Old Time and I.

Old Time and I the other night
Had a carouse together:
The wine was golden, warm and bright—
Aye! just like Summer weather.
Quoth I, "Here's New Year come again,
And I no farthing richer;"
Time answered, "Ah, the old, old strain!—
I prithee pass the pitcher.

"Why measure all your good in gold?
No rope of sand is weaker;
'Tis hard to get, 'tis hard to hold—
Come, lad, fill up your beaker.
Hast thou not found true friend more true,
And loving ones more loving?"
I could but say, "A few, a few!
So keep the liquor moving."

"Hast thou not seen the prosp'rous knave
Come down a precious thumper?
His cheats disclose?" "I have, I have!"
"Well, surely, that's a bumper!"
"Nay, hold a while, I've seen the just
Find all their hopes grow dimmer."
"They will hope on, and strive, and trust,
And conquer!" "That's a brimmer."

"'Tis not because to-day is dark;
No brighter days before 'em;
There's rest for every storm-tossed barque;"
"So be it! Pass the forum!"
"Yet I must own I should not mind
To be a little richer."
"Labor and wait, and you may find—"
"Hallo! an empty pitcher."

Farm, Garden and Household.

HORSES ATTACKED WITH A NEW DISEASE.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Press, says: "The owners of horses in Knoxville are excited over the appearance of a new and strange disease among the equines, the first case of which terminated fatally. The disease appears to be contagious, and singularly swift in its fatal work. When the horses were first noticed as being sick they were nearly blind; the eyes badly swollen, and the animals unable to move. Every remedy was applied that the most experienced in diseases of the horse could suggest, but all failed to check the progress of the disease. The heads of the animals only, seemed to be affected, though the horses were so weak as to be unable to move. Twenty-four hours after being attacked the horses died."

RHEUMATISM IN SHEEP.—This disease consists in a peculiar inflammation of the muscles of the body, very frequently considerable pain when they are called into action. It is usually caused by exposure to cold, and sometimes shifts from one foot to another, occasionally degenerating into a slow or chronic form, and attacking the sinews, ligaments, and joints, as well as the muscles. The neck and loins are the parts most frequently attacked, either separately or combined. The former affection causes the head to be carried in a bent position, and the latter produces considerable stiffness and weakness of the loins. The treatment should consist in removing the animal to a comfortable place, giving an active purgative, such as two ounces of epsom salts dissolved in warm water, with a drachm of ginger and half an ounce of spirits of nitrous ether. A stimulant, such as hartshorn and oil, or opodeldoc, should be well rubbed over the affected part; and if the disease assumes a chronic form, a seton should be inserted near the part.

GRAPE VINES ON TREES.—The *Rural New Yorker* contains a selected paragraph from a Cincinnati journal, where a correspondent claims that he has succeeded admirably in getting "an abundant yield of grapes" by letting vines run over the trees, "just where they like, and climb higher and higher as they please," &c. No doubt he gets "an abundance of grapes." We did so too, when we tried this plan; but they became "poorer and poorer" with every successive year, and "higher and higher" from the ground, until they became difficult and dangerous to pick, and utterly worthless when they were picked. We fancy this correspondent is without a palate—many persons are—and with him a grape is a grape all the same, though scarcely fit for the hogs; but if he expects to convince others that this lazy, do-nothing way of raising grapes or any other crop will be imitated by anybody of more sense than himself—and we should say there are still a few left—why he is at least liable to be disappointed. Five-and-twenty years ago we tried the Isabella, Catawba and Powell grape after this miserable fashion, and the result was we had plenty of grapes but certainly none fit for the genus *homo*.

POTATO EXPERIENCE.—My experience in growing the potato has shown me the fallacy of some of the theories advanced in regard to the production of seed-balls, and rot, and planting whole potatoes.

1. It is not true that the reason why the old varieties fail to produce seed-balls is because from frequent and long continued planting, they have become exhausted, as some assert.

2. I have found four or five potatoes affected by the rot, proving that new varieties do not always escape the disease; my opinion is that it depends more upon the soil and weather.

3. I have frequently planted both the whole and cut potato, and I could perceive no difference in the conditions of each, and have come to the conclusion that the results from one eye in a hill are the most satisfactory.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The fatal cattle disease in New York and other States is attracting no little attention. *Hearth and Home* says the report of the symptoms indicate that it is like the well-known foot and mouth disease of Europe, which has been, so far as we know, unknown in this country. The symptoms as described are much more severe than the above-named ailment usually exhibits. We give a general description of this disease as observed in cattle, noting that it attacks also horses, sheep, and swine, and probably also men and some other animals.

The disease is called "Murrain." It is common among dairy cattle, and often fatal where there are calves. The mouth is always more or less affected, little vesicles being seen on the lips and lining membrane of the mouth, often turning into larger sores, and a similar appearance will be found on the teats and feet.

Causes.—It is generally supposed to be contagious, and spreads rapidly from cow to cow; it is also liable to affect other animals. The saliva from the mouth of the diseased, if allowed to come in contract with the ailment on which other cattle are fed, will cause the disease to spread rapidly. The milk of cows affected with the epizootic has been known to cause the death of calves and pigs.

Symptoms.—The cows affected appear to be dull, and walk as if lame. The appetite is impared, owing to the irritated condition of the mouth. An eruption of vesicles will be found in the mouth and upon the skin, especially of the teats and feet, which if not broken soon become filled with pus and exceeding sore, causing a raw surface, and requiring a longer time to heal. If the mouth and teats alone are affected, the local symptoms gradually disappear but when the feet are affected, if the disease is not attended to and controlled by proper treatment, the discharge from the pustules may insinuate itself between the hoof and the vascular part of the foot, causing the former to be cast off. If the matrix which forms the hoof has not been injured, a new one is soon formed. Occasionally the constitutional symptoms are much more severe than we have described, and fatal results follow from complications with other ailments.

Treatment.—A mild purgative like Glauber's-salt is sometimes beneficial. The local eruption should be watched, and any of the following lotions may be applied: Carbolic acid, one drachm (teaspoonful); water, one quart. Mix and apply several times a day; or, sulphate of zinc, two drachms; water, one pint. Mix. Vinegar and water may also be applied when the above are not at hand.

Prevention.—Separate the sick from the well. Let the stables for the well be cleaned out, whitewashed throughout, and sprinkled with some active disinfectant, like a solution of carbolic-soap, besides being ventilated and kept very clean. Let the water be pure, and the food sound—judicious treatment and good nursing being essential from the begining to the termination of the disease. The milk must not be sold, used, or fed to calves or pigs.

A KENTUCKY TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The entire business portion of the town of Brandenburg, Mead county, Kentucky, has been destroyed by fire. Only three business houses were saved from the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it began in the hotel. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance $50,000.

New Engines of Destruction.

In the recent great sortie from Paris, General Ducrot brought into action one of the new engines of destruction to the invention of which the present war has given so great an impetus. This is an armor-plated locomotive, furnished with two powerful *mitrailleurs*, also protected by armor, and originally intended for the railway bridge at Point de Jour, whence it was to throw bullets on to the heighs of Meudon. This novel machine, which weighs altogether only some six tons, has been manufactured at Cail's, the well-known mechanical engineer of Paris, to whose establishment the city is so much indebted for the extraordinary effects that have been made to supply it with cannon and other means of defence. The Prussian invasion has certainly contributed a great deal to develope the inventive talents of the French; for hardly a day passed without some new implement of destruction being submitted to the Government of National Defence. Under the spur of defeat, they have produced the Marekderberg mitrailleur, firing 250 balls a minute, and the Montigny, firing 480, as well as the Durant steam mitrailleur, which discharges no less than 4,500 in the same space of time, and the "Faucheuse" or mower, which is said to operate without noise, smoke, or fire, to have a range of from five hundred to six hundred yards, and to cost only 35 francs, with all the necessary apparatus, for firing 300,000 projectiles; so that, if every bullet really has its billet, the French by employing this weapon might rid themselves of the whole of their enemies for something less than 100 francs. Many novel descriptions of shells have also been proposed, if not actually tried, among which are the Gaudin fire-bomb, the improved Menestral shell, bombs emitting suffocating vapors, and so on. But a recent number of the *Gaulois* gives an account of a new projectile far surpassing anything yet heard of for its murderous effects.

The Question of Diet—What we Need.

The question of diet has naturally attracted the attention of the various scientific bodies in France, and the Government has availed itself of the advice of several *savans*. One of these, Dr. See, recently gave a lecture on the subject at the School of Medicine, and the main points of his discourse have been printed and largely circulated. The Doctor tells the people of Paris that the daily diet of an adult may be made up as follows: 100 grammes of beaf, 20 gr. of salt fish, 750 gr. of bread, 50 gr. of vegetables—in all, 970 gr. (2 lb., less one ounce) of solid food, containing 88 gr. of albuminous matter; but, as a man loses every day 120 gr. of this substance, he requires in addition 32 gr; of auxiliary food. Cheese and butter not being attainable, we have coffee, chocolate, and wine to look to, the first and last of which have the remarkable property of causing a sensible diminution in the art of progress of the phenomena of digestion, and of fixing a notable quantity of carbonic acid in our organs, thus maintaining the heart. Cocoa comes next in order after butter, and the Doctor expresses a wish that some manufacturer would give the world the benefit of pure chocolate at a fair price, as there are serious doubts about the quality of much that is in the market. Coffee has a warm advocate in Dr. See, who says the French miners work for eight hours after a cup of coffee, in the morning alone, without experiencing any extraordinary faigue, and that the fishermen on the coast find it immense benefit. As to wine, it is the cordial *par excellence*, and when mixed with white or brown sugar it renders immense service. A man can live for a month, without any appreciable loss of force, on bread and wine alone. Against spirits, while admitting their value in moderate quantities, he is very severe. The abuse of these liquors, he says, is the best complice of Prussia; it is worth a dozen spies!

A Few Questions.

A French, recurring to the loss of the Oneida last spring, and to the heroism of Captain Williams and Ensign Copp, both of whom refused to leave their posts, saying that their place was with the ship, asks a few natural questions. Agreeing with all honorable men that he is a coward who abandons his vessels before the danger is imminent and success hopeless, and that he is a hero who loses his life in the effort to save others, our friends asks whether Captain Williams and Ensign Copp could have been of no use after the Oneida sank. Is the ship, he asks, made for the sailors, or are the sailors made for the ship? Is it not mere suicide for men to choose to sink with a ship when it is clear that they can do no good by sinking; and is it not aiding and abetting self-murder to glorify such conduct, so that no naval officer will care hereafter to save his life when his ship goes down, under penalty of the taunt of treason and cowardice? If a train of cars should be thrown from the track into ruins, and take fire, shall the conductor and baggage-master, after the timid and frightened have been removed to a safe distance, climb upon the wreck with intrepid faces, and, declaring that they will not leave the train, stoically roast themselves without a murmer? Because I never saw salt water, says our friend, have I mental strabismus concerning a sailor's duties? Why not introduce hari-kari into the army as well as the navy?

A Heroic French Soldier.

Heroism still exists in the world, and exists in the humblest ranks of life. In October, chloroform had began to give out in Metz. The wounded were pouring in, but so little was in the medical stores that the surgeons were obliged to economize it for the serious cases. A foot chasseur of the guard was brought into the operation room. His hand was crushed and it became necessary to remove the fifth metacarpal bone, the support of the little finger. He came on foot. He would not leave his musket, which he had slung by the bandoleer. "Well, my friend," said the surgeon, "we must perform a little operation here." "I knew it, monsieur; that's why I came here." "Do you want to be put to sleep?" "Of course. I suffered so much last night that I shall not resist it. "You wish it very much." "Well, yes! O, but it is very scarce, isn't it, that stuff you know that puts a fellow to sleep?" "We are almost out." "Well, well, just keep it for the boy that loses a leg or an arm—only look alive!" He stuck his poor blue cravat all bloody as it was between his teeth, lay down and stretched out his hand. The operation was performed. "Did you suffer much?" "Yon bet I did; but what's that, poor fellows must help each other."

In its way, this sort of a simple foot-soldier matches the tale of Sir Philip Sidney's generous self-denial on the field of Zutphen.

Amadeus and Cuba.

The new King of Spain has had a confidential agent at work in the United States to ascertain the views of the Cubans and their friends in regard to peace. Amadeus wishes to ascend the throne of a kingdom at peace with all the world, and most of all with itself. The Cuban war has now lasted more than two years, and has proved a great source of expense to Spain, while the loss of life has been quite considerable. One proposition made in the recent informal negotiation involved a colonial relation between Cuba and Spain like that between England and Canada. The Cubans, however, desire independence. The negotiations entered into by the new King do not admit of any severance of the relations between the island and Spain. On that point Spain is firm, and the suspicion that Amadeus had ever hinted at the abandonment of Cuba would soon send him flying back to Italy. But once on the throne, this question must be met by the King and his counsellors, and they will have to continue, whether this "cruel war" is to continue, or whether some new arrangement with the Cubans may be made.

A BLIND girl sixteen years of age, an inmate of the Blind Asylum at Jackson, Mississippi, learned the alphabet in raised letters in four hours, and was able to read well in one week after her admission.

A NEW postal treaty between England and Italy has been signed.

News Summary.

FLORIDA'S rice is better this year than last year.

AN Illinois fire company elected a lady foreman.

THREE women own and run boats on the Erie canal.

KING WILLIAM has accepted the emperorship of Germany.

CALIFORNIA is building one-story earthquake proof churches.

SOME sort of a wild beast is carrying off calves near Bow, N. H.

THEY will reclaim the marshes at Hampden, N. H., by dykes.

A BIG squash raised in Vermont has been sold for twenty-five dollars.

SPAIN will probably soon introduce a tobacco loan in the London market.

THE refuge potato pomace from starch factories is now to be made into paper.

DURING November there were 36,720,517 feet of lumber surveyed in Bangor.

A LOWELL man has built a henery large enough to accommodate 3,000 hens.

COMMODORE Wm H. Gardner, another of the veterans of the United States Navy is dead.

A MAN was blown to fragments while engaged in drying fifty pounds of giant powder at Nevada City.

THE shoe business of Auburn and East Auburn, Me., during the past year amounted to $1,500,000.

A MAN in Grantham, N. H., week before last tapped 60 trees and made 40½ gallons of nice maple syrup.

WORK in many of the German coal mines has ceased, the miners having been drafted into the army.

IT is explicitly denied that there has been of late any correspondence between the Pope and the King of Prussia

THE Diet of Hesse-Darmstadt has approved the Federal treaties, and voted a further war credit of 3,662,000 forins.

PRIVATE W. D. Blair, company B, Fifth United States Infantry, was frozen to death near Denver a few days since.

THE cattle disease, is spreading in Connecticut, and baffling the skill of stock raisers and others immediately interested.

THE Department of Agriculture of the United States estimates that the corn crop this year will exceed 1,000,000,000 bushels.

AN American naval capain is at Constantinople manufacturing torpedoes and other material for use in case of need against Russia.

IN the election for President in Mexico the principal candidates are Juarez, Diaz, and Tejada, with the chances in favor of the latter.

THE U. S. House Appropriation Committee have agreed to allow $500,000 to complete the foundation of the New York Post Office.

THE election in the First Senatorial District of Pennsylvania resulted in a majority of 1,343 for Dechert, the Democratic candidate.

THE clerk of the steamer *Nick Wall*, which struck a snag near Grand Lake says that twenty lives were lost, but mentions no names.

United States Senate postal committee will concur in the House amendment to the postal code, and try to secure its passage early in January.

THE 250th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated at Plymouth, Mass., with ceremonies of an unusually imposing character.

THE Czar has severely reprimanded the corporation of Moscow for petitioning in behalf of a free press, religious toleration, and other reforms.

MINISTER Thornton has received instructions from Mr. Gladstone to effect a satisfactory arrangement of the fishery question by treaty or otherwise.

COBB, Christy & Co., of Bloomington, Ill., have obtained a verdict of $60,000 against the Illinois Central Railroad, for delay in the shipments of corn.

THE North Enosburg (Vt.) cheese factory, the past season received the milk of 850 cows, amounting to 586,862 pounds, and make 48,189 pounds of cheese.

IN order to prevent further forgeries, the bankers of New-Orleans are recommended to give up the single check system, and supply each depositor with a check-book.

ASA KETTLE, the blind youth who killed his father and mother at Hoag's Corners, persistently declares that he is not crazy, and coolly gives it as his opinion that he will certainly be hanged.

THE U. S. *Medical Record* records the somewhat remarkable fact that, of the 87,822 soldiers who were wounded during the rebellion, only four cases of gunshot wound of the heart were reported.

THE bank of the deep cut on the Syracuse and Chennango Railroad fell, burying between fifteen and twenty of the laborers. The bodies of three dead were recovered, and six others, two fatally injured and four severely injured were removed.

THE Chicago journals say that there are more poor people out of employment in that region now than there has been before at least eight years. They will be coming hitherward, no doubt, hoping to better their condition. But we fear their hopes will not be realized. The streets are thronged with people willing to work, but unable to get work to do.

THE ROMAN GALLEY is familiar to all, and perhaps the famous battle of Actium was made the most important one fought by these vessels previous to the use of fire-arms. There is a gulf on the western shore of Greece, thirty miles deep and nearly ten in breadth, but the two tongues of land that form it approach within a half mile of each other at the entrance. Here, just thirty-one years before the birth of Christ, were assembled one bright September morning, 200,000 men. Within, the bay was gay with gorgeously decorated and well armed vessels. On one side was Octavius, on the other Antony and Cleopatra. Antony had 20,000 legionaries and 2,000 bowmen, and with 300 vessels swept down the gulf to meet his adversary. The latter advanced, and the two fleets closed. Then followed a scene of indiscribable confusion and terror. The wind rose, and the tossing vessels charged fiercely on each other, while the air was rent with the shouts and yells of the combatants. At length Octavius sent in fire-rafts, which, driven and favored by the gale, lighted like huge torches the ships of Antony, and amid the shrieks of the dying and the roar of the flames he fled after Cleopatra, who had deserted him in his hour of need.

PAYING FOR WAR.—Now that the question of the payment of an indemnity by France is a matter of discussion, it may interest our readers to know what France had to pay at the command of the allied powers after the war of 1815. The payments were under three heads—namely, the indemnity proper, the cost of the army of occupation, and the claims of foreigners who had been despoiled or injured by the French revolutionary government. These sums were assessed as follows: 1. Indemnity to allied powers, 700,000,000 francs. 2. Pay, equipment, and clothing of army of occupation for three years—the provisions, etc., were paid in kind—150,000,000 francs. 3. Foreign and British claims, the Bank of Hamburg, etc., 312,560,000 francs. Total 1,162,560,000 francs. This total in pounds sterling make a sum of about 46½ millions.

AN AMERICAN MITRAILLEUSE.—A patent gun, from which the French mitrailleuse is said to be copied, was examined by the chief officers of the army and navy ordinance bureaus and the House Naval Committee at Washington. During the experimental firing one man turned the crank, while another put in the catridges into the hopper, and 100 rounds were fired in twenty seconds, discharging 1,000 musket balls, with a greater momentum than is reached even by the most approved small arm rifled pieces. The Russian Minister has ordered 1,000 of these guns to be built immediately. The British government has also decided to order a similar number.

Curious, Useful, and Suggestive.

The French bastile was built in 1379, and destroyed by a mob in 1789.

The first almanac was printed about 1460.

The Roman empire was once sold at auction.

The first ball mentioned in history was given at Amiens in 1835, on the occasion of the marriage of Charles VI. with Isabella of Bavaria.

The advertising receipts of the London *Times* have sometimes reached $125,000 in a single month.

The original territory of the Cherokee tribe of Indians comprised over 35,000,000 acres.

The game of chess originated in India about five thousand years ago—the game of checkers is even older.

Edyard Baliol, King of Scotland, sold his scottish throne to Edward III. of England, for 5,000 marks and a yearly pension of 2,000 pounds sterling.

John Mayo was a German artist distinguished for the length of his whiskers, which reached the ground when he stood up.

The microscope shows that an oyster contains multitudes of small oysters, covered with sheels.

Never ride near an open window of a vehicle for a single half minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed.

Practically the Chinese are Atheists. They accept anything that is good, having no God of their own. They have no Sabbath, but work the year round, except during a carnival season of ten to twelve days at the end of their year.

The amount of ink product of this country is estimated at about 10,000,000 gallons annually, nearly all of which is consumed within our own limits, besides which we import a large quantity from England each year.

In 1614 Psachum, who was accused in England of high treason for certain passages in a sermon written by him, and found in his study, but never preached or published, was examined upon the interrogatories "before torture, in torture, between torture and after torture."

The idea that a person imbibes the characteristics of an animal he eats is very widely distributed. The Malays give a large price for the flesh of the tiger, not because they like it, but because they believe that the man who eats tiger "acquires the sagacity as well as the courage of that animal."

The doctrine which places the limit of animal life in the ocean at the depth of 800 fathoms, has been thoroughly disproved by recent investigations. Living inhabitants of the sea were recently found at a depth of three miles.

Drunkards reform in the ratio of one to six; Great Britain consumes 30 gallons of strong liquors to every one of wine; and one in every 74 is a drunkard. There are 4,500,000 free drinkers in this country, of whom 200,000 are sots.

Scarcity of Women in Southern California

A lady in Green Bay, Wisconsin, recently gave a party at her house, at which there were present eighteen babies, most of them with their mothers, and no less than sixteen baby carriages were standing in the yard at one time. A California correspondent writing from Sacramento, notes this event, and makes it the text for the following:

How Southern California sighs regretfully over such a paragraph! Instead of sixteen baby carriages in one yard, what do you think of fourteen horses tied to the horse rack before the door of one marriageable maiden?

Appropos of these matters, a little story which occurred in my own experience. When I was journeying across the continent afoot one day, when I was approaching Los Angeles, I came to a house made of rough boards, standing absolutely alone in the vast clover plains. There was the above-mentioned number of horses hitched before the door, and I thought from the remarkably lugubrious countenances of the people standing about, that there must be a funeral. But when I went in to procure a drink of water, I asked the boy, and he told me with much giggling and ducking of his head into his shoulders, that they were all come courting his sister. This piqued my curiosity at once; and I determined, if possible, to get a glimpse of a maiden who could exercise such potent attraction.

There were only two rooms in the house, with an entry way between, so that only one visitor at a time could visit this Penelope. The rest formed themselves into a melancholy row or queue, waiting for their turns to take a peep through the crack of the door. At the end of this queue I stationed myself, and soon found that, as soon as they looked, most of them came back again to their turn. There was one poor fellow whose distress was pitiable. He could only apply one eye to the crack, and he kept dodging backward and forward, right and left, as if to plead:

"Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine."

or at least one of them. But presently a brilliant suggestion seized him. He turned his head to one side and ranged both his eyes on the crack at once, but this gave him such an overwhelming impression of her charms that he sighed and dropped a tear.

At last, when I was pretty near the gaol, my neighbor next in the rear began to suspect there was foul play, and scrutinized me from head to foot, evidently not liking my appearance, and not relishing the prospect of having his fourteenth chance reduced to a fifteenth. Then he said to me:

"'Scuse me, stranger, are you a resident any whar roun' these parts?"

"I have not pre-empted any Government land yet, but if that crack in the door prospects well, I intend to take up a quarter section at once," I answered.

"Well, now, stranger, 'less you've took up some land already 'roun' hyur, you ain't got no right peekin' in that ar crack, interruptin' actool settlers."

The justice of this view was not to be controverted; nevertheless I persevered. The lady was a very pretty Texas damsel, with one of those pearly white puffy faces which look as though they would collapse if kissed too eagerly, and which are wrinkled at twenty-five.

EARLY INFLUENCES.—There can be no greater blessing than to be born in a cheerful, loving home. It not only insures a happy childhood—if there be health and a good constitution—but almost makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a fresh young heart in old age. I think it every parent's duty to try and make their children's childhood full of love and childhood's proper joyousness; and I never see children destitute of them, through the poverty, faulty tempers, or wrong notions of parents without a heartache. Not that all the appliances that wealth can buy are necessary to the free and happy unfolding of childhood in body or heart—quite otherwise, God be thanked! But children must at least have love in the house, and fresh air and good play, and some good companionship out of it, otherwise the young life runs great danger of withering, or growing stunted and sour, or at least prematurely old and turned inward on itself.

A RARE FISH.—Two fishermen recently captured a rare fish, apparently a specimen of the spinous shark, between Lowlee Buoy and Mouse-hole Island, in Mount's Bay, Cornwall. The fish is eight feet long and three feet girth, and weighs about three cwt. It has six large fins, and small saw-like teeth; it is almost covered with numerous short spikes, of the shape and size of the common blackthorn prickles. It has been very seldom taken in British seas. The men were fishing with hook and line, but seeing the size of the fish, they galled and then drowned it.

HOW TO CATCH COONS.—The coon is taken by setting traps in the paths by the streams where they live; bait with fresh fish or salt codfish roasted, so as to give it a strong smell. Another way: Take one ounce of valerian, one-half ounce of commercial musk, one pint of whisky; mix together and let it stand two weeks; put a little on your bait or rub on the under side of the trap pan. They smell it, and sticking their paws in to find it, get caught.

BOSTON is to have a "Home for the Poor," to cost $223,000.

Lady School Commissioners.

After all there are only two lady candidates for the Metropolitan School Board, to wit: Miss Garrett and Miss Emily Davies; and now there can be no more, as the nomination list is closed. Having had the privilege this evening of being amongst an audience which both these ladies addressed, I may be permitted a word or two upon the subject. The occasion was that of Miss Davies meeting the ratepayers of Greenwich, for which district she is a candidate for a seat at the Board. Judging from the reception which she met with, and the manner in which she comported herself, I am inclined to say that she is likely to be returned, and moreover she ought to be. Miss Davies founds her claim on a ten years' active and successful operation for the improvement of the education of girls. She was the main founder of the Ladies' College at Hitchin, which is to be in connection with the University of Cambridge. She was the foremost in promoting the Oxford and Cambridge local examination for girls. She was instrumental in securing the commission on endowed schools, and has constantly written articles and books on the different branches of female education and the modes of livelihood for girls, and, contending as she does for the necessity of the female element for the management of every school, shows her aptitude for this duty very effectively. Miss Davies is of comparatively mature age, is of very pleasing appearance, has a tactical manner, and a readiness of resources and judgment which were severely tested by interpellation at the meeting to-night. In every respect she is strictly feminine in her demeanor, and exhibits none of the ways which are attributed to the conventional "strong-minded." Her self-possession when addressing the assembly seemed to be derived wholly from a sense of fitness for the duty which she seeks to undertake, and an earnest purpose. Miss Garret speaks like an elocutionist, and with considerable command of language, while Miss Davies, though fluent, is more practical and logical than exactly eloquent. Both ladies are endowed with "that excellent thing in woman," a sweet voice—soft and low, but clear and distinct; and of verity, they won all the sympathies of those they addressed. So far as could be gathered from the opinion of those concerned in the candidature, it would seem that there is every possibility that Miss Davies will be returned; and one may well predict that, even if alone of her sex at the Board, she will hold her own, for amongst other qualifications, she is gifted with a gentle persuasiveness, which is quite a power.—*English paper.*

Special correspondence have since announced that both ladies have been elected. Miss Garrett has been chosen by 47,000.

Cool all Around.

A California paper tells the following story: The house of Charles Lines was entered by a burglar about two o'clock in the morning. The fellow made so much noise that Mrs. Lines was awakened. She roused her husband and informed him that some one was in the room. After listening a moment and hearing no unusual noise, he turned over and lighted the gas to quiet his wife's fears, and then settled himself for another snooze. Mrs. Lines, feeling positive that she had heard the footsteps of some one in the room, and crawled cautiously down and peered over the footboard. There she saw the burglar crouched upon his hands and knees. Unlike utmost women, she did not announce the discovery by a series of little screams; but she crawled back and whispered in her husband's ear the unwelcome intelligence, "There is a great big robber right down behind the footboard." Mr. Lines crawled down to take a peep for himself. Sure enough, there the fellow was, doubled up into as small a space as possible, anxiously waiting for the light to be extinquished so that he might continue his researches. Mr. Lines seized him by the hair, and was on the point of giving him a severe talking to and then kicking him down stairs, when the burglar presented a revolver, with his compliments, and told him he could continue to live, provided he kept quiet and behaved himself. Mr. Lines acquiesced, and the foiled ruffian hastily left the premises. He was well dressed, and from the fair view that Mr. Lines had he thinks he will be able to identify him if they should chance to meet again.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LANDS.—From a statement compiled by the Hon. George W. Julian, it appears that during the present Congress the Senate has passed twenty-three bills granting 75,006,320 acres of land to railroads. Of these the House has as yet approved but two—one making a supplemental gift of 1,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific Railroad; the other one giving the Oregon Branch Pacific Railroad 4,760,000 acres. There are still awaiting the Senate's action thirty-two other bills calling for 114,218,600 acres more, making an aggregate of 169,224,950, or half a dozen times the area of Pennsylvania only.

THE REPORT of the United States Department of Agriculture in reference to the cotton crop, says the returns justify an estimate of 3,800,000 commercial bales, 1,767,000,000 pounds, or eighty-two per cent, of the crop of 1859, which was 2,154,820,000 pounds. The increase in sugar-cane over last year is estimated at thirty per cent in Louisiana. A similar rate is returned or Texas, and some advance has been made in Georgia and Florida. So much cane is annually used at "plant-cane" in extending the areage that the product of sugar and molasses does not represent the real increase in cane-growing.

NEW STATES.—A Washington special says there is a probability that two new States will be admitted during the present Congress. Senator Nye has introduced a bill to admit Colorado, and the House Committee on Territories have agreed to make a State of New Mexico, under the name of Lincoln. Colorado came within a few votes of being admitted some years ago, and went so far as to elect United States Senators, who went to Washington and waited for weeks in the expectation of getting their seats. Utah will also knock for admission, and her claim would seem to be much stronger than either of the others named.

Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK MARKET.

FLOUR—Active. Extra State, $5.90; State and Western, $5 a 5.35; Western spring extras, $5.75a $6. Rye flour, extra, $4 a 4.25. Buckwheat flour, $3 a $3.30, ⅌ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Active. White Genesee, $1.60 a 1.67; Western white, $1.40 a 1.56; No. 2 spring, $1.24 a $1.25; No. 1, $1.29 a 1.30.

CORN. Market active. Western mixed, 72c. a 75c.; yellow, 75c.; Southern white, 80c. a 82c.

OATS—Active. White State and Ohio, 61c. a 62c.

RYE—Dull and unchanged.

BARLEY. No sales to note—dull.

HOPS—Quiet. Sales, new State at 16c. a 18c. We quote at 10c. a 18c. for new, and 5c. a 8c. for old.

MOLASSES—72c. a 75c.

PETROLEUM—Sales at 23c. for immediate delivery. In Philadelphia, 22½c. On the Creek, quiet at $3.50 on the lower, and $8.25 at the upper. Naphtha quiet at 9c.

SUGARS.—Refined, 14¼c. a 14½c. for hards.

WHISKEY—94c. a 95½c. for iron-bound, tax paid.

BEEF—Quiet; $10 a 14.50 for plain mess, and $15 a $17.50 for extra mess. Tierce beef, $27 a 28.50 for good brands prime mess, and $29 a $31 for do. India mess. Beef Hams, $29 a $30 for Southern, and $30 a $31 for Western.

BUTTER and CHEESE rule in favor of holders, but no advance.

CATTLE and SHEEP.—Market quiet for cattle and sheep, and quotations do not vary from our last report.

CHICAGO MARKET.

FLOUR—Spring extras dull and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.04¼ a 1.06¼. Corn very quiet at 42c. for new. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37½c. Rye quiet and steady at 70c. Barley dull; No. 2, 78c. Highwines firm at 85c. for iron-bound. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $18.15 a 18.56. Lard, 11¼c. Live Hogs active at $6.10 a 6.40. Dressed Hogs firm at $7.25 a $7.50. Cattle dull and unchanged.

Our Book Table.

ARTHUR'S LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE for January is before us. The colored steel fashion plate is very pretty; the Cartoon, entitled "The Skein Winders," is a picture of great beauty. "Grandpa's Darling," "Going to School," and "Coming from School," are three pretty pictures. In elegance, beauty and attractive reading, *Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine* ranks high. Send to the publishers, T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa., a stamp, for postage, and get a January number as a sample. Terms, $2 a year. 3 copies for $5.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.—We have the January number of this magazine, with its wealth of sweet pictures, and its supplement of "Christmas Carols." The *Hour* is conceded on all hands to be one of the most beautiful periodicals for children, and one of the best. Mothers and fathers, take it for your little ones. It will do them good. Send $1.25 to T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia, and get it for their holiday present. Specimen numbers sent free, on receipt of a stamp for postage.

TRESSILIAN COURT;

OR,

The Baronet's Son.

By MRS. HARRIET LEWIS.

AUTHOR OF "THE DOUBLE LIFE," "THE BAILIFF'S SCHEME," "THE SUNDERED HEARTS," "THE LADY OF KILDARE," "A LIFE AT STAKE," "THE HOUSE OF SECRETS," ETC., ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

A FATEFUL CATASTROPHE.

A wild storm was raging upon the Mediterranean Sea, near the close of a dreary November day, and sky and waters were black with the gloom of the sudden and furious tempest, before which a small sailing vessel was scudding under bare poles. Her build and rigging proclaimed her Sardinian. She was *The Gull*, Captain Varino, master, on her way from Cagliari to Palermo.

She had on board two seamen, and two passengers.

These passengers were Englishmen, who had procured passage on *The Gull* to Palermo, whence they intended to embark by steamer to Marseilles, the following day.

While the Captain and his assistants were attending to their duties, and expressing apprehensions as to their safety, the two Englishmen stood apart, leaning against the low bulwarks, and surveying the wild scene around them.

These men were both young, apparently of the same age, about three and twenty, but evidently they were not of the same station in life.

One, the more striking of the two, was aristocratic in his bearing, tall, slender and handsome, with a frank, smiling mouth, a pair of fearless blue eyes, set under a wide and massive forehead, and tawny hair blowing back from his face. Noble, generous and kind hearted, he had an adventurous disposition and a dauntless courage.

He was Guy Tressilian, the only son and heir of Sir Arthur Tressilian, Baronet, of Tressilian Court, England.

His companion presented a remarkable resemblance to him, being also tall and slender and fair, with tawny hair and moustache, but he had not the frank smile, the bright, fearless look, or the joyous spirit that characterized young Tressilian. Young as he was, he had seen much of the dark side of life, and his experiences had been such as to develop in him some of the worst qualities of his nature.

He was Jasper Lowder, Guy Tressilian's hired traveling companion and bosom-friend.

The meeting and connection of the two had a touch of romance. Young Tressilian had spent four years in a German university, whence he had been graduated with honor. On leaving the university, in obedience to his father's written command, he had undertaken a tour of the countries incloating the Mediterranean Sea, in company with one of his late tutors. This gentleman being unexpectedly pressed to a professorship, abandoned Tressilian at Baden, leaving him to find another traveling companion.

On the evening of the very day after this desertion, as Guy Tressilian was saunntering through the streets of Baden, he had been assaulted by a trio of his own countrymen, all more or less intoxicated. It was apparent that they took him for another, and intended to wreak vengeance upon him. Without allowing him to speak, they forced him to defend himself. Guy was getting the worst of the conflict, when a stranger came running to his assistance, and in a few moments the two had put the ruffians to flight.

This stranger who came so opportunely to Guy's assistance was Jasper Lowder. His resemblance to young Tressilian awakened in the latter a romantic interest. He questioned Lowder, learned that he was poor and alone in the world, and took him with him to his hotel. Believing that the similarity of features indicated a similarity of tastes and natures, he engaged Lowder as his traveling companion, and the past year they had spent together more like brothers than like employer and employed.

"This storm is a regular Levanter," said Lowder, clinging with both hands to the bulwarks. "Do you think the craft will stand it, Tressilian?"

"Oh, yes," answered young Tressilian, wiping the salt spray from his face. "The Captain knows the Sicilian coast perfectly. In two hours, or less, we shall be in the bay of Palermo. In three hours we shall be domiciled in the best rooms of the Hotel Trinacria, with the best supper which Messer Ragusa can furnish. And to-morrow, at noon," he added, "we shall embark for Marseilles in a Messageries steamer."

"And from Marseilles you will proceed to England and to Tressilian Court," said Lowder, with some bitterness. "And I—what is to become of me? I have had a year of unalloyed happiness, and now comes back the drudgery, the hopeless toil, the anxieties of the wretched old life. You picked me up at Baden, a poor adventurer seeking to gain a living by teaching English, and the same destiny is open to me now."

Tressilian turned his handsome face upon his companion in surprise and affectionate reproach.

"Jasper!" he exclaimed, "you talk strangely. Do you suppose I have called you friend and brother so long, and loved you so well, to lose you now? I meant to have written to my father concerning you and your future, Jasper, but his sudden recall, received yesterday, causes me to return home without writing. I shall telegraph from Marseilles that you will come home with me. And you will, will you not? You will not abandon me, my friend? I will charge myself with your future. I will see that you obtain the position to which your talents entitle you. You have no ties to keep you on the Continent?

A strange expression passed over Jasper Lowder's face.

"No, I have no ties," he said huskily.

"And you will go home with me?"

"What will your father say to my coming?" demanded Lowder. "He will think your generosity Quixotic. He will dismiss from his house the hired companion who dares to resemble his son—"

A sudden lurch of the little vessel, a wave sweeping over the deck, interrupted the sentence.

"You wrong my father," said Tressilian, his blue eyes kindling, when the vessel had righted. "He is the noblest man in the world. He will welcome my friends as his own. You will love him, Jasper, as I do, when you know him."

"He doesn't seem very affectionate," remarked Lowder. "You have been away from your home for five years, and he has but just recalled you!"

Young Tressilian's cheeks flushed, as Lowder saw in the lurid glow that momentarily l