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DISSOLUTION.

THE CECIL WHIG.

ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

peak seemed to me the more likely, but he boys rushed to the church, and found the MOUNT SINAL. declared it almost inaccessible. Taking a carpenter. They asked him to bring a ladder, axe

etto. But at last, collecting all the force the kraut, and he made a comfortable meal; of his staggering resolution, he boldly after which he enjoyed what might pro-

WHICH I LOVE BEST. I love the Summer's luxury,
Its long, glad days of life and light;
The shade of the deep woods' greenery,
The passionate warmth of sunshine bright.
And I love to see pale Winter throw

O'er earth her garb of purity;
Her glistering surplice of driven snow,
Her ice-crown, pure as the crystal sea:
Each love I more than can be expressed—
How can I tell which I love best?

VOL. XXXIII---NO. 49.

Out in the midst of my garden grows,
With crimson petal and fragrant smell,
A deep and beautiful demask rose;
And O, I love that rose full well!
But there nestles beneath my garden-wall
A lily, in secret loveliness;
Its fragrance as great as its flower is small,
And I love my lily none the less.
I love them both, in their beauty dressed;
But I could not tell you which I love best.

But I could not tell you which I love best. There are two maidens—one whose mirth, Like the deep-toned tints of my damask

o'er all the loneliness of earth Her spell of joy and gladness throws;
The other, like the lily white,
Scatters her happiness all around,
And blesses with her clear pure light
My poor heart tredden down to the

ground:
To each is my motto, "Treu und fest."
Why must I specify which I love best? THE HOLY OFFICE.

A PLIGHT FROM THE INQUISITION.

Archibald Bower, whose singular exper-

besides a certainty of good preferment. any person was accused before the inquisicrime, without naming either the informer or the criminal.

On an accused person being apprehended, he was confined seven or eight days withhaving been told either his oflense or accuser, or having had the least liberty to to clear the roads and lead him. expostulate, he was exhorted to confess

Any account of the tortures and punishments inflicted would be superfluous, for When the day began to break, he found he they are well known. We pass on to was on a small eminence, where he discov- bearing most important despatches, or else Bower's personal narrative. While Professor of Rhetoric in the college, he was, by favor of the inquisitor, appointed to a vacant office of judge, which, looking to Though this was some satisfaction to him, ed of the woman who kept the house what emoluments, was considered a good pro- yet it was not unaccompanied with fear, as had become of the good company he had ferment. Speedily, the horrid scenes he he knew not what place it was, and he left there. was compelled to witness shocked his feelings. His sense of justice was outraged, and he wished himself well out of the position into which he had unfortunately fallen. For three years he was projecting

his escape, and revolving in his mind every possible method of effecting it. But when he considered the formidable difficulties with which each of them was attended, and the terrible consequences if he failed in the attempt, he was held in suspense. At last an accident happened which confirmed his resolution, but at the same time gave the inquisitor an opportunity of try- whither he should go. ing him to the utmost. A person who was his intimate friend was accused to the inquisition for saying something irreverent regarding the Carthusian friars, and, by order of the inquisitor, Bower was directed to arrest him. It was a dreadful trial towards it. With some difficulty he disof feeling, but he executed his commission. The inquisitor said the next morning, when Mr. Bower delivered the key of the prison and told him that the gentleman

of nature." After this, no one will be surprised that Bower was determined to effect his escape from an office so ill-suited to him. It was most desperate undertaking, but the manner of it was all that now occupied his thoughts. He resolved to ask leave to go to Loretto, and for that purpose waited upon the inquisitor several times. Concious, however, of his own design, whenever he attempted to speak, he feared the words would falter on his tongue, and his be at his door early the next morning. When the horse came, he carried his port-

When he had traveled about ten miles have had it. But he should have some without meeting a soul, he reached a place clean straw and what covering they pos-

where two roads met, one leading to Lor- sessed." etto, the other the way he proposed to go. The good man hastened to get off Bow-"Here he stood," to quote his own words, er's wet clothes, and wrap something about some moments in the most profound him till they were dry; the wife busied here at low rates. perplexity. The dreadful alternative ap- self in getting ready what victuals they peared now in the strongest view; and he had, which they regretted were no better The aforesaid business will be continued in all its was even tempted to quit his darling properties, by June 20, 1874—4w

The aforesaid business will be continued in all its was even tempted to quit his darling properties. by June 20, 1874—4w

The aforesaid business will be continued in all its was even tempted to quit his darling properties. There of these were served up with and split.

and at that instant left all his fears behind him." It was in the month of April that he set out. In the first seventeen days he

od would be used to effect his capture. thousand good wishes. ences of an Italian inquisition in the last time, having tasted hardly anything for afford the most expeditious mode of getcentury we propose to narrate, was a nathe last three days of it, he was compelled ting to England. Bower was received tive of Scotland, being born there about to strike into the high-road, and enter the kindly by the minister at Basel, to whom

poor beast. At the expiration of this and offenses. This conveyance seemed to the year 1686. When only five years old, first house he came to, which happened to he was recommended by his friend at Bern. he was sent over by his parents to an uncle | be a post-house, with only one small room, | During the two days preceding the sailing in Italy. In that country his education where gentlemen stayed till their horses of the boat for Holland, Bower kept close was entirely conducted, and he became so were changed. He begged the landlady to quarters, and equipped himself in a mangreat a proficient in learning as to be applied him some victuals; but looking about, ner suitable to the company with which he pointed, when but very young, to various he saw a paper posted up over the door, was about to associate, putting his proper scholastic offices. Eventually, he was made which contained the most minute descripcion clothes into his portmanteau, of which, as Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the tion of his own person, and offered a recollege at Macerata. Here was established ward of eight hundred crowns to any one he made his seat by day and his pillow by an inquisition, the constitution of which bringing him alive to the inquisition, or night. Being obliged to leave his horse, may be gathered pretty accurately from of six hundred crowns for his head. This which was endeared to him by the hard-Bower's own account.

The Holy Tribunal, he says, consisted of countrymen in the house. He tried to mined to place it in the hands of a kind an inquisitor, who was president of it, and hide his free by rubbing it with his hand. master, and presented it to the friendly twelve counsellors. The latter were chos- kerchief and blowing his nose; and when minister, who promised that it should be en by the inquisitor either from among the he got into the room, by looking out of ridden by no one but himself; and that, ecclesiastics or the laity, but were always the window. But one of these fellows when it became old and infirm, it should men eminent for learning. They had a presently observing, "This gentleman does be comfortably maintained. salary of about two hundred pounds per not care to be known," Bower thought annum each, and an apartment in the in- there was nothing for it but to brave it out; quisition house, where the inquisitor re- so, turning to the speaker, he put his cessity of leaving it, in consequence of the sided. There were in addition great priv- handkerchief in his pocket, and said bold- vessel having sprung a leak, which obliged ileges and much honor to the counsellors, | ly:-"You rascal! what do you mean? the master to put in at Strasburg for re-What have I done that I need fear to be pairs, which might detain him a fortnight.

The effences coming under their cognizance known? Look at me, you villain!" The To stay there was impossible. Bower, were purely those against the faith or man made no reply, but got up, nodded practice of the Church, and these were his head, and winking significantly to his which he was disguised, at the first inn he generally very trifling-such as doing or companion, they went out together. Bow. saw, and concealing it beneath the bed, saying anything disrespectful with regard or watched them from the window, but a stole out with his portmanteau to a tavern, to saints, images, relies, or the like. When corner obstructed his view for a few min- from which he sent out to engage a place utes. In a short time he espied them with in the stage to Calais. For the first two or tor, a council was summoned, always in two or three others in close conference. three days of his journey, he heard nothing friends with them, so that they can see for themto be absent, their places was supplied by was to be lost. He drew out his pistols, a notary-for all trials must be in a full put one in his sleeve, and with the other court-who made known to them the cocked in his hand, marched to the stable, mounted his horse, and rode off without

saying a word. out the least glimpse of light or any other they certainly recognized him by the de- in a room with several other officials, aping into town passes along the street on which I am. substance than a little bread and water scription given in the advertisement. He pointed to take care of the high-roads, and and cannot fail to find my house, and will also find once a day. After that time was elapsed, was now again obliged to seek refuge in to apprehend any criminal who was maknotary attended, to write down all the ac- famished, had not fortune once more stood cused should say, and a surgeon to feel his his friend. At night, when he was almost to the water-side to ask when the next boat pulse, and tell how much torture he could fainting, he met with some wood-cutters, be made to bear. The machines and en- who supplied him with excellent provisions, the Monday following; it was then Friday. gines for torturing being all fixed, the He wandered for some time through the prisoner was brought, and without ever paths in which he rendered his horse more he would carry him across in an open boat,

As night advanced, he laid himself down ered a town at a distance, which seemed of

might incur much risk by going into the vanced as fast as he could, and asking the portmanteau." first person he met, was informed that it was Lucerne, the residence of the Pope's nuncio, to and from whom all the expresses despatched. This road, therefore, not suiting his views, he left it the moment his betook himself into the woods, where he

by hunger and perplexed with uncertainty One dismal, dark and wet night, he could was, nor what course he should pursue; but after some time perceiving a light a covered a track, but so narrow and uneven, that he was forced to put one foot before the other in the most cautious manner. With much labor he reached the place from was there:-" This is done like one that is which he had seen the light: it was a misuntil some one looked out, and demanded who he was, and what brought him there.

Bower replied that he was a stranger and had lost his way. "Why!" cried the man; "there is no way to lose !"

"Why, where am I?" "In the Canton of Bern." "In the Canton of Bern! Thank God!"

exclaimed Bower, enraptured. "How came you here?" said the man. Bower begged that he would come down very confusion betray him, and he was and open the door, and he would then sometime before he preferred his request. satisfy him. He did so. Bower then asked At last one day, being in familiar con- him if he had heard anything of a person erse with the inquisitor, he came out who had lately escaped from the Inquisiwith it at once. "My Lord," said he, "it tion. "Aye! heard of him, we have all is long since I was at Loretto; will your heard of him! after sending so many ex-Lordship give me leave to go there for a presses, and so much noise about him! week?" "With all my heart," was the Heaven grant that he may be safe, and keep reply. Having all his matters in readiness, out of their hands !" Bower said that he including his valuable papers (among which was the very person. The peasant, in a was the Directory) he ordered a horse to transport of joy, clasped him in his arms, kissed him, and ran to call his wife, who came with every expression of delight in manteau down himself, and fixed it to the her face; and making one of her best coursaddle. He carried two loaded pistols, in tesies, kissed his hand. Her husband emergency, being resolved never to be spoke Italian, but she could not; and Bower not understanding Swiss, she was obliged The plan he had laid down was to take to make her congratulations in pantomime, all the by-roads into Switzerland. Four or by her husband as her interpreter. Both hundred miles must be traversed before he expressed much concern that they had no was clear of the Pope's dominions; he better accommodation for him:-" If they knew the road for barely half the distance. had had a bed for themselves, he should

pushed his horse into the contrary road, perly be called repose, for it was quiet and

As soon as he rose in the morning, the honest Swiss and his wife came to know did not go one hundred miles, so terrible how he had rested. The good dame was were the ways he was obliged to take among mountains, thick woods, rocks, and precipices; generally no better path than a sheep-track, and sometimes not that. Whenever Bower met any one, which was but seldom, he pretended he had last his way and impassible to loaded camels; so we took it, and sent the pack camels around by Wady es Sheik, the route which the children of Israel are thought to have taken. Soon him the road he had taken on the previous were the ways he was obliged to take dressed in her holiday clothes. After which was but seldom, he pretended he him the road he had taken on the previous after entering this "Windy Pass," as the night. He now became aware of another name signifies, we were obliged to dismount knew that as soon as they missed the papers he had carried away with him, or papers he had carried away with him, or high-road, to avoid suspicion. For he well great danger which he had escaped. He had any other reason to suspect his flight, path would scarcely admit a horse, the expresses would be dispatched in every sight of which made him shudder. His direction where it might be expected to host went with him for several miles along gain tidings of him. Every possible meth- the road to Bern, and then left him with a At Bern, Bower inquired for the minis-

of him in a very short time. During these received from him as hearty a welcome as seventeen days he supported himself with from the Swiss, with the addition of a more a little goat's milk, got from a shepherd, elegant entertainment. He was advised to besides some coarse victuals he was able | go forward the next morning to Basel; for, was fed with what grass could be found, Basel a boat sailed at stated times to Holroad, principally wood cutters. His horse was unsafe from secret treachery. From his sleeping place being always chosen land, and was usually crowded with deswhere there was the most shelter for him- perate characters, fugitives from their reself, and a liberal supply of grass for the spective countries for all manner of crimes was terrifying enough, as there were two ships it had shared with him, he was deter-

Disgusting as he found the company on board, he was compelled to regret the netherefore, took off his shabby dress, in concerning himself, which induced him to hope that the news of his escape had not reached France; but he was soon undeceived. For the last two or three stages, everybody was full of it. When he came

to the inn at Calais, the first persons he Fortunately, the men wanted either pres. saw were two Jesuits, with the badge of ence of mind or courage to attack him, for the inquisition-a red cross-upon them, the woods, where he must soon have been ing his escape. This was an unpleasant ing and sleeping. We were permitted to sailed for England. He was told not till He turned to a waterman and asked him if assistance that he received, being obliged offering a liberal reward; but the man, and others to whom the request was made, declined. He soon became aware that he in a disconsolate condition, having no idea | had made a false step, as every one about where he was or which way he should turn. began to take notice of him, feeling sure that he was a person of great consequence, a criminal eager to elude justice. When

considerable extent, from the number of he reached the inn, finding the room where steeples and spires which could be counted. | the Jesuits had been, unoccupied, he inquir-

"Oh, sir!" said she, "I am sorry to tell high-road to inquire. However, he ad. you, but they are up-stairs searching your What course to pursue he could not determine. By water he knew he could not escape; and in order to get through the concerning the fugitive must have been gates he must pass the guards, who, most probably, were prepared to intercept him. If it were practicable to secrete himself til informer was out of sight, and once more it was dark, and attempt to scale the walls, he was unacquainted with their hight; and wandered for some time longer, oppressed if detected he was ruined. The dangers he had surmounted now aggravated the terror of his situation. After weathering the storm so long, to perish within sight of the desired neither find shelter nor ascertain where he haven was a distracting thought. Whilst engaged in these sad reflections he heard some company laughing and talking very long distance off, he attempted to proceed loudly, and listening at the door he found them to be speaking English. He rushed into the room, and recognizing Lord Baltimore, whom he had seen at Rome, desired the favor of a word with him in private. The surprise occasioned by his sudden appearance, with one pistol cocked in his hand desirous at least to conquer the weakness erable cottage. He knocked and called and another in his sleeve, was increased by Mr. Bower's request, accompanied by his determined air. Lord Baltimore desired him to down his pistols, which he did, begging pardon for not doing so before. Or being informed whom he was, Lord Baltimore proposed to the company that they should rise up, and taking him in the midst get to his Lordship's boat. The scheme t unobserved, and rowed about two miles to where the yacht lay, in which they had fair, they soon reached Dover, where he

was safely landed, on the 11th of July. 1732. A long time afterwards, being with the same Lord Baltimore, at Greenwich, a message came to him that some gentleman vished to speak with him at a house close by the water-side, where was a passage to the river from a summer-house in the garden. Lord Baltimore asked who could want him, and recommended Bower not to go. But he, not wishing to be thought afraid, determined to investigate the matter. Two armed servants, however, attended him; but when he and his guard which is the decayed convent of Deir el reached the house, no one there would own Arbain.

to having sent for him. The hero of the above story afterwards procured an appointment as keeper of Queen Caroline's library, and died in 1766, aged eighty .- Chamber's Journal.

THE FARMERS MUTUAL OF YORK, PA. s acknowledged to be one of the safest Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in operation. Its Agents do a large business in this county. Risks on farm property taken at low rates.

E. E. Ewino, Agent at Elkton. 17"It is remarked that wood will last

BY THE REV. DR. H. B. RIDGAWAY.

the end of Wady Solaff, there are two routes to Mount Sinai, one by Wady es Sheik and the other by Nukb Howy. The latter feet on either side. Such great heights in Switzerland would be covered with some sort of verdure, but here all was bare as stone could be, and yet with a coloring, an iron darkness, imparting a look of firmwere actually a hundred miles in advance ter, to whom he made himself known, and ness truly sublime. The granite region was now fairly entered. I observed the ness as on the Nile-going up from Cairo: you have first the limestone, then the sandstone, and last the granite at Assowan and to purchase from the people he met on the though protected from open violence, he Phylos. So here leaving Suez and going these great layers fellow the same order from the Nile across the Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Akabah. Trickling along here and there, is a little stream, which in the stormy season is swollen to a torrent, sweeping great boulders before it. I observed a few palm-trees and some modes flowers amid the waste.

The Nukh Howy scaled, the descent is comparatively easy, especially as the expectation is on the tip-toe to see the great nountain. We enter first Wady Aboo Salah. This merged into the Er Rahah, or Desert of Sinal, a broad, open plain, rising midway its length and then sweeping down diumb to the very base of Mount Sinai. As we strode down the plain, so suited by its gradual descent to be an audience room, and capable by exact measurement, according to Palmer, of accommodating two millions of people, with a square yard to each one from the water-shed-half its length to the foot of Mount Sinai-I said involuntarily to myself: "This is it! This is Mount Sinai. Here all conditions are fully satisfied." This was the opinion of us all. Subsequent observation served but to confirm this first judgment. At length we reach the convent of St. Catherine, far up the wady at the foot of Jebel Musa, which with its human inmates, its garden of green, fruits and flowers, gave promise of

Alighting and gathering under the high projecting window of the convent, our dragroman set up the usual cry of "Yea Musa! vea Musa!" and soon the Arab servant Musa poked his head out-a little confab, and down came an iron book at the end of rope big enough to pull up a ton weight, and on it our letter of introduction from the branch convent at Cairo was hauled up. Very speedily the broad side gate at the new entrance was opened for us-we entered and were welcomed by a fat, sleek monk, and following a series of winding passages, yards and stair-ways, were finally landed on a halcony looking interiorly, off which were sets of rooms for sitting, din-A hot cup of coffee was served us by the monks immediately on being seated with true Eastern hospitality. My thoughts and my eyes were not for the convent, though it was so nigh and so unique, but of the mountain; and so I found myself straining towards its lofty height and awed by its immediate proximity. I seemed as I first stood under its shadow, as though I had come into God's own mighty temple, before which not only St. Peter's, but ever that at Karnak was small.

That night we slept in our tents, pitched ear the well of Jethro, and in the morning vere bright and early at the convent to after awhile. begin the ascent of Jebel Musa and Ras Sufsafeh. Brother Jacobus was our guide. All travelers are expected to take the monks as guides. The foot of the mountain is 5,000 feet above the level of the sea -there remained 2,000 feet for us to climb We took the path back of the conven which leads us through the gorge between El Berrell and Mount Musa. We soon reached rough steps, made by clearing Mr. Peterkin. away boulders and laying them in some order; this greatly facilitating the ascent, which is hard enough at best. Fortunately for us the atmosphere was very cool. Some of our party made the summit in about Mrs: Peterkin. two hours, others were three hours in doing so. I, with two others, took ample time ed the rest. to it, feasting, as we went up, on the rich ness, rugged and massive grandeur of the walls of granite, which shoot up into huge turrets on both sides, must be seen to be appreciated. The only verdure is a few had another idea. tuits of thistle or a sage-like plant clinging on the crevices of the rocks. When about half-way up, a sudden turn brought us up to one of the confossional gates-a neat little arched gate-way between the boulders -at which it was formerly customary to confess the pilgrims in their ascent. A little further up was another; and then we came to an open basin-like area of about two heres in size, in the midst of which is a spring, a garden, and a tall cypress, and near by the chapel of Elijah and Elisha. From this point the climb was very steep. of them, try to cover him till they could The top reached, the view amply repaid our toil-such a wilderness of rocks, gray, neceeded; the heat was near; they got to speckled, red-which way the eye turns, mountains, mountains; it seemed that nature had done her utmost to body forth here come for an excursion. The wind being the greatest desolation; nowhere animal or vegetable life to be seen. The summit is crowned by the little Greek chapel of the a cleft of which Moses was put when the Divine glory passed before him-a small mosque, fallen to decay, also on a rock claimed by Mahommetans as the one in which Moses was hid. A little south of west is Jubel Katharina, the highest mountain of the Sinaitic range, and just in front, toward the north, is Ilas Sufsafeh, which is part of this same mountain. On the south side is a deep abyss of about 1,000 feet, the head of the Wady el Ejah, in

Quitting this spot we penetrated directly from Philadelphia, who was here not long through a ravine of the mountain, till we came to another oasis, where grows a willow and a few thern bushes. This willow gives its name-Sufsafeh-to the ras or peak. Now came a tug to the head of

stand on the rock he indicated, the command of Rahab and some of its adjoining and pick-axe. As he felt it might be a Toombs," answered Grant, "sit down. I Wadies was perfect. It must be remem- case of fire, he brought also his fire-buckbered that whilst there is ample standing ets. room in the one-half of plain Rahab nearest the mount for 2,000,000, where all could he went into the dining-room, looked into have seen the top of the mount, the crowd, the dumb waiter, untwisted a cord, and the fire, and heard the trumpet's blast, arranged the weight, and pulled up the there is also ample room in the remainder

of the plain and the adjoining Wadies ed Dair, es Sheik, and Seil Teja for all the camps and animals. The plain running square up to the foot of the mount shows this to be the mountain that might be touched, and rendering bounds necessary to keep off the people and animals from a too near approach to the majesty of Jehovalı. Descending from the top to the in. to-day was almost gone, and they had had termediate willow, we turned sharply to tea. the left and passed down a little Wady on the south side of Sufsafeh. We had nothing all day more difficult than this slipping and sliding descent. To keep one's feet all same order of rock formation in the wilder- the time was quite out of the question. On the way down we passed a grotto from which issued a spring of clear ice-cold water. This is the cave of St. Calistratus, a noted monk of early Christian times. From this position, as Moses and Joshua were coming down the mount, they heard the noise in the camp. "And when Joshua heard the noise of the people as they shouted, he said unto Moses, There is a noise of war in the camp. And he said it is not the voice of them that shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome; but the noise of them that sing do I hear." It proved that the cause of the noise was the worship of the golden calf. At the foot of the pass, a little beyond, is the hill called Harun, or Hill of Aaron. Our company not only had proof that afternoon of the distinctness of the

Why the Peterkins Had a Late Dinner.

ransmission of sounds, but on another

occasion I was heard at a great distance

speaking words that were plainly under-

stood by two of my companions; and that,

too, when we looked like pigmies to one

The trouble was in the dumb waiter. All had seated themselves at the dinnertable, and Amanda had gone to take out the dinner she had sent up from the dumb waiter. But something was the matter; she could not pull it up. There was the dinner, but she could not reach it. All the family, in turn, went and tried; all pulled together, in vain; the dinner could not be stirred.

"No dinner !" exclaimed Agamemnon. "I am quite hungry," said Solomon

At last, Mr. Peterkin said, "I am not proud. I am willing to dine in the kitch-This room was below the dining-room. All consented to this. Each one went

down, taking a papkin. The cook laid the kitchen table, put on it her best table-cloth, and the family sat down. Amanda went to the dumb waiter for the dinner, but she could not move it

The family were all in dismay. There was the dinner, half-way between the kitchen and dining-room, and there they were all hungry to eat it! What is

" Roast turkey," said Mrs. Peterkin. Mr. Peterkin lifted his eyes to the ceil-Squash, tomato, potato, and swee potate," Mrs. Peterkin continued.

"Sweet potate !" exclaimed all the little "I am very glad now that I did not have find a bright point.

"Let us sit down and think about it," said Mr. Peterkin. "I have an idea," said Agamemnon

"Let us hear it," said Mr. Peterkin. "Let each one speak his mind." "The turkey," said Agamemnon, be just above the kitchen door. If I had than parents who demand that progress bottom suddenly descends to a depth of two a ladder and an axe. I could cut away the plastering and reach it."

"That is a great idea," said Mrs. Poter-"If you think you could do it," said "Would it not be better to have a car-

penter?" asked Elizabeth Eliza. and in conversation with some friends last "A carpenter might have a ladder and an axe, and I think we have neither," said evening, we were told how it happened .friend, Augustus Perry, Esq., a merchant "A carpenter! A carpenter!" exclaim-

It was decided that Mr. Peterkin, Solo incidents by the way. The utter barren- mon John and the little boys should go in search of a carpenter. Agamemnon proposed that, meanwhile, he should go and borrow a book; for he

> "This affair of the turkey," he said, reminds me of those buried cities that have been dug out,-Herculaneum, for in-

"Oh, yes," interrupted Elizabeth Eliza, and Pompeli." "Yes," said Agamemnon, "they found there pots and kettles. Now, I should like

to know how they did it; and I mean to borrow a book and read. I think it was done with a pick-axe." So the party set out. But when Mr. l'eterkin reached the carpenter's shop, there was no carpenter to be found there.

"He must be at his house, eating his

dinner," suggested Solomon John.

"Happy man," exclaimed Mr. Peterkin, 'he has a dinner to eat !" They went to the carpenter's house, but found he had gone out of town for a day's Transfiguration, standing on the rock into job. But his wife told them that he always came back at night to ring the nine

> "We must wait till then," said Mr. Peterkin, with an effort at cheerfulness. at home, he found Agamemnon reading his book, and all sat down to hear of Herculaneum and l'ompeil.

Time passed on, and the question arose about tea. Would it do to have tea, when they had had no dinner? A part of the family thought it would not do; the rest wanted tea. "I suppose you remember the wise lady

ago," said Mr. Peterkin. "Oh, yes," said Mrs. Peterkin. "Let us try to think what she would adviso us," said Mr. Peterkin.

"I wish she were here," said Elizabeth expressed that his Excellency could see no Sufsafoh—an almost perpendicular height, over broken stones and huge boulders, till

"I think," said Mr. Peterkin, "sho ment had elapsed when the messenger a splendid gap is reached between the two | would say, let them that want tea have it; | returned and called: peaks which constitute the head or front the rest can go without."

So they had tea, and, as it proved, all and Mr. Perry." of the mountain. Here a good view is on our left the monk led the way to as the particular spot of the appearance of Moses to speak to the people. The right hand to speak to the people to the mine o'clock bell was heard, to speak to the people. The right hand to speak to the people to the one of advances or and might, but for an exposure to the right of an unaccustomed climate, have been alive to-day.

When the matter was explained to him,

"The trouble was in the weight," said

"That is why it is called a dumb waiter,"

colomon John explained to the little boys.

Mrs. Peterkin frugally suggested that

But nobody listened. All sat down to

"Patient waiters are no losers," said

Lucretia P. Hale, in St. Nicholas for July.

SYSTEMATIC THINKING.

People who think unsystematically are

are all topsy-turvy. No sooner do they

turn over something in the hope of finding

another something than they cover up still

heads are not well arranged librairies, but

garrets filled with rubbish. If they com-

mence to think upon any subject, they

A great deal is said now-a-days about the

power of modern thought; but it will be

Many a young man imagines himself to be

Thinking implies an active state of the

and arranging them in order; not a passive

condition in which troops of ideas, or

Thinking, worthy of the name, is work

man who has not got his mind so disciplin-

-systematic, calm and connected; and the

vision like figures in a kaleidoscope.

thinker.

ly mindedness.

Grant."

After all, teachers are no more to blame

TOOMBS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

drove with him to see their mutual friend,

were nearing the President's, Toombs said:

respects to the potentate of that country.'

"Perry, if I were to go to a foreign

"Why not, then, go see your President?"

The order was given, and the horses were

soon reined in front of the Executive Man-

sion. Alighting, they went in-up the

so much weary, heart-wearing, soul-killing,

patient waiting is done-where they found

the usual crowd, some on idle business

some on matters pertaining to life and

death. There was a sad-faced woman come

tiary-with her is the grandfather of the

erring man, who strives in every way known

White House, Perry jocosely remarked:

Vashington Letter to Cineinnati Commercial.

rather than by power to think.

lessly muddled and give it up.

The dinner was put upon the table.

There was a family shout.

he carpenter.

over the vegetables.

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> to pay my respects to you as the ruler of his nation.'

"Oh, never mind about that, General am glad to see you at last, for I hunted very unsuccessfully after you during the

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY AHEAD.

From Daily Commonwealth, June 19. The land department of the A. T. & S. F. railroad has forwarded to the agricultural editor of the Commonwealth, (that's us,) some samples of the prolific productiveness of the Arkansas river valley.

The first is a sample of cotton, product f 1874, raised in Sedgwick county, near Sedgwick City, on the line of the A. T. & they might now keep it for next day, as S. F. road. It is quite a large pod and very fine in quality. If any State can beat Kansas in raising cotton, she will have to get up awful early in the morning and go the roast turkey; and Amanda warmed to work without any breakfast.

The second is a sample of Egyptian wheat, product of 1874, from Raymond,

Rice county, Kansas. The next is a specimen of Fall wheat, well filled and ripened, also from Ricc county, and the product of this season. All these specimens give evidence of the unsurpassed fertility of Kansas soil, espeslovenly minded people. The facts and ideas stowed away in their upper chambers cially that portion of it "lying and being situated" along the line of the above road.

Judging from the samples furnished us, it

is no wonder that the tide of immigration is still settling strong to the Arkansas valanother something, which, in its turn, will soon be wanted and rummaged after. Their ley. The A. T. & S. F. trains each day are full of people looking for homes, and nowhere in the boundless west are greater inducements offered than in Kansas .-Every train which arrives from the east shift it about, taking only a glimpse of it pours out its load of settlers for our new here and there. They do not, like the sys-State, and wagon after wagon files through tematic thinker, take a subject to pieces as our streets throughout the week, bound for a watchmaker does a watch, and lay the the southwest, their white-capped schooners parts all in order under glass covers, but pitch them into all sorts of places and being highly suggestive of "the milky way." These railroad and wagon trains corners, and generally, getting bewildered are filled with men, women and children in trying to replace them, become hopeof all countries and all conditions in life. The pipe-smoking and sturdy German, the hardy Mennonite, the energetic Dane, the busy Scandinavian, the toiling Swede, the well to remember that all the thinking enthusiastic Englishman, the enterprising which bears fruit is systematic thinking. American, and even the almond-eved China. man, all wend their way to this fertile valthinking when he is merely day dreaming. ley, and under their skillful hands homes homes are built, lands improved, and the mind, calling up images, holding them fast, State day by day increased in wealth and numbers. It is hard to estimate the thousands that are pouring in upon us, but a few shadows of ideas, flit across the mental years will tell the tale, and with the same

> and in wealth, production and importance, will be second to none in the union.

> rate of immigration as now, Kansas will

then outnumber many of the older States,

ed that he can thus command it is not yet Pacific Ocean Deep Sea Soundings. That systematic thinkers are so few is attributable in a great degree to early bad At a recent meeting of the California training. Not one teacher in fifty in our Academy of Sciences, Professor Davidson primary schools deems it of importance announced some of the results of the o teach children how to study, and a less soundings made by Captain George T. proportion are competent to do this if they | Bolknap, of the United States steamer Tuswould. The most of them think their carora, during last year, with reference to duties are comprised in keeping an orderly the projected laying of a telegraphic cable school, hearing recitations, assisting pupils from this coast to Japan. This work had to do hard sums, and allotting tasks. Espeaccomplished a remarkable development of cially in the latter do they excel. Memorthe depths of the Pacific Ocean, which had izing is with most of them a name for no parallel in the plateaus of the Atlantic. mummery-a thing to be done by holding The Tuscarora first started in her line of the head on one hand, swinging first one soundings from the entrance to the Straits foot and then the other, and forcing the of Fuca, across that portion of the North lips to repeat a formula until they will run | Pacific designated as the Gulf of Alaska, of themselves long enough to get through toward the Asiatic coast. After leaving a recitation by very force of momentum. the entrance to the straits, the bottom And this laborious, meaningless task, they slopes gradually to a depth of 100 fathoms, think, is study. In other words, study is and then a sudden descent occurs, which to them the teaching of the lips to move reaches a depth of 1,400 fathoms, at a disfrom force of habit, while the mind may tance of 150 miles from the coast. The be wandering anywhere and everywhere. temperature of the water at the greatest Thus a vacant, wandering habit of mind | depth on this line of survey was 34 degrees. is secured with the spelling lesson, and Commander Belknap then returned, proscranberry," said Mrs. Peterkin, anxious to ground in with the rules of grammar; and ecuting off and on soundings all along the unless, by rare good chance, the unfortu- coast to the entrance of San Francisco Bay. nate overtasked and mentally disgusted This work determined the fact that the

young intellect meets in its onward pro- sudden descent at the bottom of the Pacific gress some one who can show it the mis- to a great depth is continuous down the take, or has native genius to discover it entire coast, varying from twenty to seventy without help, it grows into habitual sloven- miles out. In the latitude of San Francisco Bay, the great bench is reached a short distance off the Farallenes, where the shall be measured by pages of a book miles. Off Cape Foulweather, the bottom descends precipitately from 400 fathoms to a depth of 1,500 fathoms, and then the plateau continues westward for hundreds of niles, and comparatively as level as a billiard table. Off Cape Mendocino, where The visit of Mr. Toombs to the President shoals have been erroneously supposed to has naturally attracted much attention, exist, from the seaward jutting of the mountains, a depth of 2,200 fathoms is reached eighty miles from the shore .-Mr. Toombs was on a visit to his intimate | Thirty miles off the Golden Gate, the bettom is reached at 100 fathoms; at 55 miles, of considerable prominence. The morning it has descended to 1,700 fathoms; and 100 after the arrival of his guest, Mr. Perry miles out, the enormous depth of 2,548

William Corcoran, Esq. In passing the ing bottom. "Toombs, you had better go in and see LONGEVITY OF BIRDS .- Among the feathered creation the eagle and raven, the swan "Oh, no, I am not a citizen of this coun- and parrot, are each centenarians. An ry," retorted the flery Southern General. | eagle kept in Vienna died after a confine-Nothing more was said, and they drove ment of one hundred and fourteen years, around the beautiful Lafayette Square, and on an ancient oak in Shelborne, still alive with the chattering of children and known as the "raven tree," the same pair chirping of birds, and filled with the fra- of ravens are believed to have fixed their grance from the hearts of a hundred blos- residence for a series of more than ninety soms, past it all to the quaint, irregular years. Swans upon the river Thames, pile of bricks forming the picturesque about whose age there can be no mistake, home of Corcoran, the banker. There since they are annually nicked by the they were cordially received, and spent Vintner's Company, under whose keeping several hours in pleasant chat with the they have been for five centuries, have been known to survive one hundred and venerable host, who can be the most agreeable and then again the curtest man in fifty years and more. The melody of the Washington. On leaving, the driver, who dying swan is entirely mythical. Upon approach of death the bird quits the water, wished to avoid the cobble stones covering the roadway of II, from Eighteenth street sits down upon the bank, lays its head upon the ground, expands its wings a tritle to Vermont avenue, turned his horses and again drove down the avenue. As they

fathous has been measured without reach-

and expires, uttering no sound. The extreme longevity of the parrot is equally authentic. In the Zoological Garcountry, I'd surely, if practicable, pay my dens of London there is a macaw that was admitted to the Tower in the year 1764. At Versailles, during the reign of Charles X, there was always hanging a cage in the (Eil-de bouf which contained a parrot purchased by the Regent Orleans for the Duchess de Berri. There is not a colleclong flight of steps and into the room where tion of birds in any of the royal aviaries of Europe that has not its ancient parrot. The writer purchased a gray African parrot in 1856, whose residence in Wales was authenticated for seventy-seven years .-The bird, more wonderful for variety of here for the pardon of her son, convicted speech than for her age, learning everyof forgery and sent to the Albany penitenthing and forgetting nothing, accomplished alike in the Welsh tongue and the English, born in Africa, and dying in Amerto his rough nature to soothe the distressed ica, might have been alive now but for mother. The cards of Mr. Perry and Genheedlessness. In 1867 she had certainly eral Toombs are taken in, but the fear approached if she had not reached her one hundredth year. Upon a severely cold one till after one o'clock. Scarcely a monight in December of that year sho was sent from New York to Washington, and perished by the way. She was in perfect health, and had never known a day of sickness, shewed no decrepitude, enjoyed life to the utmost, demanded no allowances or "The Prosident will see General Toombs On entering the room, General Grant rose