VOL. 33, NO. 8

Poetey.



For the Inquirer. THE ÆOLIAN HARP.

One never liaving heard the Æolian Harp, can-not imagine the heavenly sweetness of its tones.— Clear, silvery, ringing and mournful, its tones thrill the heart with feelings peculiar only to itself. Sweetly sings the harp Æolian,

Fastened in the window frame, High and low but never ceasing, Sings it still for ave the same.

When the gentle breeze prevailing, Soft and slow the measure floats. While our hearts are touched with sorro At the low and plaintive notes.

Changeless, low, and sweetly mournful. Is its thrilling monotone, As it seems to sing in sadness, Of the time and friends by gone.

Halcyon days of sweet enjoyment, Seem the burden of its song, Or of pleasant hours squandered, Or of some unhappy wrong

Or of home and friends forsaken Now in lands far, farlaway, Where we ne'er expect to see them, Till the close of life's short day.

Sweetly sing thou diapason, Tones that thrill through every heart, Teach our souls to meet in heaven. Akersville, Feb. 3, 1860.

The Story of the Cross.

Behold, behold, the lamb of God, On the Cross; on the Cross; For us be shed his precious blood On the Cross; on the Cross; Oh hear his all important cry, Eloi lama sabacthani, Draw near and see your saviour die. On the Cross; on the Cross

Behold his arms extended wide. On the Cross; on the Cross; Behold his bleeding hands and side On the Cross; on the Cross. The rocks do rend, the mountains quake, While Jesus suffers for our sake, While Jesus doth atonement make On the Cross; on the Cross.

Come, sinners, see him lifted up, On the Cross; on the Cross; He drinks for you the bitter cup, On the Cross; on the Cross. The sun witholds his rays of light, The Heavens are clothed in shades of night While Jesus doth with devils fight On the Cross : On the Cross

Wher'eer I go, I'll tell the story, Of the Cross: of the Cross: In noth ing else my soul shall giory, Save the Cross: save the Cross Tis this my constant theme shall be, Through time and in eternity, That Jesus tasted death for me. On the Cross; on the Cross,

Let every mourner rise and cling To the Cross; to the Cross; Let every christian come and sing Round the Cross; round the Cross. And let the Preacher take his stand And with the Bible in his hand, Go preach the doctrines through the land, Of the Cross, of the Cross.

ASTRONOMY OF THE ANCIENTS .- Professor Mitchell, in his lecture on astronomy, related a very remarkable fact. He said that he had. not long since, met in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, a man of great scientific attainments, who, for forty years, had been engaged in Egypt deciphering the hieroglyphics of the ancients. This gentleman had stated to him that he had lately unraveled the inscriptions upon the coffin of a mummy, now in the British Museum, and that, by the aid of previous observation, he had discovered the key to all the astronomical knowledge of the Egyptians .-The zodiac, with the exact positions of the planets, was delineated on the coffin, and the date to which they pointed was the autumnal equinox in the year 1722 before Christ, or nearly three thousand six bundred years ago. Professor Mitchell employed his assistant ascertain the exact position of the heavenly bodies belonging to our solar system on the equinox of that year, (1722 B. c.,) and send him a correct diagram of them, without having communicated his object in doing so. In compliance with this, the calculations were made; and to his astonishment, on comparing the result with the statements of his scientifi friend already referred to, it was found that, on the 7th of October, 1722, B. c., the moon and planets had occupied the exact positions in the heavens marked upon the coffin in the British

What is the difference between a printer and a locksmith ! One locks up the forms and the other forms the lock.

School Matters.

SELECTING SCHOOL BOOKS.

Tis often seen
Adoption strives with nature.—Sh akspeare, What a dreadful subject ! "Selecting School Books." "How dare you, sir, approach this subject," vehemently exclaims an old sinner, who has never bought but two books in his life, so he says, a Bible, and a copy of Horry's Life of Marion; the former was presented by the Bible Society, under the supervision of the Rev. John Lyon, and the latter is an inheritance from his grandfather, good old soul, who "fought, bled and died" in the "Whiskey Insurrection," and was buried with the "bravest of the brave." "How dare you, sir, mention this subject, when you know that we must be continually buying books to meet the changes that are everlastingly taking place in the systems in use. Sir, I have made up my mind that I won't buy any more, so uo more changes, or no more selections for me."

Well, just as you think in the premises !-After buying such a number, who doubts your reluctancy to purchase new supplies? certainly I do not. You are not the only one I have beard making use of the same logic, and 1 bave known them to practice it. I have known men to pay from \$15 to \$25 school tax, and send their children to school an entire winter without procuring for them the requisite books. The only reason advanced for this delinquency was the inability to pay such heavy taxes, and then pay a couple of dollars more for school books. Oh Heavens! defend us from such economy! This is speculation, with a vengeance! To pay \$15 or \$25 school tax, and lose every cent of it, when a dollar or two spent for proper books, would enable him to reap a half-dozen times its value. Do you comprehend, Mr. Sordid? Your children can do nothing at school without books. Will you pay your taxes without a recompense ?-A few paltry dimes will save you a half-dozen times the worth of your money in the education of your children. No, you are more of a speculator than to make such a bargain, I feel

are not a few; nevertheless, in the absence of vented the rye from heaving out. better method, it must answer. School Di- It is true that I have not derived any benefit in making up a basis of action. Peter cries in the speculation. most lustily in favor of the Bible in school as a "Text Book," because he is confident Parson Windy, in his "Discourse on the Degenerate sons of Adam," spoke from that good old and why not adopt a text book with such sublime philosophy? and if others were not as well supplied as he is, why be can dispose of dent, placing them in tabular form: a conv or two at cost and double the carriage Paul vehemently urges the adoption of some by-gone Hardshell affair, that has long since been applied to filling nooks in book-cases, or Clover seed and sowing crevices in the chimney, save a half-dozen or Interest and taxes on land 10 years so on a bookseller's shelf, which were eventually sold at auction, for one-half cent each, and purchased by Paul, who is now willing to 350 bushels Rye at average of have them adopted, and to supply the community as far as his few copies go. The many honorable and intelligent exceptions to the above Peter and Paul alone have saved us from a worse fate than being plunged into universal ignorance, and to these let us lift up our voice in thanks, until the bills, mountains and vallies echo and re-echo again and again.

Teachers are not always infallible on this point. One strenuously espouses the cause of Comly's Grammar, from force of education; another vociferously bellows for Old Cobb's Series, which is just one hundred years behind the age, and still a third for Davies' Arithmetic, a rather ancient institution .-Each has his peculiar reason for the step he takes. I would not wish to associate modern teachers with this last class of worthies, for they are behind the age, and, therefore, necessarily belong to another era.

It would be well for the modern teachers of Bedford County to assemble in Convention to Cost of cultivation (1 acre) select a series of books, to be recommended to Clover seed and sowing the Directors at their triennial Convention in Interest and taxes two years May next .- J. R. Durborrow. Woodberry, Pa.

If a rich old gentleman has a thought of marrying, let him consider well beforehand what it is that be stands in need of-a wife, an beiress, or a nurse.

Agricultural.



From the American Asriculturist. Valuable Experience with Clover in Renewing Worn Out Land.

In the Winter of 1848 I purchased six acres of land which lay adjoining my farm, and which the former owner had pronounced almost worthless, from the fact that it was, as we farmers term it, 'run out.' It lay at the extreme end of his farm, and a piece of woodland lying between that and the rest of the farm, with a steep hill to ascend, made it impossible to get manure to it, at least so he thought. He had cropped it with rye for several years, until it would not produce enough to pay for the labor bestowed, his last crop being but five bushels per acre .-This so discouraged him, that he offered to take ten dollars per acre for the piece. I bought it thinking that I could bring it to its former fer tility, which was sufficient to raise 40 bushels of core per acre. In the Spring I sowed six quarts of the large kind of clover seed to the acre, and let it lie that Summer, turning nothing on it. The clover took as well as could be expected on such land. The next Summer it came on a little better, and would have been perhaps a third of a crop bad it been mowed; but as soon as it was well in the blossom, I plowed it under, and about the first of September sowed it to rye, seeding to clover again in the Spring. The result was nine bushels of rye per acre, which was so much better than I expected, that I resolved to continue the process. In In 1853 the clover was considerably better than before, and in July I turned it under again, sowed and seeded as before:-produce 124 towhels to the acre. Performed the same operation in '55 and '57, with the following re- fitteen years ago, was imprisoned three years sults: in '55, 15 bushels, and in '57, 22 bush- under charge of baving murdered his wife, els to the acre, when I considered the land strong

Accordingly I let the clover grow, and in October turned it under to plant to corn next The method of selecting school books now season. The rye was always threshed in the in practice, is not the best system that might field, and the straw stacked and left until the in contrasting "Young America" of to-day be supplied cutirely with his own grain. He be adopted, and like many other systems, it next crop was sown, then spread on top just he- with twenty years age. Said he: has its difficulties to contend with, and they fore the ground froze, which, in a measure, pre-

enough to bear corn.

rectors are not always the best qualified per- from it except what rye it produced over and dons to choose such books as the schools in above the cost of cultivation, but the increase born like other people's children, with gastric their respective Districts require. They in the value of the land will more than pay all juice in their little stomachs, clamoring and that could be given he would not lend a cent. have their objections to changes, and have expense, for the former owner has offered me crying for milk; and it was so with every He never vested a dollar to public funds, neitha decided advantage over those who ob- \$30 per acre for the piece. I have never pas- other animal. He would relate them a Mo. ject to everything, in being able to put their tared it one week since I have owned it, so it would exemplify what that gastric juice was. objections into practice. Self-interest goes far is an easy matter to come at the profit or loss Mohammed had a way of carrying knowledge

Oak Hill N. Y. REMARKS .- The experiment of Farmer Boy' of man, he mounted his horse, which he called and its results, like that of "Squire" Bunker him into the third heaven and there he was given in the January Agriculturist, should be told singular things. Among others be was text, "The proper study of Mankind is Man," | carefully studied by the owners of "worn-out" lands. To make it as clear as possible we have similar to what was found in the re-arranged the figures sent by our correspon-

Cost of cultivating and harvesting 6 acres rye 4 years, at \$6 per acre, per

Total cost 700 Increase in value of land 120-8365

This would be \$12.70 per year, or about \$2 per acre, which is a profit of 20 per cent on the investment, over the regular rate of inter-

Perhaps some skeptical anti-book farmer may say 'All very well, and easily done, when you good curse is from one and a half to two can buy land at such a bargain, but you could get no such figures from land at \$30 per sore. Let us see what may be done. "Farmer Boy" obtained for the first crop, 9 bushels per acre; 24, 124 bushels; 3d, 15 bushels; 4th, 22 bush- forty eight to sixty four fluid ounces daily, in els-an average increase of over 4 bushels per six or eight half pint doses. During the arst year. Should the same course be followed, it year, therefore, be will take from one thousand would be safe to calculate upon an increase of to thirteen hundred pounds. In one thousand 4 bushels per acre for the next crop, making

26 bushels rye worth at least 750 per

or legal interest, labor, etc. A result that can, ! and ought to be obtained, by a rational system of farming .- ED.]

IMPRISONED IN A VAULT EIGHTEEN YEARS.

A newspaper published at Colema, Mexico, on the 24th of October, tells the following frightful story, and calls upon the public to

Ayo, in September last, he exacted a forced he saw. Mr. Seward, among other objects of loan from the people, and a share of it fell up-on the curate of the place. The curate acted as though he would pay, but he did not make about him. What do you think of the Pope?" his appearance at the point designated for pay-ment, and Gen. Paeblita ordered him to be ar-but notwithstanding his characteristic cautio rested. A party of men went to his dwelling the Emperor wormed out his opinion, and Seand knocked at the door; there was no an- ward said, "I confess I think him much more swer, and they broke in. They found no one of a priest than a statesman." "Precisely so," in the house, and were about to leave it, when rejoined the Emperor; 'you have just hit the they heard a frightful voice, proceeding from nail on the head. the ground, saying, 'I am hungry!' The offi-cer in command went back to General Puebli-authority, shows that the manifesto which is ta and told him about the voice. The General now given to the public, was then working his appointed a commission to examine the house. brain. The Pope he regards as only fit to be This commission went to the curate's dwelling, a priest, and he will confine him to his high and, after a careful examination, they found a vocation. He will still call him a temporal moveable stone in the floor, and under this sovereign, to conciliate the Pontiff's pride was entirely dark, and had no connection with hostile, and he will even consent to his being the air, save by the staircase, and a small hole the Sovereign of Rome, but not with Swiss for that served as a ventilator. In this vault were his body guard, nor even his own Romans, but some books, a few articles of furniture, and a with troops of the Italian Confederation. One woman who had been shut up there for eighteen years. She was taken to Gen. Pueblita's guarters. When brought into the light, where sisted on his temporal sovereignty being upshe saw a number of persons, she tainted .-After she had returned to her senses, a thou- ideas in his admirable plan, which suits the moment; that she had been married, and had children by her husband, but she knew noth- self its foremost representative in Europe .ing of their fate; that while imprisoned in the Boston Journal. vault she had children by the curate, but knew nothing of what had become of these children; and after saying this much she became obsti-nately silent. While this was passing, a sergeant of the Pueblita Brigade, then prescut, discovered that this woman was his mother, and she recognized him as her son and embraced him. The son then ran to his father, who came and recognized his wife. The husband, this woman.

The Weak Point

One of Governor Corwin's pungent witticisms Children of the present day, who were but

three or four years old, thought themselves endowed with more knowledge than their fathers had fifty years ago. Sir F. Bacon and Sir to three hundred millions of human beings .-In order to get this knowledge of the creation told about the creation of man, something Genesis, but not exactly the same. [Laughter. | He then learned that when God made man of red clay, and set him up to dry, as our artists made busts, [laughter.] He sent for the Evil Spirit to give Him his candid opinion about him. He sent, He said, for His devil. who was struck with admiration at so splendid a work. The devil told Him it was the best piece of workmanship he had ever seen.— [Laughter.] But, said Mr. Corwin, he (the devi!) stepped up to the newly made man and touched him here, (pointing to his stomach,) and said he, (the devil, not Mr. Corwin,) "It the Maker, 'that is the place for the stomach.' is-I'll attack him here.' |Great laughter.

LACTATION IN THE HUMAN RACE .- In vigorous women the secretion of milk is copious. The amount ordinarily furnished by quarts daily, or from four to five pounds; but cases often occur in which two children receive abundant supplies from one mother, involving a secretion of eight pounds at least .-An infant, three months old, will take from pounds of milk there are twenty six ounces of universal, alike by those who could and those salts, of which nine ounces are phosphate of who could not write; it was, indeed, the symthe yield 26 bushels per acre. The account would then stand salts amount thirty three and a half ounces, of generally the mark. On this account, Mr. which twelve ounces are phosphate of lime. It Charles Knight, in his notes to the Pictorial \$6 thus appears that, during the first year, the Shakspeare, explains the expression of God child receives from one hundred and ten to one save the mark, as a form of ejaculation ap-5 hundred and forty three pounds of dry solids. proaching to the character of an oath. This He may thus readily gain fifteen or twenty parase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakspeare; but hitherto it has been left by the commentators in its original obscurity. residue, from one hundred and seven to one near 12 per cent on the investment after paying oan make teeth and bone without difficulty.

- About three months ago Senator Seward, who was making the tour of Europe, called on the Emperor, who happened to be at Compiegno. The Senator was shown into an ante-chamber and Napoleon soon made his appearance. After the usual salution, and taking his position, standing with his back to the fire, he offered the Senator a segar and commenced smoking ghtful story, and calls upon the public to mother himself. He asked him all about New York and Col. Webb, and then asked him about his visit to Europe, and whom and what but notwithstanding his characteristic caution was a stairway leading down to a vanit, which make the matter smooth to those who might be temporal sovereignty of the Pope-another inheld. Napoleon has happily reconciled sand questions were asked of her, to which she transition state of the popedom, and will replied only that she had been buried in that please all parties. He thus proves himself a comprehends the spirit of the age, and is him-

SEWARD, LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A MISER. - Michael Bard, who lived near Little York, Penusylvania, was a miserable miser. His father left a valuable farm of 500 acres in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household artieles. Michael kept tavern a number of years -married, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he reserved so tenaciously that he never afforded a doldar for the education of his children. He pever was known to lay out one dollar in each for anything against legs now? any article he might be in need of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something which he could not conveniently sell for money. He in his Brooklyn lecture, a few days since, was farmed largely and kept a large distillery, which kept a team for the conveyance of his whisky to Baltimore, where, when he could not sell for money to suit him, he bartered for necessaries for his family and tavern. In this way he

amassed an estate worth \$400,000. Such was his attachment to money that he was never known to credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage as security er would he keep the notes of any bank longer than he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong ironbooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death his strong boxes yielded \$250,000 in gold

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Vir ginia offered him \$12 a bushel for 110 bushel of cloverseed, but he would not do it for less than \$13, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it was sold for \$7 per bushel, and brought in the whole \$550 less than the Virginian had offered for it. On receiving an account of his sale, he walked though his farm, went to his distillery and gave directions to his people; he then went to his wagon house and hung himself.

which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature, is n the form of a cross, and this practice havsounds bellow here. [Laughter.] "Yes, said ing formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of "Oh,' said the devil, 'the stomach! Will be the deplorable ignorance of ancient times.—
thirst like an ox?' 'Yes.' 'Hunger?' 'Yes.' This signature is not, however, invariably Well,' said the devil, 'it is here his weak point proof of such ignorance; anciently the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons, for amongst the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as wellas to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word clericus, clerk was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of let-

The ancient use of the gross was, therefore

hundred and forty pounds, to be expended in the production of heat, and in the activity of with old wood; it is hard to get them started, \$3 50 an energetic vitality. A child thus nourished but when they do flame, they burn prodigious-

The M. E. Church.

The Christian Advocate and Journal gives statistical synopsis of Methodism throughout the world, and it is claimed that these figures are rendered with sufficient skill and care to vouch for their correctness. Its ecclesiastical system affords "peculiar facilities" for the col-lection of such information. We clip the fol-

Methodist Episcopal Church 'north) 956,555 700,000 Canada Wesleyan Conference, Eastern British American Conference, 43,672 16,935 Methodist Episcapal Church, Canada, American Wesleyan Methodists, Methodist Protestant Church, 70,018 African M. E. Church, 20.000 African M. E. Zvon Church. 6,023 Albright Methodists.

Total lay members in America, 1,868,811 Add traveling preachers (except 11,458 Albrights,)

Total American communicants, 1,880,269 The value of church property North is estiated at two and a half millions of dollars .--The number of churches North and South is estimated at 14,000. In the last two years, in the M. E. Church (north) alone, there have been built 790 churches,

"LEGS."- Miss Harriet Austin, M. D. one of the 'Bloomer' school of Reformers, at a recent meeting of the National Health Association, took occasion to say the following good' things about legs:

"Besides, who could conceive any idea of the beautiful form of even the fairest woman by the shape of her dress, from the waist downward. vault for eighteen years, without going out for profound philosopher, a great statesmen who God might have made her like an umbrella, and yet with some means of locomotion, if He chocse. But since he has given her legs—real flesh and blood legs, like a man's-why should not she be permitted to dress so that she could use them? (Applause.) The modern dres was the most prominent theme for the caricatures of comic papers. The right to locomotion was one of the dearest rights woman had, and emblemation of her power and dignity. The hands were noble members, but the legs were nobler. No pronder things was said of a certain woman than that she had walked three thousand miles over the western prairies.

There! who of our readers will dare to say

An old man in Mason county Illinois describing "Abe Lincoln," says: "I knew him as a young man, when he would split rails by day-light, and then study surveying by candle-light. He was as honest as the sun." "He would walk ten miles in the mud to Spring-field to borrow a law book, and when studied. would return it to get another, and thus be acquired his profession; and although he never read law in any office, he is now the most eminent advocate in the State." A lawyer at Springfield says: "He would scorn to take advantage of any man. The veriest boy in the profession can meet him in Court, and if he don't know what to do, old Abe will help him

THE BEWILDERED PUPIL .-- In a country school, the dominie was giving his Bible lesson with a goed admonisher in the shape of a cane in his right hand. He asked a young hopeful "Who created the heavens and the earth?"-The lad not being prepared with the reply, the preceptor asked in a louder voice, at the time raising his admonisher in a threatening manner over the devoted head of the boy: Who created the heavens and the earth, the sun, the moon, and the stars, stupid boy? Tell me immediately." The lad blubbered, extending his hands to protect his head, "I did it, sir; pray forgive me; I'll never do it again."

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS AND THE 'CRACK' OF DOOM.'-The Lancaster Express, commenting on a sketch of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, says: "The latest and best joke of Mr. S., however, is the reason he gives for voting for Pennington, of New Jersey. It will be recollected by our readers, that about a week since he announced his intention of sticking to Mr. Sherman until the "crack of doom." But on Friday he voted for Mr. Pennington. Supposing, no doubt that his friends at home wondered how he could reconcile that vote with his previous declaration, he wrote to one of them any apprehensions. He said that on Friday morning he had been reading an account of the earthquake in South Carolina, and he thought that was a 'little crack,' and concluded to go for New Jersey!"

An honest Dutchman, training his son in the way he should go, frequently exercised him in Bible lessons. On one of these occasions

he asked bim: Who was dat would not shleep mit Boti-

'Shoseph!' 'Dat is a goot boy. Vel!, vat vos de reason

he vould not shleep mit her?' 'Don't know-shoose he vasa't shleepy.' Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, dispatched his Secretary of State to Washington to pay the

congratulations of his Excellency to Gov. Pennington, upon his election to the office of the An exchange advises husbands to love their

wives. The suggestion is good, but we amend by adding an admonition not to love each oth er's wives.

It is an economical reflection that when gar-ments are too short, the difficulty may be obvisted by wearing them longer.