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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, At the Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau-streets, opposite the City Hall,

And delivered to City Subscribers for NINE CENTS per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers Five Dollars per annum, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for six months. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily papers received at this office whose terms are higher than those of the TRIBUNE, are not allowed any difference.

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MARRIAGES, FUNERAL NOTICES, &c. not exceeding five lines, 25 cents.
☞ All Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and the Evening Edition.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. Price $3 per annum. Two copies for $5.00.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

THE TRIBUNE.

Reform in Written Language.

We have published from time to time, brief notices of the great improvement claimed to have been recently made in Written Language, or the communication of ideas by characters, which has been entitled PHONOGRAPHY. We have not found time to obtain even an imperfect acquaintance with it, and can give but a crude idea of its principal features. Phonography implies the *writing according to sound*, rejecting the arbitrary characters hitherto employed. The Phonographic Alphabet consists of some forty characters, *each representing one distinct sound and no other*, rendering bad spelling and mispronunciation impossible. The imperfections of our present mode of writing are glaring and pernicious. The letter *a* has several different sounds—the learner must guess which of them is right in the lesson before him—the letter *c* has no distinct sound at all, and no use in the language except as an ornamental. The best scholar does not know how he should pronounce *read, lead*, and many other words, until he has glanced along the line to see what the word *means*, which it ought of itself to indicate. Phonography obviates all these defects, so that (a well informed child insures us) a child or ignorant person may learn to read well (spelling included) in *two or three* weeks at farthest.—We cheerfully give place to the following Address:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Executive Council of the American Phonographic Society, desiring to extend a knowledge of the objects of the Society, and to interest the American People in this Reform in which they are engaged, take this method of publishing the Preamble and a few of the leading Articles of their amended Constitution, and the list of officers of their Society. A Society with a similar object has existed more than three years in Great Britain, and has been found a most efficient instrument in propagating a knowledge of Phonography, and interesting the public in this important branch of educational reform.

It is a matter which is now susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that one entire third of the time, labor and money, expended upon the instruction of the young by the existing modes of education, may, by a slight change in the method of writing, printing, and spelling words, such as is dictated by common sense, and approved by genuine science, be saved to the public, or devoted to the further development of the youthful mind—that every book in the language, including the Bible, the palladium of our national prosperity and the assurance of a better life, may be cheapened by one fourth of its present cost—that the book keeper, the letter-writer, the editor, the lawyer, the clergyman, and the author, may all be spared four-fifths or five-sixths of the manual drudgery to which they are now condemned, and in fine that our knowledge of music, of elocution, *of the exact etymology of words*, of the correct pronunciation of our own and foreign languages, and our facilities for acquiring them, will all be greatly improved by the change, and that a uniform method of representing sounds will ere long prevail throughout the world.

In the language of our English co-adjutors, 'the end we have in view should be strictly kept in mind to inspire us and to render all opposition unavailing. It is open to the deaf ears of ignorance, to the voice of knowledge; to clear the road of learning of the briars and thorns which at present beset it; to multiply the power of the printing press indefinitely, by the indefinite multiplication of readers; in a word *to make writing and reading as easy as speaking and hearing*, not merely to the few within the speaker's voice, but to the many to whom that voice would otherwise never have sounded; not merely to the enlightened European but to the ignorant savage. No language need now be unwritten—no difficulty experienced in reducing any language to writing. The most fugitive word may now be fixed in its flight and treasurid up for the edification of future generations, and as exhibited in types may come home to the hearts of the humblest.

Educators of the young, parents, statesmen, missionaries, advancers of civilization and knowledge! to you we appeal. *You* know and feel how much the present mistaken system of spelling and writing has opposed your utmost efforts; you can appreciate the instrument we place in your hands. It is not simply your interest, it is your duty—and we hope it will be your pleasure to give us that assistance which we now confidently request. JOIN WITH US AND THE SUCCESS OF THE SPEECH-WRITING AND SPEECH-PRINTING REFORM IS CERTAIN.

Complaints have already been made, by the friends of Phonography, that persons not qualified to teach, have in several instances endeavored to form classes, and by their entire unfitness to explain the art and give instruction in it, have caused wrong impressions to go abroad and prejudiced the minds of many against it. In order, therefore, to prevent, as far as possible, the attempts of ignorant and incompetent persons to teach Phonography, which tend to bring it into disrepute and abuse the public confidence, the Council has adopted the method of giving certificates, upon examination, or satisfactory testimonials, to such persons as may apply, and who, in their opinion, are qualified to give instruction. They have no other object in taking this course than to promote the advancement of the Writing and Printing Reformation, and to guard against the spurious impressions which result from an imperfect exhibition of the art.

While, therefore, they do not assume to pronounce that all teachers of Phonography who are not provided with a certificate under the authority of the Society, are therefore necessarily incompetent to their task, they do give their assurance, that those who are so provided shall, so far as they are able to ascertain them, possess the requisite qualifications. In cases of obvious imposture or fraud, they will feel authorized to call the attention of the public to the individuals who practice it, by name. They hope, however, that a necessity of this kind will be of rare occurrence.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the extreme irregularity and confusion which prevail in the orthography of the English language, (and of the languages of the earth generally,) and the cumbrous and tedious methods of writing now in use, give rise to evils of immense magnitude; and *whereas*, Mr. Isaac Pitman of Bath, England, has brought to a wonderful degree of perfection his brief and beautiful method of writing, called Phonography, based upon a scientific analysis of the sounds of our own tongue, and has completed a printing alphabet for the English language upon the same principle, and, assisted by men of science in different countries, is now successfully engaged in constructing a universal alphabet for the uniform representation of all languages; and, *whereas*, these improvements in writing and printing promise to be of great advantage to mankind, by saving the vast amount of time, labor and money now wasted in acquiring the very rudiments and keys of knowledge—reading, writing and spelling; by abridging the manual labor of writing five-sixths or more; by contributing to establish an unbending standard for the spelling and pronouncing of words, thus perfecting and giving unity to language; by rendering easy the arts of reading and writing, and thus tending to universalize education; by elevating the intelligence and morality of the people; by advancing the cause of religion, of science, of industry, and of art; and finally, by promoting a free intercourse among the nations of the earth, which will knit them more closely in the bonds of peace and good will; therefore, we feel that a weighty and imperious duty devolves upon us to do all in our power to aid an object so important as the reform herein proposed, and believing that associated and combined effort will most effectually accomplish this object, we have formed, and do hereby form ourselves into a SOCIETY under the government of the following

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the American Phonographic Society.

OBJECTS.

ART. 2. The general object of this Society shall be to carry forward and complete the writing and printing reformation by such means as may be in its power, and especially by awakening the public attention to the immense importance of the subject—by furnishing facilities for correspondence among Phonographers—by countenancing and encouraging competent teachers of Phonography and Phonotypy—by guarding the public from the impositions of incompetent and ignorant pretenders—and by advising and hastening the introduction of these arts into all our Colleges, Academies, Schools and Seminaries of education.

MEMBERSHIP.

ART. 3. Any person may become a member of this Society, without fee, who can write Phonography legibly, by sending his application, *post paid*, to the President of the Society, or to the Secretary of the Executive Council, written in Phonographic characters, accompanied by his or her full name and address (both in Phonography and in the common hand,) and by a statement whether he or she is over or under sixteen years of age.

MEETINGS.

ART. 6. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held in the city of Boston, on the last Wednesday of May.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—S. P. ANDREWS, Esq. 339 Washington-st. Boston.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. E. N. Kirk, Montgomery Place, Boston; Rev. S. L. Pomroy, Bangor, Maine; John Neal, Esq. Portland; P. H. Sweetser, master Harvard School, Charlestown, Mass.; Cyrus Peirce, Principal State Normal School, Newton, Mass.; Henry E. Rockwell, Principal Winsted Academy, Conn.; Rev. Edwin Leigh, Principal of Young Ladies' High school, Bristol, R. I.; Isaac F. Shepard, master Otis School, Boston, Mass.; Frederick Crafts, master Hawes School, S. Boston; Rev. E. A. Marshall, Eatonton, Ga.; Rev. S. Nash, East Haddam, Conn.; Aaron J. Carter, Quincy, Illinois.

Executive Council—Hon. Isaac H. Wright, Boston; W. H. Williams, do; Dr. J. F. Flagg, do; Wm. Lord, Gorham, do; Dr. James W. Stone, do; Augustus F. Boyle, do; Osborne Marshall, do; Mrs. Mary A. Andrews, do; Miss Lavina Buonomo, Teacher, do; Miss Electa N. Lincoln, Teacher Normal School, Newton, Mass.; Mrs. Julia A. Davis, Teacher, Boston, Mass.; Miss S. W. Tabor, Teacher, Roxbury, Mass.

Secretary—H. B. Lincoln, Brimmer School, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—J. S. Harbour, Cambridgeport, Mass.; office 92 State-st. Boston.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

S. P. ANDREWS, *Pres.*

H. B. LINCOLN, *Sec.*

NOTE.—Phonographers of all ages who wish to be enrolled as members of the Society, are requested to send in their names and address immediately. A full list of the members and officers, together with a complete copy of the Constitution, will then be published, and furnished to each member, and they will be supplied with Phonographic documents from time to time. Teachers are requested to obtain lists of the Phonographers in their neighborhoods, and forward them to the address of the President of the Society, Phonographic Institution, 339 Washington-st. Boston.

☞ The Press generally are requested to copy.

Association in Germany.

From The Harbinger.

In these times and in our America, where all is movement, and ideas seem to rush into deeds, we are something more than curious to know what is doing in Germany, or rather what is thinking there. What verdict does the Civilization of this nineteenth century, with its Pauperism, its Commercial Feudalization, and its false Democracies, receive from those weariless abstractionists, as most of our German friends are? Under what forms does the New World, of which no simple-hearted man is now without some presentiment, dawn upon them? Which of the present commands of Humanity are they receiving and laying to heart?

We have long been aware that the doctrines of Universal Unity were not without zealous apostles in Germany. Good books upon various branches of social science have been published, and some of the most respectable journals have given their testimony to the weight of the facts and arguments of which the Associative school makes use. We have too abundant rumors that Communism,—the most natural of intellectual reactions,—finds numerous adherents and even occasions alarm to the authorities.

For some months we have had lying in our portfolio, more exact intelligence as to some of these matters, waiting to be presented to our readers. We presume that though this in fact not new, it will not be without interest to them. It is extracted from that excellent journal the "*Deutsche Schnellpost*," of New-York.

It seems that not far from the first of last November, the King of Prussia took the lead in the formation of a "Central Society for the benefit of the lower classes." For this society and for the Berlin philanthropists generally, the correspondent of the Schnellpost has no reverence whatever. He says their benevolence is no better than hypocrisy and Protestant Jesuitism.

A meeting was held at Cologne on the 10th of November for the formation of an auxiliary society. Here the influence which presided at Berlin was subordinate, and at the first stage of the proceedings a warm discussion arose as to the name of the Society. The words "lower classes" were rejected. The Society was called the "Union for mutual aid and improvement." In its rules the tendency of society to ascend into the next stage beyond civilization,—called guaranteeism, appears in a striking manner.

For the improvement of the material condition of its members, the Union contemplates.—Arrangements for diminishing the effects of misfortunes by means of funds for mutual aid, hospitals, &c. 2. Arrangements to ensure food and homes to those who are temporally without labor. 3. Provisions for mediation between laborers and employers. 4. Arrangements by which the individual can attain independence, such as Saving's Banks, the purchase of land and buildings to be rented on reasonable terms to laborers, &c. 5. Arrangements for an economical and comfortable mode of life, for example, common kitchens and dining halls, the erection of spacious and wholesome dwellings, the purchase of the necessaries of life at wholesale, and distribution of them at retail at cost, especially in the winter. 6. Arrangements for supplying the products of labor immediately to those who wish for them, for example, permanent halls of industry, in which manufactured articles can be exposed for sale, like provisions in the market. By this means the laborer will be protected from speculators and forestallers, and can expect a more just compensation for his exertions, than is possible under the present relations of things. 7. Arrangements which will make it possible for the workman, without property, to support the competition with the power of capital, for example, funds to be loaned upon work done, establishments for the provision both of materials and tools, the union of single laborers for a common purpose, &c.

For "Culture," the Union adopts the following means. 1. Arrangements whereby the beneficent effect of intercourse between men of all classes of society, and all professions, can be produced. 2. Arrangements for direct improvement, such as trade-schools, and also higher trade schools for instruction after the age in which trades are usually begun to be practised; together with schools for the development of peculiar talents and for education in special trades and branches; conversations and lectures upon social subjects, collections of books, models and tools, reading rooms, the disseminating of useful writings, &c.

The formation of this Society naturally excited great interest not only in Cologne, but throughout the whole province. Social equality, the *right of all Labor*, and the *duty of Society to furnish it to every one*, became common words. The Government interfered to prevent the prosecution of the undertaking, and what has been its ultimate fate we are not informed. At any rate we may be sure that the ideas thus planted, will sooner or later bear abundant fruit. And indeed, as we learn from a more recent number of the Schnellpost, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government the discussion of those questions which are everywhere commanding the attention of the most advanced minds, is carried on with vigor, especially in Westphalia. The men most active in it, are the educated classes. According to the Bremen Gazette from which the account of the Schnellpost is taken, many crude and erroneous views are mingled with the truth which is at the bottom. These time will remedy. Meanwhile we know that Germany is not unconscious of the mission of the age and is not likely to be silent respecting it.

The movement of Cologne,—the only one which has a directly practical tendency, contains, as we said above, the germs of that society of society, which lies between complete association of all interests and all classes, and the unfortunate state called civilization. This tendency appears universally, though our eloquent declaimers upon social progress, of which they know about as much as they do of the man in the moon, never take any notice of it. Technically speaking, we call this coming order of Society, Guaranteeism. Its distinguishing feature is the application of the principle of mutual guarantee,—imperfectly developed indeed in the Cologne "Union," to the various relations of life and business. It makes of society a grand fraternity for universal mutual insurance, and in this way produces union, peace, security, and *real* benevolence, instead of the discord, strife, uncertainty and selfishness, which are the soul and very heart's-blood of civilization. We consider all steps towards such a state of things wherever taken, as advances towards the sublime and happy destiny of the race, and accordingly shall take every occasion to advocate them to the best of our ability. Such institutions as the Brook Farm Phalanx, and the other associations formed in this country are, be it understood, at present only attempts at Guaranteeism. But this is only a transition. It is the territory through which for want of means, we are compelled to pass.

Humors of Politics.

Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, Editor of the [Jonesborough] Tennessee Whig, is a notorious wag, and as his District is invincibly Loco-Foco, the Whigs have perpetrated a practical joke on him by running him for Congress. He takes it in good part, however, and enters so heartily into the spirit of the thing that it is really 'as good as a play.' He throws out each week a new manifesto to the constituency, giving strong reasons why he should be chosen, so cleverly put together that they must like him as a candidate, if not as a Congressman. Here is his latest:

TEN REASONS WHY I OUGHT TO BE ELECTED.

I. Because, I am not troublesome to the dear People—never was a candidate before for any office—and never asked for a crumb from the public crib in all my life.

II. Because I have been serving the public all my life at my own expenses, as a Parson, uniting together man and wife, especially *runaways*, free of charge; as an Editor, a stump orator, and a leader in all the political contests of the age!

III. Because, I have not called the honest people out from their work, under a pretence of making speeches, like my opponent, *solely* to get home with some of them and sponge upon them, because they live better than we poor dogs do in these hilly little towns. It has been a great cross to me, log cater as I am, to stay away from the cool milk and butter, and beautiful spring-houses in the country—and the greedy dog against whom I run could not withstand the temptation!

IV. Because I am naturally a clever sort of fellow—a whole-souled, real go-ahead man, liberal, willing to divide the last cent of money with a mortal, or even the last *lac-cake*—and not above mixing with my equals and superiors, because they have wool hats and low breeches on, and no shoes. These are my sort of men, and I don't care who knows it!

V. Because, if elected, I would cause this District to have more character and fame than ever Wise's, Peyton's, Stanly's or any body else's ever had. I would make the noisy world forget that ever there was such a *State as Buncombe*. The papers would speak of nothing but "*Brownlow and the First Congressional District of Tennessee*!" And it would make even a Tennessee *Democrat* proud to be in the Capitol at Washington, and hear a stranger ask, "What tall, sharp-nosed, big-mouthed, keen-eyed man is that speaking there, who cuts to the quick, and has more *voice* than every man in the House?" when the answer would be, "That is *Brownlow of Tennessee*!" Only think of it!

VI. Because, if elected, the district would be rid of the scandal of *Infidelity*, and all the churches would have a friend and representative there. True, I differ with some as to the *details* of the thing, but then, in the great matters of *Faith* and *Practice*, we agree to a fraction!

VII. Because I am a liberal man—none of your misers or note-shavers—and would spend all my wages in purchasing Tracts, Almanacs, Newspapers, Pamphlets and Pictures—and under my frank, *free of charge*, I would flood this District with them—sending them into every man's cabin and causing the women and children to laugh during the long winter nights, till they split their sides!

VIII. Because, if elected, I will have a law passed to do away with all party names—to require all parties to make friends—and to unite as all as we used to be, under the good old name of *Republican Democratic Whig American Freemen*;—adopting as our creed, Religion, General Politics, Good Eating and Drinking, Pretty Women, Smart Children, the United States, Oregon, Texas, *East Tennessee*, United States Bank paper and Gold and Silver!

IX. Because, if elected now, my chance is *good* for the nomination to the Presidency, in 1848—and what an honor it would be to this District to furnish a President! In giving out the offices, I would first furnish every man in this District who had voted for me, so that this District would then rule the Nation, just as it should.

X. Because it would be a disgrace to this District, and to this State, if not to the Union, to have me beaten, and sent into the shades of private life! Only think of it!—Come boys, one and all, cut loose from the leaders of both parties, and vote for me. Try me once, and see if I don't suit you to a *great's end*! I feel a good deal like I shall shine out—like the boys are with me. The votes of the poor claim, who like myself have nothing—and not of those rich rascals, of either party. And if elected, O what a time we shall have in this country!

Respectfully your Fellow-Citizen,

Saturday, July 5th, 1845. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Letters by the Wayside.... No. 3.

There are numerous pleasures which such muscular training as is gained by a pedestrian tour, brings within the reach of the traveler. He is no longer dependent on others for the means of conveyance in case a little extra exertion is required. With the training we pedestrians have had, the fatigue of a long walk over the Green Mountains is not excessive, and what a prospect is before us! Range after range of hills appear below us in long succession, as far as the Connecticut; conspicuous among them, though farthest of all, Ascutney raises his head. The mountains have been on fire, and the blackened trunks, all charred and smoking, look strangely gloomy.

But we must leave the mountains behind. Range after range of hills is passed; and each successive valley appears more picturesque than the preceding till, last of all, that of the Connecticut lies before us. The scenery on its banks is here beautifully varied. Now through a wide extended meadow the river pursues its serpentine course, and now it dashes impetuously through a narrow opening among the hills. We follow it up to Lancaster, where in the pleasant society of friends we may rest awhile; but the mountains are in sight and we are eager to be among them.

Well—we have been to the Notch, and climbed Mt. Washington, but while crowds throng there every summer, and by twenties and thirties at a time ascend the mountains, it were worse than useless to attempt to describe them. Yet but few see the Notch as it should be seen. It should not be seen from the stage coach, driving rapidly through it. One should be alone: Nature is most eloquent there in silence; the human voice sounds jarringly there, like a discordant note accidentally struck in the midst of one of Beethoven's perfect symphonies.

It was twilight when, alone, I walked through it. The gloom and indistinctness gave increased sublimity to the scene. Perhaps it was owing to my peculiar frame of mind at the moment, that the murmur of the brook and the silver cascade on the mountain side seemed trivial and ill accordant with the grandeur of the view.

For one who would go up Mt. Washington with the least labor, undoubtedly the best way is to go up on horseback and from Fabyan's, but for these who, like us, have trained ourselves to exertion, to roam over the mountains by the romantic road from Fabyan's possesses far more to interest—far more to awaken feelings of awe and delight. J. E.

☞ To City Advertisers.—The Knoxville Register, published at Knoxville, Tenn. is one of the oldest and most widely circulated Weekly papers in the Western Country. It has been established nearly 20 years, and has an extensive list of subscribers in East, Middle and West Tennessee, and besides circulates more or less in nearly every one of the Western and South-Western States. These circumstances make it one of the most valuable mediums for advertising to be found in the West, and render its columns a most favorable channel through which New-York City merchants may keep their Western customers informed of the extent, variety and quality of their stocks of goods, in a manner exceedingly advantageous to themselves. Advertisements can be forwarded direct, by mail, to "Publisher of Register, Knoxville, Tenn." or can be left with our agents for forwarding advertisements, Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 33 William street, or V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, New-York. au19 6tend

☞ Steamer Great Britain.—It being impossible to open the above ship to the whole community on the present occasion, or to make distinctions in regard to admission, without offence, and in view of the great expense incurred by the owners in detaining her in order to gratify public curiosity, it has been determined to follow the plan adopted in London, Liverpool, and other ports, and charge a small sum for admission. Notice is therefore hereby given, that the ship will be open for public inspection this day from 12 to 3 o'clock, and on succeeding days (Sundays excepted), till further notice, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock. Price of admission to the ship will be 25 cents, and to the engine-room, 12½ cents additional. Tickets to the ship to be had on the wharf alongside, and to the engine-room, on board.

A portion of the proceeds, after paying expenses, will be given to the Asylum for the Blind, and Deaf and Dumb, and the Fire Department. au 11 2w

☞ Boston Subscriptions to the New-York Tribune received by authorised Agents, REDDING & Co. 8 State-street. Terms—10 cents per week or Two cents for Single Copies.

Weekly Tribune every Friday Morning, for 6 cents or $2 per annum.

A new and cheap publications for sale as low as issued by Boston Publishers. Thiers' Napoleon. je7 odlf

☞ Dr. C. I. Von Cort has removed his Office and German Dispensary from the corner of Nassau and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, to No. 191 Broadway, New-York. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. He has on hand a large and regular supply of remedies of his own preparation and importation, together with every description of fancy article usually kept in similar stores. Among the articles sold by Dr. Von Cort are the following, prepared by himself: Life Pills, Life Elixir, Restorative Bitters, Cure for Piles, Hair Restorative, Sugars for Asthma, a Preventive for Small Pox and all other contagious diseases. All his medicines are purely vegetable. He continues to give advice to the poor without charge, as he has done for the last three years in Brooklyn.

New-York, 15th August, 1845. au15 1f

☞ J. D. Wheeler, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c. will attend in the Reading-Room of Tammany Hall at all hours of the day and evening. jy15 odlf

☞ Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.—This Extract is put up in *quart bottles*, and is *six times cheaper* than any sold. It is warranted to be a superior article to any in the market. We have numerous certificates of Physicians, Clergymen, and State Officers at the office, which conclusively prove the superior virtues of this Extract. One bottle only is sufficient to test its merits. Call and get a circular. For sale at 194 Fulton street, (Sun Building.) jy28 1moe

Characteristic Reply.

The Superintendent of the "Sailor's Home" in New-York, some days since, being down on the wharf, saw a sailor just returned from sea. He stood by his chest, not knowing where to stow himself away. His shipmates had gone to their boarding houses, leaving him alone. His very appearance indicated what proved to be true, that having been in the jaws of the land sharks when in port before, he was determined to give them a wide berth.

The Superintendent approached him, when the following dialogue ensued:

"I say, shipmate, have you just come into port?" "Yes—just in." "Where are your shipmates?" "I do not know sir; gone to their boarding houses, I suppose." "And why do you stand here—why don't you go?" "Not ready, sir." "Where will you go when you are ready?" "Don't know." "Come, then, board at the Sailor's Home." "Sailor's Home! What have you got there?" "We have a good table, good lodgings, good associates, and no liquor. Come, will you go?" "What, no grog?" "No, not a drop; and you are better without it. Besides, morning and evening we meet together to read in the good Book and attend prayers. Come, will you go?" "I don't know—I'll think about it. No grog—and prayers! I'll think about it." The Superintendent left him musing on the wharf and returned to the Home.

Presently, casting his eye down the street, he saw him coming with his chest upon a dray. "Sir," said he, "I thought I'd come; but did you say there was laws praying here morning and evening?" "Yes, I did."—"Well, continued he, hesitatingly, "I don't—don't know what a fist I'll make at that, but I'll lend a hand as well as I can." His decision indicated the very common sentiment of mankind, when willing to "*think about it*," that where there is prayer and no grog, it is surely more safe to lodge than where there is profaneness and dissipation.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT. The Editor of the Philadelphia Eagle states that Nathaniel O. Stanton of Syracuse, a Yankee of the right New-England breed, has patented an important improvement in the mode of purifying Salt. His process is exceedingly simple; and the marvel is that it has not been stumbled upon before. The natural brine of the Salina Salt Springs contains 70 to 100 per cent. of pure salt. This is dipped up cold into receivers in any quantity, and 30 per cent. of solid salt is added, plunged in. The whole mass becomes speedily saturated, and the 30 per cent. of impurity separates and floats upon the surface, while the 100 per cent. of salt, (the 30 per cent. of solid salt inclusive,) sinks to the bottom, to be drawn off and boiled to pure salt. We have a specimen, says the Eagle, of the salt manufactured by this new process, and it exceeds in purity and brilliancy any salt we have ever seen. It must speedily supersede all other salt. Twenty millions of bushels are manufactured annually at Salina. This amount will be doubled and trebled, when the purity and value of the new article comes to be understood. We have no doubt the discovery will prove a fortune to some one. We hope it will be Mr. Stanton, the inventor. The yield of salt under the new process of saturation is nearly a third more than by the old method, and we venture to predict that the salt boilers will sustain the improvement introduced by Mr. Stanton.

Books.

NEW JUVENILE SINGING BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED—The Young Melodist—A choice collection of Social, Moral and Patriotic Songs, composed and arranged for one, two and three voices, by William B. Bradbury, author of the Psalmodist, School Singer, and Young Choir. The author's former Juvenile works have met such extensive sale, and having given general satisfaction, he can safely say while offering this to the public, it far exceeds any of his former Juvenile Books.—Teachers and others are invited to examine it.

MARK H. NEWMAN, Publisher,
au13 199 Broadway.

DANIEL ADEE, 107 FULTON-STREET,

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jy26 1815 E. J. FINLEY, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.

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