

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser

It is a pertinent remark of Hannah Moore: "We are all poor, and must make the most of what we are given." We are searching for the good, we are suffering from the ranks of the rich; amongst them we may find some of the classes for whom we seek. The defect of riches is this: No one can unmake himself, so forsake the attributes of his rank. He is not free to choose his community, as to be satisfied either with the possessions of gold and silver, or with the things which they can purchase. Rest, peace, and security are secured for the whole period of his life. He is not free to choose his pleasures, his amusements, his friends, his associates, his associates his, and are no more to be permanently dispensed with, than are food and raiment in his life. Amidst the care of business and the pursuit of pleasure, these things may be forgotten, but during the moments when such abnegation of occupations must be renounced, the half-remembered voice of nature will be heard: the man will be reminded of his immortal destiny, and his faculties capable of an elevation almost beyond the grasp of the senses.

The great wealth must, unquestionably supply the necessities of the body, and may contribute

Only substance God has created for
nothing else, how does this fare in the
multitude? I regret, to say the least,
any thing used as such, that is treated
indifferently. The citizen of the country
in clover, and whose fragrant pale
are deposited in bright and cool pans;
strawberries gathered by his own rose
bright eyed daughter, in cream from
his never dreamed of the thousand
and adding to the milk used by the
residents of cities; additions so
unusually that a respectable farmer's bag
away from it is an imposition. Milk
made to order as well as blanket, and
it is well understood. Chalk, and
a little gum, and a few similar mat-
teries stirred with pump water, makes
a respectable if, at least about as good as
any from the real distilling and
from the distilleries and breweries,
not yet heard that any one has been
in making cheese out of this manufac-
ture, but this is no proof that it will not
as in making articles that simulate

"I will dream that such are all, or even the principal wants of our nature? do we not need brotherly friendship—the love of the fellow men?" "Health can only mock us with its resemblance; it can so only prepare us for the deepest misery." "If a change of circumstances should drive me from my mercenary adherents."

"In relation to every indispensable want—of food, clothing, shelter, peace, undying remembrance, the riches of this world would be nothing more than poverty itself. But not to dwell upon topics that are so common with both Christians and christian moralists, let the following be an anecdote inform us how much wealth really accomplishes for its possessor.

"One of our chief citizens, poor woman with her husband at her side, was discovered by a friend and distressed as she was, and joyful view of the pittance of bread and water which he supplied her immediate wants. So much of herby a kind Providence, with the promise of its continuance, was a matter of unbounded gratitude to heaven, and a source of

occur. Confident we are, that if any of mankind could be so altered as to be able to discern would speedily be found to give a new flavor or color, from Farmacia to and not excepting the inoculating process the epicurian varieties of the green have been led by these observations, by the aid of a paper of considerable research, and published in the London Farmer's Magazine, by George Whitley, on cheese coloring all the processes for coloring cheese, and we think with reason, is a delusion. So long as dairymen confined themselves to annatto, there was at least assurance that the coloring did no good, it could do no harm; and if cheese kept fast no appearance that it was swallowing poison, it was which is by not now quite so clear as it was for healthy digestion. According to the preparation of cheese coloring has become regular and extensive branch of manufacture, and singular as it may seem, the command, while they derive the most of

the same city, was a lady of great possessions, but having about ten thousand dollars invested in some of the transactions of our Government at the South West. The affair, however, she was brought to a close, when her lady's attorney called upon her to make a settlement. She was found pale, emaciated and almost in her grave appearance. When asked if she was ill, "No," said she, "but I am troubled, I cannot even sleep. Only think, I have given me nothing but the principal—have lost all the interest of that money?" "What was misery? Why? Not from the need of money, but from the want of more than wealth. From this is from numerous other things, we are taught, that however riches may come from our common necessities, they can be lost, and the last are often the most important, beyond measure, the last are often the most secure for their supply, so that every man nominally gained is really, and not seldom, a covetous loss.

"Who then are the poor? I answer! all who are of other unsupplied needs of wants. Riches

to cost far exceeding the common price article. Not less than 50,000 dollars are paid in the two English counties of Gloucester, for cheese coloring, which is worse than throwing away by the use of these cheese making districts. Mr. [redacted] has succeeded in obtaining the receipt of the most celebrated of these coloring preparations, which are given in before us. The first, and probably the best, is as follows:—"Old bricks finely cut; starch; turmeric powder; Spanish annatto. Mix to form a mass." Powdered bricks was doubtless too much like work for the vendors, and hence in the latter recipe he tricks upon the credit altogether. The second of these latter is as follows:—"Spanish annatto; turmeric powder; Spanish annatto; soft soap. Mix to form a mass." Quick lime; potash; Spanish chalk; or in lieu of it, pipe clay; train oil, are the chemical nature of these ingredients, and the experiments made upon them, it

ture, while at the same time they may in-
crease the few wants of their possessor, and in
other ways may fail "to make rich." On the
other hand, it is also to be admitted that in poverty
much more may also be found. While suffering
from the common privations, they often fail to
realize that they are better poor, which alone is true riches.
The apostle says that our Saviour has de-
scended to "Blessed are the poor for their
riches of Heaven," forces us to conclude, those
in poverty acquire the richest treasures.
They are frequently among the truly poor, and on the
occasion, "all is well that ends well," may be
found to be as true as the proverbial saying.
The number of the truly rich. If this be not the great-
est of the fault must be entirely their own: their
circumstances are infinitely more favorable, as
an example now, than the blessed of this
life enjoy.

THE MERRY MEN.—Dr. A. Clarke said that "the
poverty men" about having too many irons in
the fire was an admirable old life. Have all in it,
"the old, the new, and pake!" It is not so much
the old, the new, and pake! It is not so much

must be very decided. Rennet is a
acid, and when these alkaline ingredi-
as lime and potash, are added to the
coloring it, their effect in preventing the
of the rennet must be more or less
it will also be more or less of a com-
between these two, so that the effect of this
which will result in the formation of a con-
nonaceous matter, materially affecting
of the manufactured article. This
be the case where annatto alone was
nothing is certain, the alkaline addi-
fatal to the formation of the "true, rich,
and," so much prized by cheese annatto
essential in determining the quality of

we said above that we disapprove the
of artificial coloring. Cheese when
it, will acquire equally all the color
be desired, and the best cheese we have
ed, have been those made without any
preparation. It is true, with the aid
mixtures, the fraudulent dairymen can
skimmer freely, knowing his ability to

[illegible]

but; and provide spontaneous material to make the mass soft and adhesive, and be indications of a rich old cheese.

Improve your Horses' Ears.
A man who has the least regard for those who are made most subservient to his pleasure, or who has the least dependence under the apprehension of merciful killing, to practice the foregoing advice, especially as the hot summer days are fast passing, when we should judge from the various actions that are being taken by these gentry that they intend the whole which crawl into the horses ears, and take their repeat, and often in such numbers as are found that they will be needed every other day is an effectual remedy, tentative.

The lamp-oil would answer the purpose, or, as it would not have to be renewed

Baking Corn to feed Horses.
The best farmers in the vicinity of Baltimore use this method of cooking it feeds it to his horses. He places two

He lectured, preached, wrote four letters, and visited several parties who were at variance, answered more than ten persons who came for advice. In Geneva he was pastor, professor, and almost magistrate. He lectured every other day on alternate weeks he preached daily; he was overwhelmed with letters from all parts of Europe; and he was the author of works (amounting to nine volumes folio) which any man of our

the corn, securing it from frost, and with ears of corn, and pour on water. When well soaked, he feeds it to the cows, and when one cask is empty, he fills it with feed from the other. By the time the cask is empty, the corn in the other is well soaked. The cows are so well soaked that the horses eat the corn, and they require only two-thirds as much when prepared in this way, and there is no doubt that this preparation, and the eating of it with the corn, renders the food more palatable.—*Farm Journal.*

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and make immediate payment.