

Miscellaneous.

A Woman's Wants.

"This is pleasant," exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat cozily in the rocking chair...

"It is pleasant to have a home of one's own," he again said, taking a satisfactory survey of his little quarters.

"Now if we only had a piano," exclaimed the wife. "Give me the music of your own sweet voice before all the pianos in creation," he declared...

"Let our friends come to see us, and not to hear a piano," exclaimed the husband. "But, George, everybody has a piano now-a-days—we don't go anywhere without seeing a piano," persisted the wife.

"Why they are fashionable—I think our room looks nearly naked without one," said the husband. "I think it looks just right."

"I think it looks very naked—what a piano shockingly!" persisted Esther emphatically. "The husband looked very angry."

"Your lamp smokes, my dear," said he, after a long pause. "When are you going to get an astral lamp? I have told you a dozen times how much we needed one."

"These are very pretty lamps—I never can see by an astral lamp," said her husband. "These lamps are the prettiest of the kind I ever saw—they were bought in Boston."

"But, George, I don't think our room is complete without an astral lamp," said Esther sharply. "They are so fashionable! Why the Morgans and the Millers, and many I might mention, all have them; I'm sure we ought to."

"We ought to, if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason in that." "We want to live as well as others," said Esther.

"We want to live within our means, Esther," exclaimed George. "I'm sure we can afford it, as well as the Morgans, and Millers and Thorns—we do not wish to appear mean."

"Mean! I am not mean!" he cried angrily. "Then we do not wish to appear so," said the wife. "To complete this room, and make it look like other people's, we want a piano and an astral lamp."

"We want—we want!" muttered the husband, "there's no satisfying a woman's wants, do what you may," and he abruptly left the room.

"How many husbands are in a similar dilemma! How many houses and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife, with present comforts and present provisions!"

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, "by her thrift, prudence and cheerfulness when I was just beginning."

"What a world does this open to the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family! How well she may influence, and try to use it wisely and well."

Be satisfied to commence on a small scale. It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skillfully with; adorn your house with that which will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If easier dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further and visit the homes of the suffering poor, behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, and absence of all the comforts and refinements of social life, and then return to your own with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate the toil and self-denial which he has endured in the business world to surround you with the delights of home, and you will be ready to co-operate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harassed with fears lest his family expenditures may encroach upon public payments. Be independent; a young housekeeper never needs a groom, for she has the reins now to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the A's and B's decide what you must have, neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you can and ought to afford; then decide with a strict integrity according to your means. Let not the censure or the approval of the world ever tempt you to buy what you hardly think you can afford. It matters but little what people think, provided you are true to yourself and family.

Cesar Sick, and Nicholas Afraid!

"He had a fever when he was in Spain, and when he was in Rome, I did not know how he did shake," his true, his god did shake! His coward licks did from their colour fly. And that same eye, whose beam doth awe the world, Did lose his lustre; I did hear him groan; And that same eye, which had the Romans mark him, and write his speeches in their books, Alas! it cried, give me some drink, Titinius. As a sick girl, ye gods, it doth amaze me, A man of such a feeble temper should So get the start of his majestic world, And bear the palm alone."—Shakespeare.

Upon the occasion of the visit paid by the allied sovereigns of Russia and Prussia to London, after the overthrow of the man to whom they had so long cringed, a distinguished individual, in the suite of the Emperor Alexander, proceeded to the north of England, for the purpose of having ocular proof of the subterranean wonders of the far-famed collieries of the Tyne. Being provided with letters to the head view of the Wallsend colliery, a gentleman of the name of Buddie, who had instructions to take the necessary measures to ensure the prince's object being safely and satisfactorily accomplished, the illustrious stranger was conducted to the residence of the view, situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal pit. Before descending to the coal seam, in the bowels of the earth, it is necessary to throw off every article of usual dress, and to put on, instead, the attire worn by the pitmen or miners, consisting of thick flannel trousers and jacket. This metamorphosis the Russian prince underwent, and casting aside his glittering uniform and orders, he appeared in the uncouth and soiled garments of a common collier. In this garb he was escorted to the mouth of the pit, down which he was to be lowered, followed by a considerable number of the sooty denizens of the place.

It will be known to almost all of our readers, that pits are round holes, of about ten feet

in diameter, sunk into the earth to the depth in some cases of three hundred fathoms, nearly one-third of a mile, and divided by a wooden partition the whole way down, so as to form two shafts. The mode of descending a shaft is either by entering a large basket used for hauling up the coals, or by putting one leg through a large iron hook at the end of the rope, and clinging by the hands to the chain to which it is appended. The latter mode, contrary to what might be imagined, is the best and safest, and for this reason, that the basket is liable to catch the sides of the pit, and be thus turned upside down. Each person is provided with a short stick to keep himself from grazing the black and dripping walls as he proceeds downwards, and the rapidity of the descent is such as to render this precaution highly expedient. To a person who views this dark hole, and the rough apparatus for a dive down it, for the first time, nothing can be perhaps more frightful; and when, to the contemplation of the actual horrors, is added the recollection of all the disasters of which pits have been so frequently the scene, the whole is doubtless sufficient to appal a very stout heart. So much so indeed, is this the case that hundreds of the inhabitants of the coal districts, with daily exhibition before them which renders the mind careless and indifferent to danger, have never summoned up the requisite quantity of courage to encounter the perils of a coal mine, or if piqued by shame or curiosity to advance to the margin of the gloomy cavern, and cast an eye down its grim jaws, they have recoiled with a shudder from prosecuting their design of entering.

The pit to which the Russian magnate was led at Wallsend, was one of the deepest and narrowest on the Tyne. It was at that period in the full enjoyment of its fame as sending up the finest coals in the world, and offered certainly good cause of astonishment, that out of such a small black hole an individual was reaping an income of £50,000 a-year. On this account the Wallsend colliery was generally visited by the curious, although the mode of working the mine was not at all different from the one adopted in all the other collieries. What idea the prince had formed in his own mind of a coal-pit, it is impossible to say, but it is to be presumed that he had either thought little about the matter, or he had been wrongly informed upon the subject. When Mr. Buddie, the view, conducted him up the ladder leading to the platform of the pit mouth, and introduced him to the scene of operations, he stopped suddenly short, and asked with alarm whether that was really the place to which he had been recommended to come. Upon being assured that such was actually the case, he went forward to the very edge of the pit, at sight of which, however, he stepped precipitately back, and holding up his hands, exclaimed in French, "Ah! my God, it is the mouth of hell!—none but a madman would venture into it!" Upon uttering these words, he hastily retreated, and, slipping out of his flannels as quickly as he could, again assumed his splendid uniform of a Russian general, and soon left the Wallsend colliery far behind him.

The person who thus displayed so infirm a purpose, or a mind so easily cowed at sight of an unexpected hazard, was one upon whose impulses for good or bad it pleases providence to direct the present moment to rest the destinies of a large proportion of the whole human race. It was *WALLSEND*, the Russian, *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, September 21st, 1839.

The Greek Church.

The following notice of the Greek Church, which we find in "Spencer's Travels in European Turkey," will be read with more than ordinary interest at the present important crisis. The writer observes:—

"It is well known that the Greek Church, or as it is more generally termed, the Oriental, arrogates to itself the title of being the only true and primitive church of Christ and differs from the Roman Catholic on certain theological questions, particularly in denying the supremacy of the Pope, and also that he is the successor of St. Peter. We will however, leave these theological questions to be settled by the divines of each, and proceed to notice those abuses in the discipline of the Oriental church, which so glaringly offend themselves upon the attention of the traveller, and which prove that the Greeks are the same credulous people as they were in the days of the great apostle St. Paul, when he denounced their idolatry and superstitions.

"Among the long catalogue of abuses, there is none productive of more fatal results to the well-being of society than the confessional! Equally open to censure is the avowed traffic, carried on by the clergy, in the sale of absolution. Every crime has its price, from murder down to the rank and wealth of the offender. Divorce is a dreadful source of corruption, even in the best ordered countries, when not restrained by the laws of a wise and just nation, but here, at the intersection of a husband or wife who is able to pay the clergy, the sacred tie of marriage is dissolved on the slightest pretence, and without a trial.

"Happily for the pockets of the poorer classes the expenses attending the ordinary services of the church are regulated by a Government tariff; but this does not include the superstitious ceremonies so peculiar to the Greek Church, which ignorance and a designing, rapacious priesthood have perpetuated among the credulous multitude, and from long usage have become a part of religion itself.

"We will merely allude to a few of the most flagrant—the sale of amulets, relics, the exorcism of manias and idiots, the bewitching, and those afflicted with the evil eye, the domestic, &c., &c.—for all of which money is demanded. The prayers of the priest are also sought and paid for, to cure diseases in cattle, to preserve sick worms, to prevent the blight in corn and fruit trees; and if they fail it is not supposed to be the fault of the clergy, but the want of faith in those that purchased them! Then comes the blessing of the sea, the rivers, fountains, and springs, by throwing little wooden crosses into them; holy water is applied, and multiplied uses to which profit, Extreme unction, which must be performed by seven priests, and exorcism, the entire is entirely in the hands of the inferior clergy and brings them a large income.

"Excommunication, so much dreaded by the Greeks, is not often inflicted, for a man once condemned by the anathema of his church, is expelled from society in this world and damned to all eternity in the next, still when the threat is held out by those who have the power to execute it, the desired effect is certain to be produced upon a weak mind—the extortion of money.

"CRUSHED SUGAR, Burning Fluid, HANGING, and CASTOR OIL—now landing and for sale at JOHN KINNEAR'S, April 4. Prince Wm. Street

"Fasting is considered in the Oriental Church as one of the most important duties of a Christian; and so numerous are the days prescribed, that there are only a hundred and thirty in the year free from the obligation. As for the vigils, they are without end. The long abstinence from nutritious food, particularly during the whole of Lent, in addition to the unfavourable effect it has upon the health of the people, renders them morose, gloomy, and irritable; indeed it has been proved that more murders have been committed during Lent than at any other season of the year. These fasts are always succeeded by festivals, then the numbers of holidays, the midnight masses, the endless processions to the shrine of some favourite saint, all tend to licentiousness, idleness, drinking, and carousing, in short, to the destruction of the morals and industry of the people.

"Again, the gross ignorance of the inferior clergy, not only in theology, but in the common rudiments of education, the dissolute habits of too many of the higher ecclesiastics, and the infamous practices carried on in the monasteries have become household words throughout all Greece; but what does this signify to a class who hold the power of confessing and absolving each other, and who, as they will, appear immaculate in the opinion of the ignorant multitude.

"The fanatic hatred of the followers of the Oriental Church against the Roman Catholics, and the poor Jews, exceeds all bounds. Protestants are somewhat in favour, not from any similarity in faith, but because they are, like themselves, opposed to the domination of their old enemy—the Pope."

Early Vegetables.

Hardy vegetables may be planted as early in April as the ground will answer to work. Radishes, lettuce, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, peas, &c., for early use, may be planted on warm soils, almost as soon as the frost is out. If very severe cold occurs after the plants are up, some straw or hemlock boughs may be spread over them, which will be a sufficient protection, and may be readily removed when no longer wanted.

The best early varieties of peas are the Prince Albert, Early Kent, Early Jane (or Washington), and the Gledo Naldi. The latter is a dwarf variety, requiring but little space, is prolific, and comes to maturity in about as short a time as the Prince Albert. The Early Kent is very popular in this neighbourhood, where it has been raised for a few seasons.

A good mode of raising early potatoes is to sprout the tubers in warm horse-dung. They may be placed in layers with the manure, either on the ground or in a box or crate. If the potatoes, when packed for sprouting, are laid on small pieces of tough sods, the grass side downwards, they may be planted with the sods, without breaking the sprouts or roots, which will greatly facilitate their growth. They should not be started too much before planting, as it is difficult to prevent the sprouts from being bruised or injured, if they are much more than an inch long. I planted very early, they should be put on a warm and rather dry soil, to avoid the liability of their rotting, if the weather is moist and cool.

There are several kinds of early potatoes, but no one kind has a universal preference. There is much confusion in regard to the names of varieties. Sometimes several varieties are confounded under one name; but a more common difficulty is the attachment of several names to one variety. There are several kinds, differing considerably in appearance and quality, which pass under the name of Early Jane. Some are round, others oblong, some yellow inside, others white. A kind introduced from England, and there known as Shaw's Early or Early Shaw, is here variously called by those names, as well as Early June, Mountain June, Fort potato, &c. The true sort is white, both inside and out, roundish in form, tending to become oblong on rich soil, or when it reaches an unusual size. It is one of the best kinds with our acquaintance. There are but few earlier kinds, and those few are poor yielders, and not superior to the Shaw's in quality. They frequently grow to a size fit for eating, in eight weeks from the time of planting. When cooked before they are ripe, or while growing, their quality is superior to most kinds in the same stage. They are hardy, yield well, and keep well.—Main paper.

More Discoveries at Nineveh. A letter from Mosul, in the "New York Tribune," states that a new palace has been discovered in the ruins of Nineveh—palace whose beauty excels any yet found in Assyria. The letter describes the new discovery— "Huge monstrosities—compounds of lion, man, and eagle—guard the entrances. The slabs are in fine preservation, representing the King and his officers at a lion hunt, a war scene, and a victory, a state procession led by eunuchs, the King's chariot being drawn by men with altars and priests and griffins; in fine, a picture of Assyrian manners and religion as they were three thousand years ago. The workmanship is most exquisite. The slabs are to adorn the walls of the British Museum."

PROFESSOR MOTT'S Celebrated Female Regulating Pills. These wonderful Pills are compounded entirely from the vegetable kingdom, and they are now recommended to the Female sex as an invaluable remedy for many complaints to which they are subject. In obstruction—either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit for healthy action. The Aperient stimulant and tonic properties are so admirably combined in the composition of these Pills, that they clear the Bowels from all corrupt and vitiated matter—raise up the sluggish action of the Heart, Blood, and other fluids from all Humours—strengthen the nerves and muscles, and give tone and energy to the whole system. These Pills will most effectually put to flight all complaints which may arise from Female Irregularities, such as Headache, Backache, Giddiness, and Dizziness of Sight, Ringing in the Ears, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Chest, and general lassitude and debility. Thousands of Females who are fast approaching the verge of the grave, may be relieved by giving these Pills a thorough trial. They have never been known to fail in effectually removing the complaints above enumerated, and want only to be known and tried to satisfy the most incredulous of their intrinsic value. Price—\$1 per box; 6 boxes for \$5. CHAS. Y. ARNAULT, Proprietor, Boston D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed to receive at tentation. For sale by druggists generally.

CRUSHED SUGAR, Burning Fluid, HANGING, and CASTOR OIL—now landing and for sale at JOHN KINNEAR'S, April 4. Prince Wm. Street

Celebrated Toilet Preparations.

We would call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of New-York to the following choice Toilet articles:

ISAAC BABBITT'S Superior Toilet Soaps, CRYSTALINE SOAP, PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM, PANARISTON SOAP IN SOLID ROLLS, PANARISTON SOAP FOR MEN'S USE, AND SHAVING POWDER.

These choice Soaps and Creams enjoy the highest fame for their superior excellence, both in this country and Europe. Metals have been awarded from the best institutions, and testimonials of their virtues by the thousands who have used them.

Cytherean Cream of Soap, for Ladies, softens the skin, removes freckles, purifies the complexion, and prevents the eruption of irritating eruptions, and is adapted for all who use it.

Panariston Shaving Cream takes the place of all other Soaps as a preparation for the razor, and those who use it will never after use any other.

Panariston Rolls are put up in a neat portable suit, and are the most convenient in the world for travellers. The following are a few from the many testimonials received:— "I have used your Panariston Shaving Soap for some time, and I have to say that it is the best I ever used. It is very soft and does not irritate the skin. I have used it for some time, and I have to say that it is the best I ever used. It is very soft and does not irritate the skin. I have used it for some time, and I have to say that it is the best I ever used. It is very soft and does not irritate the skin."

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DR. MARCHIS'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE ABOVE PREPARATION HAS ESTABLISHED A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF THE HEALING ART. It is a true one of the greatest Medical Discoveries of the Age, because it will cure more than ninety per cent. of a class of diseases which have hitherto resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints, and comprise all the derangements to which females are liable by the peculiarities of their organization. Among these are PROLAPSE UTERI, or Falling of the Womb; CHRONIC INFLAMMATION AND OBSTRUCTION OF THE WOMB; INCIDENTAL HÆMORRAGE, or Flooding; ELONGATED AND INFLEXED MENSTRUATION, &c., with all their accompanying evils. (These Complaints are the most dangerous, and certainly the most difficult to cure, of any class of diseases to which females are liable.)

THE CLAIMS OF THIS MEDICINE, as the confidence of the public is strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of MANY PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given Letters of commendation, (see pamphlet) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon. It is a true one of the greatest Medical Discoveries of the Age, because it will cure more than ninety per cent. of a class of diseases which have hitherto resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

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