







Miscellaneous.

ADDRESS TO A WIFE.

BY WM. H. BURLING.

Deem not, beloved, that the glow Of love with youth will know decay; For, though the wing of time may thrash Its shadows o'er our way, The calmness of a holy trust, Shall linger in our hearts, till Death Consigns their dust to dust.

His accustomed haunt, nor saw him pass the self-imposed limits mentioned by the good woman. Her story was confirmed to me by others, so that I can see no reason to doubt its truth. I do not know the name of the dog, of Brussels: his faithful limbs have no doubt long ere now mingled with the dust, but memory often recalls the story of his enduring love.

PUNISHMENT OF IDLE HUSBANDS.—The head chief (of New Ireland) often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature; for instance, if a lazy fellow has a wife or two, and a few children, and through his love for fishing, dancing, and loitering idly about, neglects to bring in the necessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made, the chief visits the house in person; and, if he sees just grounds for punishment, he orders out the whole population of the village. Men, women, and children, arm themselves with a stiff birch, made of small canes; they then form a long double line, about six feet apart, and wait with anxious glee the approach of the delinquent.

VITROLIC RIVER.—Although sulphur is found to exist more or less in the vicinity of every volcano, the only instance of sulphuric acid being found in a state of nature, is in the island of Java, near Batavia, the capital. A lake of sulphuric acid occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, from which reservoir it flows in a rivulet down the sides of the mountain to a considerable distance. During the dry season of the year, this remarkable stream becomes absorbed by the thirsty arenaceous soil through which it runs; but in the rainy season it forms a confluence with another stream, called the White River.

"THEY SAY."—"They say" tells that which is not true at least three-quarters of the time. He is about the worst authority you can produce to support the credibility of your statement. Scarcely was there ever a suspicious report put in circulation, but this Mr. They Say was the author of it; and he always escapes responsibility and detection, because, living just no where, can never be found.

REMEDY FOR CRAMP.—A writer in the Medical Times, asserts that he has discovered in the following simple process an effectual remedy for this distressing and frequent complaint, to which he had himself been for many years, a martyr. His plan is to sleep upon an inclined plane, which is effected by taking care that the bed or mattress should incline at least twelve inches from the upper to the lower portions of the bed; and for this purpose either the lower feet may be cut down to the requisite inclination, or the inclined plane may be made by an arrangement of mattress, or by removing the feathers from the lower end of the bed.

THE CHANCES OF BATTLE.—"At Waterloo," said Napoleon, "I ought to have been victorious. But Ney, the bravest of the brave, at the head of 42,000 Frenchmen suffered himself to be delayed a whole day by some thousands of Nassau troops. Had it not been for this inexplicable inactivity, the English army would have been taken flagrante delicto, and annihilated without striking a blow."

PEACH PICKLES.—One of the most delicious pickles ever tasted, is made from ripe Clingstone Peaches. Take one gallon of good vinegar and add to it four pounds of brown sugar; boil this for a few minutes and skim off the scum that may rise; rub them with a flannel cloth to remove the down upon them, and stick three or four cloves in each; put them into a glass or earthen vessel and pour the liquor upon them boiling hot. Cover them up and let them stand in a cool place for a week or ten days, then pour off the liquor and boil it as before; after which return it, boiling to the peaches, which should be carefully covered up, and stored away for future use.

TO PRESERVE PEACHES.—Clean your peaches by pouring hot water upon them, and afterwards wiping them with a coarse cloth; put them into glass or earthen jars, cork them up; and fasten the corks with wire or strong twine; then place the jars in a kettle of hot water, until the atmospheric air is expelled from the jars; after which seal them up tight with wax. Peaches prepared in this way retain their original flavor and are equally as delicious, when cooked in the ordinary manner, six months or a year after being put up, as if just taken from the trees.

VARIETY.

A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change. He answered—"When I was young, I thought it was thunder that killed people; but when I grew wiser, and I discovered that it was the lightning—so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future."

Mr. A. Kelsey, of Ohio, has patented the bee-hive. It affords positive and complete protection from the bee moth or miller, and is so arranged as to admit of a free circulation of air through it at all times. The honey can, at any time, be removed from the hive without disturbing the bees, or more can be added for the sustenance of the swarm if necessary, while the bees are kept healthy by living in new comb, all the time.

The queerest object in nature is a Spanish beggar; for these fellows beg on horseback; and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to some poor foot passenger and asking alms. There is an old proverb about setting a beggar on horseback. A gentleman in Valparaiso being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, replied, "Why Sir, you come to beg of me who have to go on foot, while you ride on horseback." "Very true, Sir," said the beggar, "and I have more need to beg, as I have to support my horse as well as myself."

Rev. Richard Cecil said to one of his parishioners, who had previously asked for counsel, and whom he had not seen for some time, "I understand that you are very dangerously situated." "I am not aware of it," was the reply. "I hear you are getting rich," said Mr. C.; "take care, for it is the road by which the devil leads thousands to destruction."

Cotton is cultivated in all the central provinces of China, and from one of the towns, Koton, we derive the name. The plant has the nankeen color, and is not white as in this country. In 1845 the total supply of cotton in the markets of the world was 1,169,000,000 pounds, of which the United States produced more than seven-eighths.

An emigrant is one who migrates or removes bag and baggage, out of a country. An immigrant is one who migrates into a country. The same person who was an emigrant at the beginning of his journey or voyage, is an immigrant at the end of it, because it is evident that he has then got the bag, but not the baggage. "Boy, who do you belong to?" asked a gentleman the other day, as he stepped on board of a steamboat, of a darkey listlessly leaning on the guards. "I did belong to Massa Williams, sir, when I came aboard, but he's been in the cabin play'n' poker wid the captain 'bove an hour, I don't know who I do belong to now."

The air in the lungs is exposed to 170,000,000 of cells, having a surface thirty times that of the body, and during respiration the air is deprived of oxygen and becomes loaded with deadly carbonic acid gas and rendered totally unfit for a second respiration, being in reality no longer atmospheric air, but a poisonous gas.

Rev. Andrew Fuller being one day in the Bank of England, one of the clerks showed him some ingots of gold. Mr. Fuller took one of them up, and, after examining it, laid it down saying, "How much better to have this in the hand than in the heart!"

In an old paper, the London Literary Gazette, for the year 1824, we find an account of a dwarf even more Lilliputian than Tom Thumb. Her name was Crachami, a Silesian by birth, and at ten years of age, she was only nineteen inches in height, and weighing but five pounds. She was exhibited in London, in May, 1824.

Leigh Hunt, the British poet, is the son of American parents, though he was born in England. His father was a royalist, and fled to the mother country at the time of the revolution. His mother was a sister of the celebrated painter, Benjamin West.

Sir Philip Sidney left this as his last farewell among his acquaintance—"Govern your will and affections by the will and word of your Creator: in me behold the end of this world, and all its vanities."

A little ebony applied to a to a grocer, in the name of her mistress, for a sample of cheese. The article was given, and in a few moments the ebony returned with "Missus say berry good cheese, and tank you to send two more samples!"

When Franklin was appointed U. S. Ambassador to France, a medal was struck in his honor at Paris, the exergue of which was, "Eripuit coelo fulmen super trunquae tyrannus." He snatched the thunder from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants."

The Northampton Gazette says:—"The idea, quite common among pious young men, that they cannot fulfill their mission of good to mankind, without getting into the pulpit, has filled the sacred desk with a great many poor preachers."

A pair of white rats has been captured at Randolph, Vt. They are similar to the common rat, only larger and more active. Their color is of a spotless white, their fur soft and downy, and their eyes red.

Habitual indecision is an evidence of weakness; for it evinces either a want of capacity to apprehend what is best, or a want of energy to pursue it. Lord Castlereagh made so many new words, that Canning called him the literary coiner. "He has got a mint in his mind," said he. "Mint in his mind," replied Tierney, "would he had sage in his head."

A malignant praise has always been the most successful vehicle to insinuate slander, as poison is never more artfully conveyed than in perfume. It is said that a bowl containing two quarts of water, set in an oven when baking, will prevent pies, cakes, bread, &c., from being scorched.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the City of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES, Principals.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant and economical.

Regulations. 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian. 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science. Notice. The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hundred and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; number much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms. The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as follows: The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846; The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847; The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

Expenses. Board, per week, \$1 00 Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, 25 EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, \$10 00 Oil Painting, 7 00 Drawing, 2 00 The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extra named above,) need not exceed twenty-five dollars.

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