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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY GEORGE S. KING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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November 11, 1852.

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THE subscriber, responding to the repeated and urgently-expressed wish of eminent and judicious persons in various sections of the country, have decided to commence on the first of January, 1853, an entirely original Periodical under the above title.

It is intended to combine the lighter characteristics of a popular magazine with the higher and graver qualities of a quarterly review, filling a position hitherto unoccupied in our literature.

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When a subject needs illustration, or pictoral example, such illustrations will be occasionally given; but it is not expected that the success of the work is to depend on what are termed "embellishments."

The following among many others have expressed their hearty approval of the plan, and will all give it their general cooperation, while nearly all of them will be contributors to the work: Washington Irving, Hon. E. G. Squier, Nathaniel Hawthrone, Donald G. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Miss Warner, Author of "Wide World," Hon. George Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Robinson, E. P. Whipple, Prof. B Silliman, jr. Miss Cooper, Rev Dr Wayland, Rev Orville Dewey, Pres H P Tappan, Miss Sedgwick, H W Longfellow, George Sumner, W C Bryant, Fitz Green Halleck, George William Curtis, Rt Rev Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, R B Kimbell, Rev E H Chapin, R Waldo Emerson, Professor Gillespie, Mrs Kirkland, Prof Henry Reed, &c.

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November 25, 1852.

OUR THANKS,

New Firm—New Goods.

LOKER and Abell return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and announce that they have associated Mr. Thos. F. Harris with them in the Mercantile business. The firm will be known for the future as Loker, Abell and Co.

They have removed to the large and roomy store house formerly occupied by Meyenberg and Bros., where they have just received from *Baltimore* a first-rate, large, and well selected stock of

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Call to see them.

Oct. 28, 1852—tf.

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS OF USEFUL ME[illegible] WANTED.

We have scientific writers of [illegible] kinds, and their number is [illegible] increasing; there is no ha[illegible] their studies are main[illegible] but unable to put their own [illegible] work. Banish to their country [illegible] most celebrated engineers, and they [illegible] be as embarrassed to perform the sma[illegible] thing for themselves, as our statesm[illegible] magistrates, professors, poets, painte[illegible] and wealthy merchants. If a lamp lea[illegible] a coffee pot is broken, a screw lost [illegible] lock damaged, or a chair on three legs—[illegible] and for a thousand other petty trifles—they must send to the neighboring town. If it is an emergency, a messenger on horseback must be despatched, with perhaps a kettle round his neck, and a couple of watering pots in his hand—there is no poor Robinson Crusoe to be found in these oases of luxury and indigence. There is, therefore, wanting a class of men who have a slight knowledge—not enough to manufacture, but sufficient to repair every thing—who can place a little solder on this place, a little glue on that; clean their employer's gun or watch; forge a bolt, take down a stove, bore a hole and fit a screw, patch up a valuable piece of porcelain, and adjust a hand or[illegible]gan; who can give one blow with a hammer and another on a flute; bend a piece of wire, and tie up a bell rope; saw off the end of a plank, plane a little off the door, make a shovelful of mortar, mix up a little plaster, lay a coating of color on a wall, and take out a spot of it on your coat—in short, who can frame a picture, prevent a chimney from smoking, varnish a picture, [illegible] and, in case of necessity, put a shoe on a horse, &c., &c.

In our society of imbeciles, each of these things requires a particular workman, who must be sent for several times, and who only troubles himself with what concerns his own trade and nothing else. What a heap of bills and accounts at the end of the year—they are never done coming in. While the workmen whisper to one another, "what an awkward helpless set of fellows these rich men are—obliged to run after us to open a trunk, splice a rope, make a hole in a strap, join a hoop, put a pin in the wheel of a child's coach, and a tail to the kite. All those great men who make laws, and do not know how to work with their ten fingers, can teach us nothing. I have seen some who do not know the difference between tin and lead—between gum arabic and gum lac; they take iron pyrites for silver ore, oats for wheat, and do not know how the bread they eat is made. I have heard of one who wishing to instruct his son, [illegible] attached to an embassy, said to him, [illegible] "You see that big tree—that is a popl[illegible] —pine boards are made out of it." A[illegible] yet they always have a book in their ha[illegible] and send their children to school u[illegible] twenty years of age. What in hea[illegible] name can they learn there? They [illegible] be very thick-headed not to know as [illegible] as we who have never learnt [illegible] It is not for want of time, fa[illegible] know what to do wit[illegible] day."

These are very natural expre[illegible] work-people among themselves; b[illegible] us return to our "Useful Man." [illegible] possible that a man of this kind woul[illegible] be valuable on a gentleman's cou[illegible] seat—that he would not be sought [illegible] and paid the same as a good cook. W[illegible] any young countryman that knows h[illegible] to read, write, and cipher, would require [illegible] at the utmost, two years at a special school to learn to do all the repairing that we have mentioned, and much more. Five days passed in the workshop of a turner, cabinet-maker, smith, locksmith, tinman, glazier, plumber, sadler, frame maker, &c., would be sufficient, with a few explanations, and receipes written in [illegible]lum book, to enable him to [illegible]ing belonging to the above [illegible]ortright passed with a clock-[illegible]ith, and lamp maker, would [illegible]sight into the fabrication [illegible], lamps, locks and prin[illegible]ch of these trades. Some [illegible] drawing, given at [illegible]ir to the workshops, [illegible] be set apart for [illegible] tools would not be [illegible] joiner's bench, a vise, [illegible]ers, and chisels, a plane, [illegible] soldering iron, some screw [illegible]nvil, ditto furnace, and a [illegible]dd to these a glazier's dia-[illegible] drill, some bottles of oil, [illegible]cid, a little mastic and wax, [illegible]nd a few pieces of tin and [illegible] and you have the entire fit-[illegible] useful man's workshop, which his employer will very soon be willing to augment by the addition of a lathe, a small forge, and a galvanic battery, with some crucibles and porcelain vessels.

There would thus be completed, insensibly, as occasion presented, a country workshop, which would be the delight of the owner, to whom all these nick-nacks of handicraft are a sealed secret, and who, in a short time, would become an inventor like his useful man. This latter would be the favorite of the children, for he would mend their little balloons, wagons, and little mills; the favorite of the old folks, whose spectacles he would repair; the favorite of the cook, for he could tinker up her pans, and fresh solder the coffee pot; the favorite of the lady, because he could mend her fan, and make the drawers of the cabinet to slide in smoothly; the favorite of the neighbors, who would be ready to have him to dinner, to put a string to the piano, arrange the French clock, and ascertain what is the matter with the pump.—In fact I can assure you that the useful man would be the envy of the township, provided he knew neither Latin nor algebra, and reads no political papers—if he does this, he will be like every body else, and the best thing that can be done will be to give him a letter of recommendation to your nearest neighbor. There would be a vast exportation of useful men to the Brazils, Peru, and Mexico, every hacienda would like to have one; they would be the preservers, the civilizers of the new world; the Russian boyard would contend for them with the Spanish hidalgo; the Hungarian magnate with the Turkish pachas, and perhaps the Chinese mandarin with the Indian nabob. The useful man would be the necessary link in the chain that ought to connect the man of science and the daily workman, for he would lay one hand on the theory and the other on the [illegible] and would often take the place [illegible].—*French paper.*

[illegible].—Some years since, as Dr. [illegible] travelling through New [illegible] chanced to stop at the stage [illegible] of its popular towns, for the [illegible] late hour of the same, ar-[illegible] Mr. Dennie, who had the [illegible]arn from the landlord that [illegible]ed with lodgers, except [illegible] celebrated Dr. [illegible]me to his apartment," [illegible]; "although I am a [illegible] Rev. Dr., perhaps I may [illegible]him for my lodgings." The [illegible]rdingly waited on Mr. Den-[illegible] Doctor's room, and then left [illegible]duce himself.

[illegible]ctor, although in his night [illegible] and slippers, and just ready [illegible] himself to the refreshing arms [illegible]us, politely requested the strange [illegible]der to be seated. Struck with the physiognomy of his companion, he then unbent his austere brow, and commenced a literary conversation. The names of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and a host of distinguished literary characters, for some time gave a zest and an interest to the conversation, until Dr. Dwight chanced to mention Dennie. "Dennie, the editor of the Port-Folio," says the Doctor in a rhapsody, "is the Addison of the United States—the father of American belles-lettres. But, sir," continued he, "is it not astonishing that a man of such genius, fancy, and feeling, should abandon himself to the inebriating bowl!"

"Sir," said Dennie, "you are mistaken. I have been intimately acquainted with Dennie, for several years, and I never knew or saw him intoxicated." "Sir," say the Doctor, "you err, I have the information from a particular friend; I am confident that I am right and you are wrong." Dennie now ingeniously changed the conversation to the clergy, remarking that Abercrombie and Mason were among the most distinguished divines; nevertheless, he considered Dr. Dwight, president of Yale college, the most learned theologian, the first logician, and the greatest poet that America had produced. "But, sir," continued Dennie, "there are traits in his character, undeserving so wise and great a man of the most detestable description; he is the greatest bigot and dogmatist of the age!"

"Sir," says the Doctor, "you are grossly mistaken; I am intimately acquainted with Dr. Dwight, I know to the contrary." "Sir," says Dennie, "you are mistaken; I have it from an intimate acquaintance of his, who, I am confident, would not tell me an untruth." "No more slander," says the Doctor, "I am Dr. Dwight of whom you speak!" "And I too," exclaimed Dennie, "I am Mr. Dennie of whom you spoke!"

OCCASIONS OF DUELS.—Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Captain Ramsay in one about a servant; Mr. Fetherson in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about "an acre of anchovies." One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy the second goblet; another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining a glass of wine with him at a dinner in a steamboat, although the General had pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made his stomach sick at sea; and Lieutenant Crowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters! What contemptible folly in men it is to risk their lives in order to settle such trivial disputes as these! And then how does the result of a duel really settle the dispute any more than the result of jumping together *from* a precipice, or any similar jeopardy of life and limb!

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.

In the British *Sportsman*, we find the following hint respecting the management of a rearing horse, which strikes us as being worthy, as it is easy of trial:—

Whenever you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reign and prepare for him. The instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand, and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs, and he will not fail to go forward; if the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spurs and whip two or three times severely. The horse will not, perhaps, be quite satisfied with the first defeat, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist him, &c., as before and you find that in the second struggle he will be much more easily managed than on the former occasion; in fact you will see him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way described, will resort to his trick a third time.

DIFFERENT DEGREES OF COURTING.—A Roman lady who takes a liking to a foreigner does not cast her eyes down when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with evident pleasure—nay, she gazes at him store, whenever she meets him in company, at church, at the theatre, or in her walks. She will say, without ceremony, to a friend of the young man, "Tell that gentleman I like him." If the man of her choice feels the like sentiment, and asks, "Are you fond of me? she replies with the utmost franness, "Yes, my dear." There, that is coming to the point at once, and not going round about with blushes and simpering, and finally get out "no," when *yes* is intended. What is the use of making such a stammering and stuttering about it, when one is overjoyed with pleasure? The ladies of Rome do not seem to be at all troubled with any undue restraints of delicacy and modesty. They say what they think, and act accordingly. On the contrary, our American ladies, are so modest and bashful, that they let all the good opportunities slip through their fingers while they are blushing behind a fan. They would not, for the world, let a young man suppose they cared about him, though they might be dying with love. The Roman ladies go *rather* too fast, and American ladies a little too slow. Our advice is, that you take for your platform the compromise, and unite the two. Medium ground is generally safe. But don't forget that time is flying.

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.

"When he (the boy Webster) first arrived at the academy of Mr. Abbot, his personal appearance, in his ill-fitting, home-made, homespun garments, together with his shy, awkward manners, created much merriment among the boys, and many jokes were cracked at his expense. Young Daniel's sensitive nature could ill brook this; and, after suffering from it two or three days, he went to the teacher and told him he must go home. The teacher inquired the cause, and Daniel made a clear breast of it. The former bade him not mind it, but keep quietly at his studies, and his turn would come by-and-by. He obeyed, and, at the end of *the week*, he was placed at the head of the class that had ridiculed him. After two months had passed in hard study, the teacher, at the close of the school one day, called him up in presence of all the scholars, and told him he could not stay there any longer—to go and get his books and hat, and leave. Poor Daniel's heart sunk down to his shoes. He had studied hard, bearing patiently the ridicule of his mates, and now to be turned off in disgrace was more than he could stagger under. The teacher waited a moment to watch the astonishment of the school, and then added: 'This is no place for you; *go to the higher department.*' That was probably the proudest hour in Mr. Webster's life. He had triumphed over his companions, and that by outstripping them in his studies."

MAKING VINEGAR.—Vinegar, according to a writer in the *Genesee Farmer*, is cheaply made. We republish his recipe:

"To eight gallons of clear rain water, add three quarts of molasses; put into a good cask, shake well, and add two or three spoonfuls of good yeast cakes. If in summer, place the cask in the sun, if in winter, near the chimney, where it may be warm. In ten or fifteen days, add to the liquor a sheet of brown paper, torn in strips, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be produced. The paper will, in this way, form what is called the "mother," or life of the vinegar.