MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

She may not, in the many dances,
With jeweled maidens vie;
She may not smile on courtly swains
That may not smile on courtly swains
She cannot boast a form and mien
That lavish wealth has brought her;
But, oh! she has much fairer charms—
The Farmer's peerless daughter!

The rose and lily on her cheek
Together love to dwell.
Her laughing blue eyes wreath around
The heart a witching spell;
Her smile is bright as morning's glow
Upon the dewy plain;
And listening to her voice we dream
That spring has come again.

The timid fawn is not more wild
Nor more shy and free;
The lily's cup is not more pure
In all its purity;
Of all the wild flowers in the wood,
Or by the crystal water,
There's none more pure or fair than she,
The Farmer's peerless daughter!

The haughty belle whom all adore,
The downy pillow let—
While forth upon the dewy lawn,
The merry maiden flees;
And with the lark's inspiring song,
Her own clear voice is heard—
'Tis may not tell which sweetest sings,
The maiden or the bird.

Then, tell me not of jeweled fair—
The brightest jewel yet,
Is the true heart where virtue dwells
And innocence is set!
The glow of health upon her cheek—
The grace no rule had taught her—
The fairest wreath that beauty twines
Is for the Farmer's daughter.

OPENING OF THE MUMMIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

On Friday evening, at Philadelphia Museum, Mr. Gliddon proceeded to the task of unwrapping the mummies of an Egyptian lady and child, in accordance with previous announcement.

An audience of about one thousand persons, consisting of ladies, medical students and professional men, were present. The back part of the stage was decorated with several mummy cases, outer and inner coffins, some mummies, papyrus, and other Egyptian curiosities. Over the head of a very large mummy, which Mr. G. said belonged to John L. Hodge, Esq., of this city, which was partly unwrapped about twenty years ago. From the inscription, he found that his name was Pet-ise, he who belongs to Isis, and that he was a priest of Isis, who died at Thebes, about 1500 or 2000 years before Christ.

Mr. Gliddon commenced the business of the evening, by stating that he had purchased the female mummy which was about to be unrolled, in London, about two years since, under the advice of Mr. Bach, the celebrated Egyptologist; who opinions, as well as his own, were that the mummy never had been taken out of its original case—but he pointed out to the audience where the case had been mutilated at the feet of the mummy, most probably by custom house officers, and frankly stated that he knew no more of the contents than the spectators.

The second mummy, a child, obtained from Egypt, was purchased of Mr. Harris, of Alexandria. The child appears to be in good condition, as far as could be seen, wrapped in a sheet, with the face painted on the cloth. Mr. Gliddon said that mummies of children are very rare. In all his life he has not seen more than a dozen, and six of these were in the British Museum. Over five hundred millions of mummies are supposed to be in Egypt, and it is strange that the bodies of children are rarely found.

Mr. Gliddon inferred this mummy to have been made during the Roman dominion. The inference that it was made during that time was deduced from the fact that it was not until that period that the Egyptians commenced the full face upon the cloth in which mummies were swathed. This would make the date of this mummied child about from 1500 to 1600 years before Christ. Mr. Gliddon said he believed this was the only mummy child in this country.

The inner coffin of the lady who was about to be removed from the clothes was richly painted and gilded and covered with figures of various kinds, the lines of which were very vivid. Mr Gliddon said this inner coffin was composed of a substance called pasteboard by Europeans. It was formed of strips of linen cloth glued together and moulded so as to fit the body, it was then sewed together at the back and covered with stucco, upon which paintings were made.

The inscription on the out side of this coffin showed first the body was that of Got-mes-ay-ank, the daughter of Ka-ra-ma-ka-ta "the justified"—the latter a priest of Thebes. From the declarations on the coffin, it was probable that the body was nicely embalmed.

There were three kinds of embalming—the richest as far as cost $1200, the second kind $500 and that used for the common kind of Egyptians, $20. With the richer corpses, jewelry was often found, though the embalmers of old were generally deceived by the embalmers, who stole the jewels. The Arabs sometimes open the cases of rich mummies, took out the jewels and put in broken bricks. All these facts are contained in a new book which might arise, and to which the mummy in question was liable. The probability was that this lady had been embalmed from 1000 to 1500 years before Christ.

A committee, composed of Doctor H. S Patterson, Dr. David Gilbert, and Dr. William Kneass, have been appointed to superintend the unrolling, and assisted Mr Gliddon and Mr. Moore, his assistant.

The richly decorated inner coffin was then laid upon a bundle, and a section of the head sawed off; the seam at the back was unripped, and the body taken out; upon inspection Mr. Gliddon pronounced it intact, and as originally embalmed.

The committee then began to unwrap the bandages. They were of linen; and some, with the selvage upon them, were wrapped circularly, and then pieces of linen placed longitudinally, and other circular bandage applied. The papyrus—book of the dead—was found on the breast. This papyrus, as Mr. Gliddon said, was in hieratic character, the symbol writing as used by the priests. The scarabeans, or sacred beetle, was also found on the breast of the mummy. It was ascertained that the pitch that it was impossible to say whether it was accompanied by a precious jewel or a piece of common pottery. The feet were found pressing against the end of the case. The feet were found pressing against the end of the case. The feet were found pressing against the end of the case