

Soon they dried their eyes—those lovers—
 Ere their grief did blind and dim them ;
 Wooed they Eve's fair willing daughters,
 Won them ; and they soon forgot her,
 Sitting in her lonely school-room.
 There the years had come and found her,
 Stolen all her glad young beauty ;
 Stolen all her mirth and gladness,
 Stands she there still idly musing
 On the past and of the future,
 While gay and thoughtless children,
 Sporting round with merry laughter,
 Think not of the ancient maiden
 Standing there so idly musing
 On the past and of the future.
 Starts she from her listless dreaming ;
 Rings a bell for speedy silence ;
 Stops the mirth of those bright creatures
 As they enter that old school-room,
 Con their tasks with eager faces
 While the low voice of the teacher
 Breaks the stillness of the school-room.
 Hears she now long, weary lessons,
 While her brain is wildly throbbing,
 While her heart is quickly beating,
 While her heart is madly longing
 For the sunshine and the shadow,
 For the mountain and the valley,
 For a home of love and quiet.
 O, the hours of weary longing !
 O, the years so long and dreary !
 Sitting in that dreary school-room.
 Here, thro' sunshine and thro' tempest,
 In the pleasant days of summer,
 When the birds sing in the forest,
 And the brooklets run and glisten,
 Comes she to fulfil her mission,
 Through the long and dreary winter,
 When the cold and cruel winter
 Stops the merry laughing streamlets,
 And the snow so pure is drifting
 Through the village and the forest,
 Covering all the roads and by-paths,
 Comes she to fulfil her mission.
 Thus each New Year came and found her,
 Robbed her of her youth and beauty,
 Robbed her of her mirth and gladness,
 Left her toiling lonely onward.
 Point some now with scornful finger
 At the ancient care-worn maiden,
 Touched by time's unsparing finger,
 Walking lonely thro' the life-path.
 Think they not of joys relinquished—
 Think they not of her young beauty
 Offered freely—given freely—
 When she felt this was her mission ?
 Think they not of good seeds planted
 In the hearts of many children,
 Taking root and bearing blossoms—
 Blossoms that will bloom in beauty
 In the "Islands of the Blessed,"
 In the "Land of the hereafter ?"
 Soon she'll come no more to labour,
 Come no more to muse and suffer,
 But she'll roam in paths of beauty
 Where the flowers for ever blooming
 Waft their sweetness and their fragrance.
 And the rippling flowing rivers
 Murmur their delightful music,
 While their shores are lined with blessed ones,
 Robed in white and shining garments,
 In the Kingdom of the Faithful,
 In that Land of Happiness.

Read before the Delaware County Teachers' Institute, by Mrs. Bass.

2. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

We translate the following from the *Album de la Minerve*:

ENGLAND OWES "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" TO FRANCE.

One day Madame de Maintenon had expressed the desire of having a canticle—words and music—for the young ladies of the Royal Convent of St. Cyr, to be sung whenever Louis XIV. entered the chapel. Her wish was soon fulfilled, for at the next visit of the King to St. Cyr, the girls sang the following canticle :

Grand Dieu, sauvez le roi !
 Grand Dieu, vengez le roi !
 Vive le roi !

Que toujours sois glorieux
 Louis victorieux,
 Vois ses ennemis
 Toujours soumis !

Some after time, the illustrious Handel, being in France, heard the canticle in Versailles, accompanied by a brilliant orchestra. Struck by its power and majestic effect, he obtained a copy from the Superior of St. Cyr, and on his return to England presented it to George the First. The author of this now immortal production was Luillie, the chapel master of the French King.

3. NAMES OF THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent having inquired why the States are called by their present names, and what are their derivation and meaning, an exchange answers as follows :

MAINE.—So called from the province of Maine, in France, in compliment to Queen Henrietta, of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Named by John Mason, in 1639 (who with another, obtained the grant from the crown), from Hampshire County, in England. The former name of the domain was Laconia.

VERMONT.—From the French "vert" "mont," or green mountain, indicative of the mountainous nature of the State. The name was first officially recognized January 16, 1777.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Indian name signifying "the country about the great hills."

RHODE ISLAND.—This name was adopted in 1644 from the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, because of its resemblance to that island.

CONNECTICUT.—This is the English orthography of the Indian word Quon-eh-ta-cut, signifies "the long river."

NEW YORK.—Named by the Duke of York under colour of the title given him by the English crown in 1664.

NEW JERSEY.—So called in honour of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

PENNSYLVANIA.—From William Penn, the founder of the colony, meaning "Penn's Woods."

DELAWARE.—In honour of Thomas West, Lord de-la-Ware, who visited the bay, and died there in 1610.

MARYLAND.—After Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., of England.

VIRGINIA.—So called in honour of Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, were originally in one tract, called "Carolina," after Charles IX., of France, in 1504. Subsequently, in 1665, the name was altered to Carolina.

GEORGIA.—So called in honour of George II., of England, who established a colony in that reign in 1732.

FLORIDA.—Ponce de Leon, who discovered this portion of North America in 1512, named it Floriday, in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was the Pasques de Flores of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers," otherwise known as Easter Sunday.

ALABAMA. Formerly a portion of Mississippi Territory, admitted into the Union as a State in 1819. The name is of Indian origin, signifying "Here we rest."

MISSISSIPPI.—Formerly a portion of the province of Louisiana. So named in 1800, from the great river on the western line. The term is of Indian origin, meaning "long river."

LOUISIANA.—From Louis XIV., of France, who, for some time prior to 1763, owned the territory.

ARKANSAS.—From "Kansas," the Indian word for "smoky water," with the French prefix "arc," bow.

TENNESSEE.—Indian for "the river of the big bend," i. e., the Mississippi, which is its western boundary.

KENTUCKY.—Indian for "at the head of the river."

OHIO.—From the Indian, meaning "beautiful." Previously applied to the river which traverses a greater part of its borders.

MICHIGAN.—Previously applied to the lake, the Indian name for a fish-weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish-trap.

INDIANA.—So called in 1802, from the American Indians.

ILLINOIS.—From the Indian "illini," men, and the French suffix "ois," together signifying "tribe of men."

WISCONSIN.—Indian term for a "wild-rushing channel."

MISSOURI.—Named in 1821 from the great branch of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term, meaning "muddy."

IOWA.—From the Indian, signifying the "drowsy ones."

MINNESOTA.—Indian for "cloudy water."

CALIFORNIA.—The name given by Cortes, the discoverer of that region. He probably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold.