d vol. of the Age, we shall strike from our books the name of every subscriber in the county who shall have neglected to pay us any thing since the paper commenced, and leave the accounts for collection.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!!!

If those of our subscribers who expect to pay in wood, don't bring it along, and we are obliged to pay cash for it now, we shall require the cash, by-and-by, for the paper that's all.

The editor is absent this week.

In the absence of "the old man" we have taken the liberty to "check in" several communications, "good, bad or indifferent," just as the "court please."

THE SCHOOL FUND—NO. 2.

Before proceeding to the propositions before laid down it may be well to inquire into the origin of the school fund and the motives of those who conceived the plan, of what the very modest correspondent of the Free Press, calls a "foolish chond" and who were the men, at whom this comical, so sincerely projects his amazing will.

The plan of creating a school fund, originated in the old Council chamber at Montpelier, with the venerable men who composed the Council in 1825, of whom the Hon. Seth Wetmore, Orasmus B. Merrill, John Roberts and Ezra Butler, were the more immediate originators of the project, all of whom were undoubtedly as honorable and sagacious as those modern whig speculators, whose wanton extravagance has plunged the state in her present enormous debt.

A resolution in relation to the subject was introduced in the council and referred to the committee on education of which Hon. O. C. Merrill was chairman, whose very excellent report thereon is found on the Journal of the council of that year, which contains reasons ample and satisfactory to every republican freeman for the establishment of a school fund, this was designed particularly to extend the benefits of common school education, to the children of the poor and indigent, who were unable to confer on their offspring the same benefits of useful education, as were their more wealthy neighbors, and in accordance with this design, it was primitively denominated the "Poor man's fund." The avails of the old State Bank, were made the foundation of this fund, for the prudent reason, that that institution was constantly running the State in debt, and this disposition of it was more likely than any other, to save further expense, and bring the concern to a close. The income from the lands and from pedlar licences was added for the substantial reason, that under the economical administration of democratic rulers, this income was unnecessary to meet the current

expenses of the State, the annual State tax being sufficient for that purpose, and also for the redemption in the Treasury, within the succeeding seven years, of a surplus of more than \$15,000. This is the origin of the school fund, these the men who conceived the plan, these their motives and these the circumstances under which it was created, not as Mr. S.' would insinuate, by men who build castles in the air, but by men who were the pillars of the State, men of benevolence and philanthropy, who regarded the cause of the poor and needy as paramount to the speculations of the heartless political demagogues, who would rob them of the boon designed for their posterity that they may become enshrouded, in ignorance and superstition; and of course a more easy prey.

This fund thus created, was suffered to accumulate without jealousy or contention, until by the extravagance and misrule of federalism the State was plunged in debt, when to conceal their mismanagement and avoid the mental rebuke of the people, the dominant party are seeking to rob the poor, to gratify the extravagance of the rich. The project to apply the school fund to the payment of the State debt originated in the chicanery and intrigue of modern whiggery and was first developed in the columns of the Vermont Watchman and has been reiterated by its satellites; and that doctrine is at present sustained only by political gangsters and those selfish, miserly wretches, who had rather the earth should be consumed than part with a few dollars of their ill gotten wealth for the common benefit of their fellow-men, and by no others. And how much soever 'S.' may regret the party aspect of this matter, this truth does and will stare him in the face,—it is a federal plan.

But how came the state in debt? This brings me to my first proposition, viz: to show the falsity of the statement, that "this debt was incurred by building the State House." And for this purpose I applied to official whig documents.

Mr Berry, Auditor in the Treasury department, in his report to the House in 1841, fixes this debt at \$156,618.81. By his annual report the same year, the balance of income over the expenditures is stated at \$767.61, which deducted from the above, leaves a state debt of \$155,851.20. By the report of the same officer for 1842, it appears that the expense of the State for that year, exceeds the income by more than \$15,000. It also appears by the report of the Directors of the State Prison, that the balance against that institution is more than \$16,100, add the amount of these two items to the other and we have a State debt of \$186,951.20, on the 30th day of Sept. last. By the report of the auditor of accounts, (D. Pierce) in 1839 it appears that the whole expense of the State House was \$132,612.83, and that the Town of Montpelier paid of this sum \$15,000, which together with the amount refunded by Messrs Edgerton and Young deducted from the whole sum, leaves \$117,672.23 as the actual cost of the State House to the State. It appears also by the auditor's Report in 1833 that there was a surplus in the Treasury on the 30th Sept 1832 of \$15,558.31. Deduct this sum from the above, and we have \$101,518.92 as the amount of debt occasioned by the building of the State House, deduct this from the whole amount of debt as above and we still have a balance of debt to the amount of \$85,432.28, from some other cause than the building of the State House. This amount is proved conclusively from official documents, emanating from whig sources, and of course these documents on the statements of "S." are FALSE.

But the report of the auditor in 1841 was doubtless incorrect for it will be perceived that he has included nothing for special appropriations or outstanding orders, which last item it seems was something over \$12,000, and it is susceptible of proof in fact has been proved, that the debt at the date of that report was over \$200,000, and is at present more than \$130,000 exclusive of that arising from the State House. Now if whig logic can get rid of this, let it do so.

LYCURGUS.

For the Spirit of the Age. CHRISTMAS.

The merry days of Christmas have again returned, and with them (if we may be allowed to judge by appearances) their usual pleasures and enjoyments. Although their first appearance was somewhat frosty, yet the chiming of bells, and the merry laugh of the belles, hurrying through the crowded streets, told plainly that many were enjoying a "Merry Christmas." As I am fond of such scenes and do not like to let an opportunity pass so well calculated to afford pleasure, both interesting and useful, I accordingly availed myself of the privilege of participating in the festivals of "Christmas Eve." Without giving a minute description of the prelude to these enjoyments, such as a long week's meditation, and anxious reflection, upon whom I should select to be my contemporaries in these enjoyments, suffice it to say that I arrived at an early hour at the brick church, in a little village in H— where I found everything arranged in the neatest possible manner. The brilliant illumination together with the rich accompaniment of evergreens, tastily arranged, formed a most enchanting picture, and transported me back in imagination to a mild and beautiful May-day. Among the many well freighted carriages of all descriptions, which were continually depositing their freight both in front of the church, and various other parts of the village, as convenience permitted, I noticed one, which from its elegant appearance, and the more than usual happiness of its "merry crew," excited more than common interest. It was beautifully decorated with evergreens, through which might be seen peeping out the sparkling eyes of the fairest portion of its inmates. Among the green boughs of this moving "Paradise" might be seen a variety of rich furs—the golden colored orange and lemon, luxuriantly displaying all the richness of the eastern Isles. In viewing this scene I was reminded of those days ere man was led astray by the alluring smiles of vice, and feelings of deep regret, resolutely urged themselves upon me as I reflected upon the effect, which one single act had upon the future destiny of the whole human race.

But if any of the original beauties, which rendered the situation of our first parents so enviable, escaped the wreck which innocence and piety were destined to receive, I should suppose that they had been preserved, to lead a charm on this occasion and heighten the enjoyments of this little company, which so much attracted the attention of all. Upon their arrival at the village inn, I could

but admire the good order and gentlemanlike appearance, which was strictly observed—such as would do credit to those more advanced in years, and I thought that some of the "whiskered" geny of the present day might receive useful lessons of instruction from these young specimens of approximating manhood. After the exercises at the church were concluded, the happy company returned to the village inn, and after bountifully rewarding "mine host" for the many favors they had received at his hands, they "departed in peace." Upon inquiring from whence originated this winged arbor of unsullied bliss, which moved through the frosty air like the fiery steeds of Phant, and being informed that its "happy home" was in a neighboring village not many miles distant, I was more sensibly struck with the splendid appearance, and could not refrain from exclaiming like one anciently—"Surely can there any good come out of Nazareth?" I hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing other scenes originating from the same place, not less interesting, for nothing can be more useful, or add a charm to society like the pure, reciprocal feelings of such friendship.

Hartland, Dec. 1842.

A friend has sent us the following piece read by the author—a young lady—before the society, at the weekly temperance conference in Enfield N. H. June 5th 1842, requesting its publication in the Age.

For the Spirit of the Age.

Who is there among us at the present time, that possesses one spark of philanthropy, that does not feel to arise and extend a helping hand in the glorious cause of Temperance. No matter whether it be "hardly man" or the gentler sex; should not all feel equally interested in subduing an enemy that has so long stalked our land unopposed, save a few puny efforts now and then. How grateful ought we to be that such is not the case. We not only see a few, but many, very many, advocating the sweets of sobriety, and soliciting both friend and foe to abstain from that which serves to develop all the lower propensities of nature, and unfit us for obeying the higher laws of humanity and usefulness, and which will eventually plunge its votaries into the vortex of eternal woe. Most of the efforts and reforms thus far, have been wrought by father, brother, or husband, but will you not allow us, who in most cases here had to endure the disgrace, worse effects, as consequences of the imbricates life, to co-operate with you in reclaiming such—Ladies, should we, and can we remain inactive while this great revolution is among us. We may well ask is there not something for me to do, some duty to perform, not that we should step aside from the sphere propriety points out, yet may not our influence be as salutary in the family circle, as that of a public actor, for it is not by harsh or commanding tones, that we are to persuade our friend or neighbor to abstain from his daily dram, but on the contrary, it is by bland and gentle efforts. Perhaps we too often think, that one who has been addicted to intemperance for a series of years has lost all the finer feelings of the heart, and thus we know to be the case in some degree, still, we sometimes perceive a kindling spark of susceptibility and thus a kind word sinks deep into the heart and produces the desired effect, whereas a reproach only serves to irritate the passions. Let us unite in this great and good cause, and do not desert until the intoxicating cup is dashed from every lip that now adheres to it with such a strange infatuation as to forget the comforts, and happiness of himself and friends flow many wives and mothers during the last twelve months have been made to weep with joy unspeakable at the restoration of a once kind companion or affectionate son. How many daughters who have in secret prayed for a lost father, (lost to all paternal affection and sympathy) had their hearts expand with joy and gratitude at his reform. But let us look around; are there no more sorrowing hearts from the same cause, or no more wretches to be made happy from the same change; if there were none, then might we well remain indifferent, yet so long as the fumes of this poisonous drug meet our senses, so long let not all possible effort cease by which to reclaim both by precept and deed, those who would be ornaments to society, friends to humanity, and a blessing to themselves, were it not for this sin. I say again let us all, as one, act to abolish as a beverage, from our land, this monster—then will we with complacency sit down and chant the funeral dirge of King Alcohol, and methinks it will be no mournful strain either. May the future generation have it to say of this, that our conquest was greater, and more praiseworthy than ever yet achieved by any nation.—That we have effected that, which was never before effected, and put beneath our feet a monarch that has had undisputed sway among all people, nations, and grade—and one too who has thrown around its most faithful subjects, tattered garments, empty pusses, a swollen visage, a feeble step and finally, the dearest reason of her empire, and added all the worst evils earth contains—Oh! who, that has seen the baneful effects of Alcohol (and who has not seen it) can stand silent, or refuse to give his name yes, his heart and hand also, in destroying that which has caused so much human misery and suffering. To a person who had never seen or heard of the effects of distilled spirits on the human system, and intellect, it would seem almost incredible. But we need no proofs or examples, we have seen and experienced enough already to convince—it is no fiction but a painful reality. We have also learned from experience that this kind of a temperament as to exclude all possibility of being on friendly terms, for ere we are aware of it he so insinuates himself into our affections, as to blind us, to all his deformities and cruelties, and before we are aware of it we become warm, if not hot cronies. Then why not spurn so vile, and deceitful a thing, ere it be too late.

We do not forget to give all due praise to the father of mercies, for thus prospering this glorious cause, beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its warm advocates, and may the Temperance ship, continue to sail, and the chariot of reform continue to roll, until not an imbricate shall be found in our land, or an indigent family, made so by intemperance, and may E—not be found in arrears in this great and good work.

C. H. J.

We give place to the following communication as the conclusion of the "Miller meeting" that has been held in our columns. After reading this, the audience will be respectfully dismissed, and each one allowed to chase the humbug in any direction he or she may see fit, if not towards our cage.

For the Spirit of the Age.

To the Saints throughout the world and to whoever may feel any interest in the destruction of the world.

As it appears to me there is more said and written about the sudden departure of the righteous, and destruction of the world, than believed, if "actions speak louder than words," I think it proper at this time to give my opinion in a few words, and not by way of vision, dream, or prophecy, but by the relation of a short story. I once knew a very ingenious mechanic who told me "that upon the principle of the lever he could tip the world over, if he had anything to stand upon." Now I would ask if it would not be well to stop and consider if it would not be very convenient when about to perform such great things to have something to stand upon. A few words by way of advice and I am done. As it is acknowledged that God made the world and all things therein without any of our help, and made it when and how he pleased, and has not commanded or given the power to any of us to destroy any thing that he has made, nor promised to destroy the earth Himself, in any language positive, neither told us when, if ever, therefore, I think it altogether best to let God do as he pleases with what he has made, and each one of us, as individuals go about our own business and confine our labors within the reach of our comprehension.

Now may we do our duty, love the truth, and hope for a pleasant road from earth to heaven. J. GRAY.

Evening Bulletin.—Brother Peabody makes one of the best and neatest papers in Boston—spicy, good humored, and full of good matter for reading at tea time.—Boston American.

Right for once, you old con.—We endorse.

Portland American.

Might have said the same thing of you, you young clam, if your conscience hadn't troubled us so much for inditing the above.—Boston Daily American.

If brother King-bury am a clam, he has one thing to comfort him—he can't be skinned, a la coon.

U. S. Senators.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve in the U. S. Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next.

- Arthur P. Bagby, in Alabama, Daniel E. Huger, in S. Carolina, Wm. Allen, in Ohio, Walter T. Colquitt, in Georgia, George McDuffie, in South Carolina, Lewis F. Linn, in Missouri, Ambrose H. Sevier, in Arkansas, Charles G. Atherton, in New Hampshire, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. in North Carolina. The above named Senators are all Carolinians.

The Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, the most spacious building in Illinois; has, it is said, been completed. Its cost was rising \$200,000. Joe Smith is now erecting another building on a like scale of cost and splendor, as a public hotel, to be called the "Nauvoo House."

Albany Argus.—The prospectus of this excellent paper, purposes, soon to enlarge and otherwise improve its mechanical execution.

For the Spirit of the Age.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the friends of the division of Windsor County, held at Woodstock, on the 15th inst. it was resolved that it is expedient to take measures, to call a convention of the friends of this division, at some time, during the present winter, to discuss the question of division, and agree upon the measures, which may be deemed best calculated to secure an early period, final action upon said question, by the Legislature of the State.

It was further resolved, that a committee of twelve be appointed to call said convention. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: Nathaniel Fullerton & P. Eaton, Chester; Nelson Danforth, Barnard; Ira Davis and T. B. Ransom, Norwich; John S. Marcy, Royalton; George B. Green and Samuel H. Price, Windsor; Worcester Downer, Sharon; Amasa Gay and G. E. Bingham, Weathersfield; David H. Sumner, Hartland; A. A. Smith, Ludlow; Samuel Nutt, Hartford; A. B. Foster, Weston; Abner Field and George Washburn, Springfield; Daniel Gay, Jr., Stockbridge; Benoni Buck, Reading; and Oliver Baily, Woodstock.

JOHN S. MARCY, Chairman. W. B. STOUTON, Secretary. Woodstock, Dec. 15th, 1842.

The undersigned, in pursuance of the above appointment, respectfully request all those citizens of Windsor County, who are in favor of such division, to convene at the Court House, in Windsor, on the last Wednesday (the 21st day) of January 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose above specified.

To remedy, at an early period, the already burdensome, and fast accumulating evils, growing out of the condition of our county business, there must be, forthwith, on the part of those aggrieved, determined and concerted action. It is hoped, therefore, that the attendance upon said convention will be full and punctual.

- Nathaniel Fullerton, G. E. Bingham, P. Eaton, David H. Sumner, Nelson Danforth, Asahel Smith, Ira Davis, Samuel Nutt, T. B. Ransom, Abner Field, John S. Marcy, George Washburn, Samuel H. Price, Daniel Gay, Jr., Worcester Downer, Benoni Buck, Amasa Gay, Oliver Baily.

DIED.

At his residence in Royalton, the 15th inst, at the very advanced age of 97 yrs and five days, the truly venerable Benjamin Parkhurst.

At his death he was the oldest person in town. He passed through this place before there was any family in it, and his house was the third that moved into it, and has ever since (a short time excepted) resided in it. He thus witnessed its growth from its earliest commencement, to which he very largely contributed; and he has largely shared and firmly met and endured all the hardships, toils and privations, incident to the first settlement of a country. For this, his good constitution, uniform health, and great personal activity exactly fitted him. But it was not in there alone that he was so well qualified to be the pioneer of a new country. He was a neighbor, ever eminently kind and liberal; ready at all times to give that personal assistance to all, and especially to the new settler, which the poverty of the times required. He was liberal to the public enterprises of the day, and to an extent beyond his fortune. As an instance of

his upright and generous disposition it may be observed that in the early part of his life, at the burning of Royalton by the Indians in 1780, nearly all the wheat in the town was destroyed. By God's good providence he had a noble crop. Instead of raising his price and making the public necessity his opportunity, he distributed it among his neighbors, not only in this, but in several of the neighboring towns. To the poor who had nothing to pay, (and many such there were) he freely gave; with others he would exchange for other grain; and to some he sold; but in no case rating his wheat above the ordinary price, and in fact realizing but ten dollars in cash for the whole.

He was eminently hospitable also. His house was the free home of the traveller and the new settler, and that for years. And in this labor of love his deceased wife bore her full share; not unfrequently going out of her house to invite the passer-by to stop and refresh himself at her plentiful board.

For some years past he was a member of the Congregational Church. Thus he lived, working according to his strength to the very last day of his life. With scarcely any share in public office, he spent his life in private simplicity, with a patriarchal truth of character which falls to the lot of few. He died after a very short illness mourned by more than a hundred descendants, and with the deep reverence of all who knew him. Com.

In Orford, N. H. Dec. 25, Miss Rhoda, wife of Elder E. B. Rollins, in the 25th year of her age. In her last illness and death she was sustained, made happy & joyful in the sweet hope of immortality and eternal life. Printers in N. Y. N. H. Me. and Ms. are &c. Com.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE PROSPECTUS FOR 1843.

EDITORS. G. R. GRAHAM, & R. W. GRISWOLD.

Regular Contributors.—J. Fenimore Cooper, Richard H. Dana, W. C. Bryant, H. W. Longfellow, T. C. Grattan, Charles F. Hoffman.

GRAHAM'S is the oldest and most popular of the American Literary Magazines. The number for January, 1843, will be the first of the thirty-fifth volume. Its long and uniformly successful career, from its commencement with a few hundred subscribers, until the present time, when it has a circulation of fifty thousand copies per month, is perhaps as good an evidence of its great and constantly increasing merit as the publisher has in his power to offer. To its old subscribers he trusts, no assurances are necessary of his determination to maintain its present ascendancy over all the rival periodicals of the country. The engagement during the past year of such men as Bryant, Cooper, Dana, Longfellow, Hoffman, Maner, and others, of high reputation in the literary world, as regular contributors, in addition to a previous list embracing many of the first names in the nation, is a sufficient guarantee that the work will continue to be the principal medium of communication between the best authors and the public. Among the attractions of the thirty-fifth volume, will be several Tales by Mr. Cooper, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Maner, Mr. Herbert, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Clavers, Mr. Embury, Mrs. Elliot, and Mrs. Stephens. Also by Mr. Bryant, Mr. Dana, Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Street, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Osgood, and Mrs. Sigourney. Essays by Mr. Fay, Mr. Jones, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. Poe, &c. &c. The following more complete list of contributors will convince the reader that it is well nigh impossible to have a superior corps in the present age.

James Fenimore Cooper, author of the Spy, the Pilot, the Pioneers, Naval History, Home as found, the American Democrat, &c. Richard H. Dana, author of the Buccaneer, the Idle Man, Discourses on Shakespeare, &c. William Cullen Bryant, author of the Ages, the Fountain, and the other Poems, &c. T. C. Grattan, author of Highways and Byways, Jaqueline of Holland, History of the Netherlands, the Heiress of Bruges, &c. Henry W. Longfellow, author of the Voices of the Night, Hyperion, Outre Mer, Ballads and other Poems, &c. N. P. Willis, author of Two Ways, a Dying for a Husband, Inklings of Adventure, Letters from a Bride, &c. Charles Fenno Hoffman, author of Wild Scenes in the Forest and the Prairie, A Winter in the West, Greyslaer, &c. William Falconer, author of Translations from Contemporary French and German Poets, Residence in the Isles of France, &c. Henry William Herbert, author of Cronwell, the Brothers, the Maid of Orleans, Ringwood the Rover, &c. H. T. Tuckerman, author of Rambles and Reveries, Isabel, or Seily, &c.—Theodore S. Fay, author of Nonnan Leslie, the Countess Ida, &c. John H. Maner, author of Heart's Quarte, or the Days of the League, &c.

Refugee W. Griswold, author of the Poets and Poetry of America, &c. Epes Sargent, author of the Velasco, the Genesee, &c. Park Benjamin, author of Sonnets and Lyric Poems, &c. William Gilmore Simms, author of Guy Rivers, Pelago, Southern Passages and Pictures, &c. James Russell Lowell, author of a Year's Life, and other Poems, Old English Dramatists, &c. Frederick W. Thomas, author of Clinton Bradshaw, Howard Pinckney, East and West, &c. Cornelius Mathews, author of the Politicians, the Matey Book, Puffer Hopkins, &c. Rev. Walter Cotton, author of Constantine and Athens, Ship and Shore, &c. Louis Fitzgerald, Tassitara author of Random Shots, Agathe, &c. Alfred B. Street, author of Nature, the Burning of Schenectady, &c. George Hill, author of the Ruins of Athens, Tinsno's Banquet, &c. Albert Pike, author of Hymns to the Gods, Sketches and Poems, &c. Edgar A. Poe, author of Tales of the Grotesque and the Arabesque, &c. H. Hastings Weld, author of Corrected Proofs, &c. James Aldrich, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, author of Aylmore, &c. William E. Burton, George Lunt, author of the Grains of Byron, &c. Rev. Louis L. Noble, J. K. Mitchell, M. D. author of Indecision, &c. Charles R. Patterson, J. H. Ingraham, author of the South West, &c. Horace Greeley.

Graham's Lady's and Gentlemen's Magazine has been from its establishment more than any other the favorite periodical of the gentler sex. Though its plan does not entirely exclude articles of the most important character—such as have raised Blackwood's, and some other foreign journals to their high influence and reputation—it is principally devoted to that which is usually termed light literature. It will be distinguished from other publications of similar aims, by the literary and artistic merit of its contents. While those of other works are unknown or anonymous, the contribution to this are the most eminent authors of our age and country; the very creators—founders—of our national literature. Especially is it celebrated as containing the choicest productions of the finest female writers of the time. Every number contains gems which may be appealed to with pride by the sex as vindicating their intellectual eminence. The following list of authoresses, who have hitherto and will hereafter write for it, will show that in this regard no rivalry to it can be sustained.

Mrs Emma C. Embury, author of Constance Latimer, the Blind girl, Guide, and other Poems, &c. Mrs Francis Sargent Osgood, author of a Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England, &c. Mrs Seba Smith, author of the Sinless Child, the Western Captive, or the Times of Tecumseh, Essays, Critical and Miscellaneous, &c. Mrs Eliza Leslie, author of Fennel Sketches, Athra Vernon and other Tales, &c. Mrs Mary Clavers, author of a New Home, Who'll Follow? Forest Life, &c. Mrs Maria Brock, author of Zigourney, or the Bride of Seven, &c. Mrs Lydia H. Sigourney, author of Zinzindar, and other Poems, Epitaphs to Mothers, &c. Mrs E. F. Ellet, author of Characteristics of Schiller, Rambles in the Country, &c. Mrs Lydia Jane Pierson, author of Pomes and Essays, &c. Mrs Amelia B. Welby, author of Poems by Amelia, &c. Mrs M. E. F. E. F. author of Tales and Sketches, &c. Mrs F. F. author of the Marriage of Conventioneers, &c. Mrs Ann S. Stephens, author of Mary Darnley, &c.