

Miscellaneous.

SONG OF THE SNOW-BIRD.

The ground was all covered with snow one day,
And the little sisters were busy at play,
When a snow-bird was sitting close by on a tree,
And merrily singing his chick-a-dee-dee.

EXAMPLES FOR BOYS.

Governor Ritner, who was for some time a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and afterwards Governor of that State, was once a bound boy to Jacob Myers, an independent farmer, who brought him up.

BONAPARTE'S HABITS.

His partiality for the bath he mistook for a necessity. He would usually remain in the bath two hours, during which time I used to read to him extracts from the journals and pamphlets of the day.

HOW TO MAKE A CHURCH MISERABLE.

Keep out all dissenters. Let your face against all contributions to the support of the church.

CATCHING COLDS AND CURING THEM.

Colds are sometimes produced in the following manner.—When a person in cold weather goes into the open air, every time he draws in his breath, the cold air passes through his nostrils and windpipes into his lungs, and consequently, diminishes the heat of these parts.

When you come out of a very cold atmosphere, you should not at first go into a room that has a fire in it, or if you cannot avoid it, you should keep for a considerable time at a great distance as possible, and above all refrain from taking warm or strong liquors when you are cold.

GOLDSMITH.

There are few names which convey to the mind more pleasant emotions than that of Oliver Goldsmith. He was born at Pallas, in Ireland, November 10, 1728.

Young Oliver had plenty of good stuff in him, and it soon began to show itself in flashes of wit, and a curious turn for making rhymes.

After traveling in this way for a year, Goldsmith returned to London. He was entirely destitute of money, and was glad of any employment which gave him subsistence.

His reputation as a writer soon rose very high, and at intervals he published the "Traveller," the "Deserted Village," the "Hermit," and other charming works, which have rendered his name so dear to all readers of English.

Goldsmith had now many friends, great fame, and the means of living in affluence. But, unhappily, he was entirely destitute of self-government. Great as was his genius, wonderful as was his power of delighting mankind, he indulged his passions; often drank to excess, and frequently lost large sums in gambling.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GIRLS.

The English girl spends more than one half of her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, huris the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having it forever pressed on her mind that she is thereby wasting her time.

To CUT GLASS WITH A PIECE OF IRON.—Draw with a pencil on paper, any pattern to which you would have the glass conform, place the pattern under the glass, holding both together in the left hand, (for the glass must not rest on any plane surface;)

A PREDICTION OF DANTON.—An anecdote is told of the Duc de Chartres, now the King of the French, which is published with the warranty of that personage.

PUGNACITY IN EMBRYO.—"That's right—slap your mother's face—naughty ma!" "Pull John's hair—so you may. See there, he has a handful!"

NEWSPAPER READERS.—The tastes of the readers of a newspaper are sufficiently various and singular. One reads nothing but the poet's corner; another considers poetry and all that sort of stuff horrid trash.

PUNISHMENT FOR BLASPHEMY.—In 1642, the following law against profanity was passed by the Parliament of England.—"Let no man presume to blaspheme the holy and blessed Trinity, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, nor the known articles of our Christian faith, upon pain to have his tongue bored with a red hot iron."

READING.—Three very excellent things, and of great utility, are reading, conversation, and reflection. By reading, we treat with the dead; by conversation, with the living; and by reflection, with ourselves.

A new pavement is being laid down in Exchange street, Liverpool, in place of the old wooden pavement. The usual stone sets are used, but they are so wrought as to be broad at the base and gradually taper as they go up.

There are thirty-two cotton factories in operation in the progress of construction in Georgia, in which \$2,000,000 are invested. From 18 to 20,000 bales of cotton were consumed last year, and the amount of manufactured goods produced was equal in value to \$1,500,000.

The Emperor of China is the oldest monarch in the world. Mehmet Ali, King of Egypt, next to him; Renee Augustus, King of Hanover, is the third in age; and Louis Philippe, the fourth; and the Emperor of Austria the fifth.

VARIETY.

Liebig says, when one pound of lean beef, free of fat, and separated from the bones, in the finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages, or mince meat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two, is strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen, and the fibrine now becoming hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup of such strength as cannot be obtained even by boiling, for hours, from a piece of flesh.

An accomplished and somewhat romantic French lady, on visiting the chateau of a distinguished nobleman, says, "I have heard for the first time, an admirable and enchanting sound, which, if generally established, would add an inexpressible charm to the other beauties of a rural life. This was no less than an inconsiderable herd of shining cows, each with a musical bell attached to her neck, attuned with the greatest nicety of several octaves high and low—forming a delicious, yea, a kind of celestial music, the sweetness of which has a powerful effect on the imagination, and cannot be listened to without experiencing a sensible emotion."

While some persons in the employ of Major Bates, of Guernsey, in Ohio, were engaged in quarrying stone for the repair of the National Road, on the hill west of Cambridge, they were found, in a petrified state, what was supposed to have been the body of an Indian child, which perhaps centuries ago was deposited in that spot.

The want of a comma in a sentence often so confuses the reading, that it is impossible to make out what is meant by the author. We give the following as an example:

Every lady in the land Has twenty nails on each hand, Five and twenty on hands and feet, This is true without deceit.

The Journal of St. Petersburg announces that there was again found to be a large sum in ingots and specie, to the credit of the Empire. There was taken from it on the 19th of October the sum of 8,678,609 roubles 28 kopecks, which was placed with all the formalities requisite, in the presence of Prince Peter, of Oldenburg, and several other high functionaries, in the vaults of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

An English paper states that Mr. Yates, an excessive corn-factor, has presented W. F. Wratistaw, of Rugby, with a can of milk, capable of being kept in a good and fresh state for an indefinite length of time by means of a chemical process which it undergoes on being taken from the cow. It was manufactured at Toxall, near Stafford, on the estate of Earl Talbot.

The people of Beam, an ancient province of the Pyrenees, in the year 1183, desirous of having a sovereign of the blood of their last monarch, sent a deputation to his sister, to ask for one of her twin children. The request being granted, the deputies had their choice. The infants, at the moment, both slept. One had his hands closed, the other his open. The deputies imagined they saw, in the latter attitude, an indication of a noble and generous character. They immediately chose him; and this monarch in his after-age acquired the title of Gaston the Good.

"Resolution," says a writer, "is omnipotent." And if we will but solemnly determine to make the best and the most of all our powers and capacities; and if to this end, with Wilberforce, we will but "seize and improve even the shortest intervals of possible action and effort," we shall find that there is no limit to our advancement.

A Sunday school teacher in Louisville, Ky., was exhorting a poor, pious, old female slave to be very humble, reminding her that she should be like the Lord Jesus—who had neither house nor home—Yes," she added, with emphasis—"blessed be God—he had no house—no home—and no niggers!"

Children give unexpectedly shrewd answers when puzzled with questions. "What is the gender of hat?" asked a dame the other day. "Masculine," replied the scholar. "Indeed! Then what's the feminine?" "Why, bonnet, to be sure."

According to the Montreal Herald, out of eighteen Grand Jurors for the District of Montreal—the District which surrounds the capital of Canada—ten men, one of whom seems to be Irish, and the others French-Canadian, can only make their mark.

DEBUTANTE INSTITUTE.

JAS. B. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptor. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Second " " " Dec. 15, " " March 22 Third " " " April 5, " " July 12

Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 EXTRAS—for Drawing 2 00 " " Painting 2 00 " " Piano Music 2 00 " " Use of Instrument 2 00 Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 1 75 Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves. Board can be had in private families \$1 25 to \$1 50.

Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold it reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a hard and laborious effort to make it a flourishing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Mrs. Spencer, of DeKuyper, Lucia Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES, Principals.

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

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.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particularity desired.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them through practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

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.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students desiring to attend the Institution should be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term, and accordingly no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinary exceptions excepted.

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

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 extras named above) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished as a moderate expense.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees. ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK. Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, Colleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department furnished by the Agency. Letters of application from teachers and employers will be answered by circular, giving references, and full particulars. Books, Maps, Stationery, &c. furnished on order of the lowest rates. Teachers Advancing \$1 in advance. Letters must be post paid.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET NEW YORK. TERMS: \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered void. Payments received will be acknowledged in the papers as to indicate the time to which they reach. The paper discontinued until such time as is paid, except the expense of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances should be directed, post paid, to No. 9 Spruce Street, New York.