Splashing over rocky crops. Breaking into crystal drops, Downward to the valley still Comes the bounding little rill. Oliding o'er some rocky descent, 6 On its course so fully bent. Swiftly new it onward hastes, Rippling down the barren wastes

Dashing, gliding, rippling on, Soon the limpid streams are gone, Lost amid the tide below, Yet the streamlet ever flows.

Song of the Blacksmith's Wife. My husband's a blacksmith, and where will you find a man more industrious, faithful and kind ! He's determined to thrive, and that we agree, For the ring of his anvil is music to me Though dark his complexion and grimy his shirt, Hard and horny his hand, and disfigured with dirt Yet in that rude cask it a jewel I see, And the ring of his anvil is music to me. Mre Aurora's fair nymphs chase the night from the

Ere the sun pierce the glooming, from bed he Brothelark leaves her nest, at his forge he will be,

And the ring of his anvil is music to me. Though to labor he owns, we are far from being po-Industry has barrished gaunt want from our door; For the blacksmith's independent and free,

And the ring of his anvil is music to me. At a distance from home I have seen with delight The red sparks from his chimney illume the night. And have heard the fast stroke on the anvil rebound And my heart has leaped up at the musical sound.

Those strokes on the anvil, say what do they prove? Forethought and affection, industry and love; A resolve to be honest, respected, and free! That's the tune on the anvil that's music to me.

Miscellaneous.

Proceedings of the Cumberland Co Teachers' Institute, held in Me chanicsburg, December 2d, 3d and 4th, 1863.

FIRST DAY -- WEDNESDAY,

The President and Secretary being absent, the convention was organized by electing Capt. H. A. Longsdorff, President pro tem., and Jacob H. Schriver, Secretary, pro tem. The President appointed the following committee to report officers for a permanent organization, viz: Messrs, Jos. N. Pislee, D. M. C. Gring, G. M. Moltz, A. H. Hutchinson and A. T. Palm.

Afternoon Session.—The committee on nominations made the following report

which was adopted; - President—Rev. J. R. Groff; Vice Presidents-S. P. Gorgas, H. A. Sturgeon, John C. Dunlap and Levi Merkel; Recording Socretary-Jacob H. Schriver: Corresponding Secretary-George Swartz, County Superir tendent; Treasurer-Capt. H. A. Longsdorff. Vice President Gorgas took the chair.— The subject of "Parental Co-operation" was taken up and discussed by A. H. Hutchinson. Teachers can and should visit patrons, and patrons invited to visit schools; thus alone can the proper co-operation, so necessary in juvenile training, be secured. The subject of conversation between teachers and parents should be educational.

Rev. J. A. Heagy agreed in the sentiments of Mr. Hutchinson, that if the teacher faithfully performs his duties he will secure pa-

rental co-operation in a large degree.

Mr. F. A. Cam-Parents are bound by many considerations to visit schools. An excellent method to secure co-operation is to make monthly reports to parents, of progress, conduct, &c., of their children. Paents should be invited to visit the school .-They show proper feelings by sending children to school regularly, procuring proper hooks and supervising !

the evening. The subject was further discussed by Mr Palm and others, all recommending mutual visitation of teachers and parents.

President Groff arrived and took the chair

Made some appropriate and edifying remarks. The length of sessions was fixed as follows 87 to 117 A. M. 11 to 41 P. M., and 61 to 10

P. M. The subject of reading was next intro-

Jacob B. Gehr read an able anylytical report on this subject. Pupils unst spell well, study thoroughly, watch constantly. Should spell before they read. Should criticise each other in classes. Should articulate distinctly. Pauses are no guide to inflection. Uses blackboard to illustrate tode, A class of ladies and centlemen was

formed and drilled in reading by Mr. Gehr. Mr. D. E. Kast.—Pauses are generally correctly placed in text books. Children should begin to read and spell at the same time.

Mr. Hensel.—Children should read and

The subject of pauses was further discussed by Messrs. Gehr, Kast, Schriver, Stouffer and others.

EVENING SESSION .- President Groff in the chair. Prayer by Rev. J. Ault. Singing by Institute Club

Professor Wilson, of Dickinson College, was introduced to a large, intelligent, and appreciative audience, and delivered an admirable lecture on "Motion," illustrating by diagrams and mechanical and philosophical apparant, 4, the laws of motion. Space forinteresting lecture. All forces have a common origin. Everything at rest or in motion is acted upon by a force or forces. Instant forces produces uniform motion. Motion is eternal. Succession of impulses produce constant motion-this accelerated motion. The combination of impulsive and constant forces produces motion in curves parabolas and ellipses. All force equals square of velocity divided by radius of curvature. The nebular hypothesis moves particles of matter by the force inherent in matter. The attraction and repulsion of matter produces The denser body has the greater centrifugal force, consequently will diverge from centre of axis, and produce other spherical bodies. Zodiacal light-sun shining on nebular matter above the earth's equator. Matter is filled with force inherent in itself. The tendency of bodies is to revolve around their shorter axis. The inertia of bodies or a constant force cause them to revolve im a plane herizontal to their axis. A combination of two or more forces causes resultant motion. By means of a rotoscope and other instruments, this was beautifully illustrated. Also the precession of equinoxes of the earth. How attraction causes in 26,000 years the north pole of the earth

to resolve around the corresponding celes-The thanks of the Institute were tendered to Prof. Wilson. Deputy Superintendent Bates was announced to speak on Thursday. and State Superintendent Coburn on Friday evening. Adjourned.

SECOND DAY-THURSDAY. Institute Club. Minutes of preceding day

an able and highly practical lecture on "Physical Geography." Was pleased to see so many present. Should have true conceptions of the speaker should have tions of all subjects studied. Physical Geography underlies other divisions of Geography, and should be taught first. Map drawing is invaluable. Pupils should study lessons in Geography with the object of re-presenting all physical features on black- ject. Teachers are not aware of the impor-dom, but with vigor.

he Carlisle Hera

VOL. 63.

CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1863.

TERMS:--\$1,50 in Advance, or \$2 within the year.

A. K. RHEEM, Editor & Proprietor.

ourd or slate. Pupils should firaw such natural divisions of land and water, and adbe drawn. It is well to begin by drawing maps of familiar localities to convey proper ideas of a map—after that outlines of natural division—for instance, North America, first boundary, next mountain chain, river courses—these determine great basins— thus we have the great main features, a true

conception of the country; a few dotted lines will then designate political divisions. Maps should not be differently colored, except as indicative of physical peculiarities. He illustrated this feature through a map constructed by the celebrated Guyot. Similar physical features are common to most countries, thus we can soon know all countries. Physical features influence social conditions of peoples; underlie progress or pecial development; determine sites of cites: modify climate this human tempera-

ent and taste. The Constitution of the Association was read and Misses Givler and Greason, and Messrs. Gring and Moltz appointed a comnittee to solicit persons to become members of the Association. Music by the Institute

Penmanship was introduced by J. A. Ebrly, who read an able and practical report on the subject. It is humiliating to witness the prevailing had penmanship. The importance of the subject needs no argument. Should practice early and much before other studies engross much attention. Should we not teach penmanship solely for successive days? Other branches of education have systematic text books, why not penmanship. The mind, eye and hand should Miss McElwa be cultiva ed. The scientific analysis of orthography letters requires attention. A great under-lying error consists in regarding writing as a distinct study. It is only a modification

of drawing. This has tastes for nearly every of drawing. This has tastes for nearly every child, and imparts graceful motion to the hand, and gives beautiful modes to the mind. Drawing is opinionally contained in the mind of properly taught. The science of language and the error of using it should remind. Drawing its opinionally contained in the mind of properly taught. The language of the mind. Drawing its opinionally contained in the mind of properly taught. The science of language and the error of using it should remind. The language of the mind of properly taught. mind. Drawing is eminently practical; teaches close observation of all things, thus

Mr. J. Donnelly. Knowledge of form and command of hand is necessary, and are acquired by patient and diligent practice.—Teaches the element of single forms from blackboards, requires these to be copied on waste paper, afterwards in copy transfer errors to blackboard and urges crit-

Rev. H. M. Crider. It seems natural for ersons to imitate each other. Penmanship shows character. In forming and combining letters uses arm movement. Teaches but one element at a time. We illustrated the principles and practice of penmanship on blackboard. Urges fast writing.

Atternoon Session.-Music. Dr. II. M.

touffer read a deep, logical and interesting ecture on English Grammar, using the black ooard for illustration. Grammar, as generally taught, is a miserable failure; is one of the most useful studies. In reading, writing and speaking and thinking, a knowledge of grammar is of vast importance. Nearly all discord in the social and political worlds arise from a want of understanding language The supposition that there are many systems of grammar is incorrect; there are two, the metaphysical and constructing systems; the former depends on the principles and causes principles of language. Teaches the latof two kinds -trunk words and branch words. Trunk parts should be first taught. Pupils should theoretically and practically inderstand the parts of sentences, and daily tractice what they learn in theory. Space

does not allow on this and other subjects, co oious notes. The subject was further discussed by Dr Miller, Messrs, Gehr, Palm and others, G. W. Epply introduced the subject of

Reography, and alluded to its beauties and Should be studied by all. Rev. J. A. Heagy, with small pupils, begins with character of soil, productions towns, &c., of native country, afterwards en arges until the cutive country is embraced Paul high tributes to its usefulness

M. C. Gring read an interestine r "District Institutes." Teachers' Institutes have done very much for our schools District Institutes supply a want to the inexperinced, which cannot be supplied other ise without much time and expense. Institute exercises should be practical. In: searching and able manner institute duties -their distribution and manner of performance- were portrayed. Aside from being awful, should be held in day time. School ournals, especially the Pennsylvania School

fournal, should be read by all teachers. J. H. Zinn. School Superintendents and District Institutes are a great supporting leer of common schools. Under some circumstances, night is preferable to daytime for holding Institutes, especially in farming

The subject was fully discussed by Messrs. Miller, Heagy, Eberly, Palm, Hensel, Swartz, Leidig. Schriver, Stouffer and J. Kast, all stifying to their importance—a few preerring evening for holding them.

nd D. E. Kast, a committee on resolutions. EVENING SESSION .- Prayer by Rev. Rrice-Music by the pupils of the Mechanicsburg High School.

Rev. H. M. Crider delivered a most admicable, Hlawathian lecture on " the different kinds of teachers," that abound and once abounded; how they cast a shade or sunshine o'er the path where pupils wander, Miss Sue E. Fleming read an interesting essay on "Happiness;" showing that happi-

ness in its purest degree can only be atained through proper employment, mental and physical. Prof. Denlinger, of White Hall Academy, was introduced, who delivered an excellent, practical lecture on "History and its advanages." The subject of history is mau-intelligent, social, moral man and his history is of great importance. Different professions

and vocatious in life require different preparation, but all are benefitted from history. Especially in our day and time, it become of vast importance as a guide to the future. The subject was further discussed by J. II. Schriver, who recognized beauties and instructive lessons in history, rarely found in other studies. Teachers and all citizens should read more history-its benefits are

J. P. Matthews, Esq., of Reading, was introduced, who, in a lengthy, well prepared and interesting address on "The True Gentleman," exhibited the phases of character between teacher and pupil. The teacher Monning Session.—Prayer by the President. Music, instrumental and vocal, by viduals and nations pass from the rude and untutored to the enlightened and refined .-Deputy Superintendent Bates delivered In masterly style the characteristics of true

again taken up, whereupon, Prof. Heiges, Superintendent of York county, delivered a

tance of District Institutes. If properly conducted, they are a strong means of elevating vance step by step until a complete map can the profession. All can learn there. It extion. On Saturday afternoon and evening many patrons can and will attend. Many teachers are too ceremonious: Institutes wear this away. The Teacher who knows much should impart his knowledge to others, otherwise his motives are impure; and those who know little should by all means attend. The law on this subject is highly adapted to the teachers' advancement.

Monning Sussion .- Prayer by the Presi-Music by the Institute Club. Minutes of preceding day read and adopted. Prof. Coburn, State Superintendent, being Prof. Coburn, State Superintendent, being Providence with our own indiscretions in resent, favored the Institute with a lecture matters of health and life. There is sorrow on "District Institutes," when they should in heaven over the death of children. God be held and how conducted. The law reddesires a long and useful life of us all. quires them to be held on Saturday, in daylaw-making powers. It is the duty and in-terest of teachers to spend two Saturdays in address was "Qualifications of Teachers." each month in institute exercises. The propriety of imposing fines, and the amount, for ing is plain, practical business. True cdu on-attendance, can be determined by the

best exercises of an Institute.

Miss L. McElwaine read an instructive essay on "Orthography, "abounding in a practical analysis of the subject. The hest method of teaching alphabet is by use of the blackboard and slates. Urges emulation over. Penmanship should receive much atamong pupils. She exhibited her method of tention; factes ional mentate mostly miserteaching this subject by a class drill.

Dr. Stouffer does not differ materially from profitable; teachers should understand it Miss McElwaine in his method of teaching well. History is sadly neglected. Geog-

A. T. Palm analyses words in reading lessons, the stiern and are sons. Dictates words to pupils and requires of Arithmetic should be well mastered. In-their orthography and definitions: requires tellectual arithmetic and algebra develope

Mr Leidig Pupils in high schools are tre- glish. Philosophy should be well underdevelopes mind. The pen is mightier than the sword. Writing with pens should not be attempted very early. Penmanship is characteristic of disposition.

We therefore the swords and requires the swords and requires the characteristic of disposition.

We therefore the pens should not be well underdevelopes mind. The pen is mightier than the sword and requires the following the should be well underdevelopes mind. The pen is mightier than the sword and requires the swords and requires the following the sword and requires the sw only how to spell words but also how words special preparation for his profession. The look when spelled.

this branch

should be early properly taught. The Prof. quiet himself; as he behaves so will the pugave valuable practical instruction to the Institute on the sounds of letters.

| pils: Punctuality is of vast importance. |
| Teacher must be exact himself; do every

ver recommended the general introduction toon to what is; should have a inquiring of the elements of Geometry into our schools disposition, should carnestly strive to fix will not materially interfere with other his attention. Should become acquainted studies. It inculcates the exact use of words | with many people -can lear auf and from all. and leads to exact thinking. This subject Should be itrm, generous, clear, systematic,

ences develope mind, of things, the latter on the constructive troduced at an early age. Pupils are rushed should love children and be worthy to rethrough the elementary branches too first: | ceive love; should make his commone system. Sentences contain words | thus get no correct knowledge of any sub-

Rev. J. Hinkle read a deeply interesting and highly important essay on "Moral Training." Philosophy and religion, instead of being antagonistic, should go together,-All sciences and Holy writ if properly understood agree. Until and Sacred history should be studied in youth. Example teaches more than precept. The only way to oppear good is to be good. Reason is not opposed to faith, neither is ignorance the mother of devotion. The prous, faithful, honest, wise teacher produces influences mighty for good. Take away the Bible and what are the laws and institutions of a nation? It is boundless in its influence for good, affecting all It surpasses all classes, all story, all other ioquence. Its precepts are of unparalleled importance and beauty. It is the only universal classic -- the life of the Son of God It is a complete code of laws -a universal Brother teachers! imbibe from its sacred pages that jewel which all earth cannot give: to know your duties, to enjoy life, to fulfill your mission, study the bible and practice its precepts-future generations

will then bless you and heaven reward you. A resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary to solicit a copy of Mr. Hinkle's essay for publication in the Pennsylvania School Journal.

Prof. Coburn made some highly valuable and edifying remarks on Mental Arithmetic, and through a class of teachers exemplified methods of teaching it. It is practice. No teacher should blindly follow any man's course, but should endeavor to embody the best of all systems and be original. cultivate memory, classify ideas and develop mind should be the aim. There is no difference between mental and written arith-The President appointed Messrs, F. A. metic in principle. Pupils should not have text-books at recitations. The entire class must give perfect attention.

Prof. Swartz, County Superintendent, addressed the Institute on the propriety of holding the annual meeting of Institute early in autumn.

The subject was further discussed by Mosses, Palm, Schriver, Hipple and others.
A resolution was adopted recommending the Executive Committee to designate the latter part of October, or beginning of Noember for next annual recting.

The President appointed the following

Business Committee for the ensuing year, viz,: Prof. Swartz, A. T. Palm, S. P. Goodyear, J. A. Hoagy, J. Landis.

Algebra was taken up and discussed by

W. Logan, who urged its general introduction in to the schools. He illustrated sevral rules on blackboard. It is a study calulated to develop mind, EVENING SESSION, -- Music by Mechanicsourg Quartette Club. Prayer by Rev. Carn-

ahan. An instructive essay on "Thought" was read by Miss M. E. Smiley, exhibiting the beauty and power of thought. It is gift of nature and susceptible of improve-The subject of School Government was introduced by W. Kilpatrick, who ably dis-

cussed it. The teacher must have character. Must be firm and consistent. Withbetween teacher and pupil. The teacher should impress upon his papils the true object of going to school. The rod may be necessary sometimes to enforce complete or-

Mr. Palm. The teacher must know how Was pleased to see did have true conception. Physical Gedivisions of Geog-divisions of Geog-

Mr. Shaffer.. "Doright" is his rule. The teacher must ever keep his word and be consistent and firm. Uses the rod but sel-

Physiology was introduced by F. A. Cain | lished in the Cumberland Valley Journal and in an able verbal report. Punishment is the other papers of the county.

Tesult of violated law. The violation of The number of teachers a physical laws produces sickness and premature death. Physiology should be introduced in all schools. We live too fast and die too fast. The simple mode of life of our fore-fathers gave length of days and strength of body. A sound mind requires a sound body, The laws of health are sadly viola-Only as a shock of corn fully ripe should we be gathered to our fathers .-Gracefulness of motion and manners should be taught in school.

Dr. Ira Day made some valuable remarks n ventilation, the respiratory system of man, and on bodily postures. J. H. Schriver was opposed to charging

Supt. Coburn was introduced, and for up-No law can be altered except by the wards of an hour delivered words of wisdon to a listening multitude. The subject of his Space forbids lengthy notes. School teachcation aims to develope the physical, inteldirectors in general cases. Class [rills are lectual and spiritual nature of the untutored best exercises of an Institute. child—to arouse its inherent latent powers.

raphy may be made very interesting in con-

time teacher will study other branches; will J. H. Zinn made some appropriate, practi-cal remarks, recommending much practice in the science of government, &c. He must be a gentleman, not a top, but one who respects Prof. Coburn. This subject should receive true worth wherever found. Should be more and better attention in schools. Bad neat and fidy. Personal appearance has spelling is a blemish in the character of much to do with teaching. Should have a would-be-educated men. Phonetics time and place for everything. Must be struction the sounds of letters.

The subject of Geometry was introduced by A. T. Palm, who recommended its more by A. T. Palm general introduction into schools --adverting humself study one or two branches in spare to its applications and use m many vocations. Should be industrious; dare not be of life. By demonstrations on blackboard lazy, his bad works are irrepairable. A the subject was made more interesting to the good tracher should be no great or incess andience. AFTERNOON Session,-Music. J. H. Shri- a good listener; should be able to give attion to what is; should have to inquiring

however should not exclude other science strong to find and powerful to execute the from schools. If properly taught all seionces develope mind, cate, to illustrate, to hear explanations.—
Mr. Leidig. Geométry should not be inMust love his country; must love to teach; share of an uncommon scarce article -com for good or evil. Teachers reflect too little upon their important vocation, it is heavenly. The thanks of the audience were tendered to Prof. Coburn.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted with

WHEREAS, Believing that the stability of all governments and of all nations is dependent upon the intelligence of the masses that no government can be beneficently adm.nistered without intelligent and enlightenel statesment con de and shape its destagies that this connot be effected in any wa well as by pulicious and wise instruction in Sammon Schools; and that on such system of Common School suspends the perpetuation of our Republican Government, therefore, Resolved. That it is incumbent upon legislators, teachers and people, to labor assiduandy for the improvement and promotion of the Common School cause.

Resolved. That notwithstanding the raging f a gigantic war, yet, through the acts of her legislators: through the more vigorous and productive efforts of her teacher, and through the vo-operation of other friends of education, the cause in Pennsylvania has taken an upward and onward course within the past several years, and that there has been a decided improvement in public opinion on this ubject, for all of which we are truly thankful. Resolved. That we believe it to be the duty of all teachers to agitate this subject still more, to labor to educate popular sentiment and enlist public sympathy in behalf of the Common School Cause.

Resolved. That the best means of attaining this object is through the agency of county metic in principle. Pupils should not have and district Institutes; and therefore it is the incumbent duty of all teachers to attend ipon this means of improvement, and that no hee teacher would willingly absent himself or herself from them.

Resolved, That the position of the teacher is a responsible and dignified one, and that although it is not generally conceded by the public, yet we as teachers do feel the digni-

ty and importance of our calling.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute be tendered to our worthy County S: perintendent, and also to the President and Secretary of this Association for the able and impartial manner in which they discharged

Resolved. That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered to the following gentleman for their able and interesting lectures, viz : State Superintendent Coburn, Deputy Superintendant Bates, Prof. Wilson of Dickinson College, Prof. Denlinger of White Hall Academy, Superintendent Heiges of York Co. and Jas. P. Matthews Esq., of Reading.

Resulted. That the thanks of this Association are also tendered to Ex-Gov. Ritner | granted she had happened to have such | girl." and to the citizens of Mechanicsburg and. vicinity, and especially to the ladies, for their presence and appreciation for our

Resolved, That the thanks of this Associ-ation are also due, and are hereby tendered mutual respect and to the officers of the C. V. R. R. Compr ny for their generosity in reducing their rates of fare to teachers Resolved, That we as teachers, deeply de-

plore the present condition of our unhappy country; but that amidst the danger and gloom of the hour, we see bright glimmerings of returning peace and prosperity. Resolved, That the efforts which have been and are being put forth by the National authorities for the suppression of this wicked

and unholy rebellion, meets with our heart approval, and that we, as teachers will aid to the extent of our abilities. Resolved, That these proceedings be pub. beyond !

The number of teachers attending the In-

stitute was one hundred and thirty.

The large edifice in which the Institute was held was filled at each session—many

"Sir being unable to gain admission in the evenings. The exercises were conducted in a spirit of harmony— a desire to become more worthy prevailing in all.

The number of names attached to the Con-stitution of the Association, signifying membership is four hundred and twenty-two.

"The President pronounced a benediction and the Institute adjourned sine die. J. H. Schriver.

Secretary. LAW AND ROMANCE.

"Act as my representative in all repects. I delegate you full and entire

authority!" That was what Jack Clermont had said, as he leaned out of the carriage window to light his eigar from the tip of mine .-Of course I undertook the responsibilities very good humordly; for though I had never been in love myself, still I had a sort of general idea that it was my duty to afford every possible facility to a young man who was going to see his sweetheart and fix the wedding day.

So I turned with a sigh of resignation away from the fresh, exhilarating air and the vivid March sunshine, in the close little den, lined with the odor of Russian leather, which Jack denominated his "office!" On the whole, I felt rather as if I were an amiable sacrifice on the altar of disinterested friendship.

All day long I sat there, enacting Jack to my own unbounded admiration, and considerably to the astonishment of the sober old farmers, whose preconceived idea of Squire Clermont was widely different from the slender moustached young fellow who occupied his seat of judgement, and pronounced solemn edicts with ail the dignity of Chief Justice Taney himself!

"Squire Clearmont in?" demanded to shock headed rustic, in a swallow-tailed blue coat, decorated with platter like brass buttons, who made his appearance about

"Yes: what's wanting?"

"Well, sir," answered the rustic, rathr awkwardly twirling his hat round; 'we'd like to have you come up to Shineville next week and deliver a lecture' for our Young Men's Association, and-"Twenty-five dollars expenses paid,"

emarked I, at a venture, with an air of such exquisite assurance that the negotiator was completely at my mercy. "Ve.y well, sir. The secretary of the

association will forward you a regular invitation, and---' "Good day, sir," I said, briskly ruboing my hands as anothe rindividual came in, and he edged out. "Jack can't complain at this way of transacting business, was my internal reflection, while my last visitor was hawing and homming prepar-

atory to introducing his business. "You are Mr. Clermont, sir, I s'pose

friend ?" said I, amiably. "Well, I'm real glad I've catched you and dinner baskets. at home for once," was the answer, with

obleeged if you'd pay this ere little hill !" didn't know or care what, except that the stayed away just five minutes longer? sum total was twenty dollars, which I paid with my exultation considerably toned down. Why couldn't I have said "the certificates are not printed yet. that I wasn't Jack, and didn't know when Jack would be at home?

My most interesting adventure was yet to happen however. Just as I was propriety of shutting the little office up for the day, just as the level brightness of a glorious spring sunset was streaming in long bars of gold through the dusty panes of glass beside me, the silence was broken by a tiny tap on the cince

little boy with a letter, or some preterna. sat—the thoughtless scamp! turally bashful elient, as I laid down the poker, and wheeled my chair around .-What was my astonishment on the conwith fresh, brown complexion, just tin- bill for which I had a receipt in full. ged with healthy pink, that somehow misty tears!

There she stood, and there I sat. I never had heard of Jack's having any fewere, mental equilibrium. Then I sprang up, and politely proffered her the only ness in your sphere of duties.' chair in the office, while I enthroned my-

self on the wood-box. "Mr. Clermont?" she asked, softly-a very sweet, musical sort of a voice, I noliced, even through all my pertubation. " I shall be happy to be of service to

ou, madam.'' Who would have supposed it? The young wood-nymph didn' want a divorce | six feet of humanity to their altitude, from her husband, (that is, taking it for an appendage,) nor did she desire to quarrel with her neighbor's boundary fence, nor stray bovine animals who had depredated the paternal cornfields. Not at all to the several landlords of Mechanicsburg district school, and the other trustee had

sent her to Mr. Clermont to be examined! Here was a pretty kettle of fish for a bashtul young man, who was sailing under false colors! How was I to know ma'am or not? And how, in the name of all that was desperate, was I to get myself out of this highly-embarrassing business, unless fairly running away, and the back office door into the pine woods tell her why they were delayed from date

"Never?" quoth I to myself. "I'll die at my post sooner, even if forty thousand school ma'ams come after certifi-

NO. 51.

"Sir?" faltered the young lady. "What is your name, ma'am?" I demanded, in a business-like manner, drawing a sheet of paper towards me, and dipping my pen in the inkstand.

" Jessie Gray, sir." I knew I couldn't stand the arch, halfmischievous twinkle of those brown eyes if I looked at her too often; so I went on firmly:

"How old are you?"

"Eighteen, this month." "Eighteen, hey?" I wrote it down and hesitated a minute. What next to ask her I had no more idea than the tongs in the corner. I wished Jack would come home and catechise his own brown eyed school-teacher-no I didn't

either "What do you know?" I asked "O, plenty of things," responded the air candidate demurely. (Confound these women-how quickly they discover when you are at a disadvantage." 41

ean sew, and knit and mend stockings, and make pies, and ---I tried very hard to frown, magisteri ally, as I saw the reguish dimples playing around Jessie's resolud mouth, and

interrupted her catalogue with the stern "I mean, what are your educational

qualifications?" Jessie looked at me like a startled ird, the mouth beginning to quiver, and the hazel orbs to melt and swim. noved uneasily on the wood-box, and two or three knotty pine logs rolled down around my ankles.

"Come, now, don't be frightened," expostulated, tubbing my bruised ex ion table, and cast interest, and all that sort of thing?"

"Yes," faltered Jessie-what a pretty little hand it was that faltered so nervously on her lap-wouldn't I have liked to set her a portentiously hard sum in Double Rule of Three to work out, just to watch the manipulations of that little " Let me see-which school is it you

wish to teach?" soliloquized I, aloud, conveniently pretending to forget what I had never known. "At Elm Grove, sir," said Jessie,

mcekly. "Elm Grove; why, my child, there are scholars there twice your height and ize, and as unruly as aboriginal savages! Have you duly considered the consequences of the step you are about to take?" "I have, sir," she answered, the long wet lashes sweeping her flushed check;

but I am very poor, and it is necessary for me to earn my daily bread." idea of that delicate young creature in with their caps in their hands, and their "What's your business with me, my the tumble-down old hovel at Elm Grove, long hair combed out and hanging down at the mercy of dog-cared spelling books

" Miss Gray," I commenced, emphatifiendish satisfaction. "I'd be very much cally. There—it inevitably happened so in my case! What possessed Jack Cler-And he extended a crumpled piece of mont to drive up to the door at that iden-paper—bill for something or other, I tical moment? Why couldn't he have

will see about them in a day or two. And when the quiet brown dress had fluttered from the room, I discovered, all it is dressed, sorted, and sold to the hairat once, that the crimson glory was fabeginning to yawn, and contemplate the ding gloomily from the West, and the francs per pound. The portion of the fire was dying out, and things were looking dismal enough to welcome the noisy

"Well, my boy, what luck have you had keeping office to-day?" Jack tossed a fresh supply of logs on the fire and threw himself into the leath. "Come in?" I said, expecting to see a er cushioned chair, where she had just

I informed him briefly of my experience, laying particular stress on the twenty-five dollar lecture engagement, and trary, to behold a tall, slender young lady, | slurring over the affair of the crumpled

"All right," said Jack, in his merry, made me think of the wild honey suckles | jovial voice, that sounded like a cheerful in my favorite woods, and hazel eyes, that gale of wind in a pine forest. "Why you'd appeared perfectly ready either to spar | make a splendid lawyer, Campford! But her to be Mrs. Smith, whose husband kle into brilliant laughter, or melt into you have not told me about the pretty had not long been interred. The followgirl who was coming out as I drove up-

what did she want?" "Oh, she was after a certificate to teach male clients, and consequently it toook | school-up in Elm Grove, you remember. several seconds for me to recover, as it I say, Jack, this school ma'm branch must be a rather delicate piece of busi- and am going to sow them upon my poor

> "Not generally," said Jack. "But what did you do with this one? Give her a certificate?" "No," said I, thoughtfully.

"And why not? didn't I invest you with limitless rowers?" "Because," said 1, deliberately rising from the wood box, and stretching my

"Campford! are you insane?" "No, I think not."

"But you never saw her before." "Well, what then? She suits me exshe merely wanted a certificate to teach a actly; I never knew what sort of a wife I wanted, and now I am fully convinced "But, suppose she won't have you?"

"She will; or I'll know the reason

why." Clermpont burst into a laugh. "Well Camford, and I have to say is whether she was qualified to be a school go ahead, and may Cupid speed you." I acted upon his recommendation, and called on Miss Jessie the next day, to tell her that the certificates would certainly be ready at a certain date. Then I found beating an ignominious retreat through it necessary to call several more times to to date. So that it was well into April

before I strode up the walk leading to the window Gray's cottage one golden evening, with a bunch of azaleas in my hand, and the tardy piece of parchment under my arm. Of course Jessie had long since discovered that I was not the trustee, but it did not materially affect our friendly relations.

"Well, Miss Jessie, here is the certificate?"

She uttered a little exclamatin of delight, and held out her hand. I intercepted it half way by a masterly coup d'etat. "I wouldn't avail myself of it, Miss Jessie-I believe you can do better!"

"Marry me !"

"Do you ask what answer was made? have no very distinct recollection of the precise words. I only remember a sunset more goldenly radiant by far than have ever seen, before or since-the faint odor of spring blossoms in the air, and my head bent down to catch the low whispers of the fair lips that were hidden against my beating heart. I think, however, its general purport was favorable, for Mrs. Camford—the pretty woman yonder who is wondering why I don't come to breakfast-has never regretted that she did not take charge of that school at Elm Grove."

The Trade in Human Hair.

It will surprise our readers to know, for example, that the "false-hair merchants' of London import annually atpresent no less than five tons of maiden locks! And a writer goes on to say:

"The light hair is exclusively a German product. It is collected by the agents of a Dutch company, who visit England yearly for orders. Until about fifty years ago, light hair was esteemed above all others. One peculiar golden tint was so supremely prized, that the dealers only produced it to favorite customers, to whom it was sold at eight shillings an ounce, or nearly double the price of silver.

"But all this has passed away; the dark brown hair of France now rules the market. It is the opinion of those who have the best right to offer one on such a subject, that the color of the hair of the English people has deepened in tint within the last fifty years, and that this change is owing to the more frequent intermarriages since the Napoleouic wars with nations nearer the sunny south. Whether dark or light, however, the hair purchased by the dealer is so tremities. "Don't, please. All I want nate between German and the French ar-, closely scrutinized, that he can discrimi, ticle by the smell alone, nay, he even claims the power when his nose is in, of distinguishing accurately between the English, the Welsh, the Irish, and the Scotch commodities. The French dealers are said to be able to detect the difference-between the hair 'raised' in two districts of central France, not many miles apart, by tokens so light as would baffle the most learned of our naturalists and physiologists."

The same writer goes on to describe the manner in which the beautiful peasant girls come to the Breton Fair with their long ringlets to sell:

"They have particularly fine hair, he continues, 'and frequently in the greatest abundance. I should have thought that female vanity would have effectually prevented such a traffic as this being carried to any extent. But there seemed to be no difficulty in finding posessors of beautiful heads of hair willing to sell. We saw several girls sheared, one after another, like sheep, and as I set my teeth firmly together at the many more standing ready for the shears, to their waists. Some of the operators were men, some women. By the side of the dealers was placed a large basket, into which every successive crop of hair, tied up into a wisp by itself, was thrown. As far as personal beauty is concerned, the girls do not lose much by losing their hair; for it is the fashion in Brittany to "Please favor me with your address, wear a close cap, which entirly prevents Miss Gray." I stammered, hurriedly, any part of the chevelure from being seen, and of course as totally conceals the want of it. The hair thus obtained is transmitted to the wholesale houses, by whom workers in the chief towns, at about ten erop most suitable for perukes is purchased by a particular class of persons, entrance of my friend Jack and his cigar. by whom it is cleaned, curled, prepared to a certain stage, and sold to the perukeiers at a greatly advanced price-it may be forty and it may be eighty france per pound. Choice heads of hair, like choice old pictures, or choice old china, have, however, no limit to the price they

may occasionally command." A Scotch Widow.—The clerk of a large parish not five miles from Bridgenorth, Scotland, preceiving a female crossing a churchyard in the widow's garb. with a watering can and bundle, had the curiosity to follow her, and he discovered ing conversation took place: "Ah, Mrs. Smith, what are you doing

with you watering can?" "Why, Mr. Prince, I have begged a few hayseeds, which I have in a bundle, husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me to make them spring." "You have no occasion to do that, as the grass will soon grow upon it," replied the clerk.

"Ah, Mr. Prince, that may be-but do you not know my husband, who lies here, made me promise him, on his deathbed, I would not marry again till the grass had grown over his grave, and hav-"because, Jack, I mean to marry that | ing a good offer made me, I dinua wish to break my word, or be kept as I am.

A PUNSTER'S CATECHISM .- Why should the male sex avoid the letter A? Because it makes men mean. What is that which every man can di-

been divided? Water. Why is a woman often making a sad oise?

vide, but no man can tell where it has

Because, she's; generally in; a bustle. What part of a ship is like a farmer? The tiller. What is the oldest tree in Asmerica?

The elder tree. What day of the year is a command to go ahead? March 4th