OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH.

BY TYRONE POWER.

Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile!
Thou art hastening to thy fall;
And around thee, in thy loneliness,
Clings the ivy to the wall;
The worshipers are scattered now
Who knelt before thy shrine,
And silence reigns where anthems rose
In days of "Auld Lang Syne."

And sadly sighs the wandering wind,
Where oft, in years gone by,
Prayers rose from many hearts to Him,
The Highest of the High.
The tramp of many a busy foot
That sought thy aisles is o'er,
And many a weary heart around
Is still forevermore.

How doth ambition's hope take wings!
How droops the spirit now!
We hear the distant city's din;
The dead are mute below:
The sun that shone upon their paths
Now gilds their lonely graves,
The zephyrs which once fanned their brows
The grass above them waves.

Oh! could we call the many back
Who've gathered here in vain—
Who've careless roved where we do now,
Who'll never meet again!
How would our very hearts be stirred
To meet the earliest gaze
Of the lovely and the beautiful—
The lights of other days!

AGRICULTURAL.

Management of Poultry.

SOME time time since I promised you I would write you my mode of managing fowls. First I will tell you how I treat the old fowls, and at another time will tell you how I raise chickens.

I keep say ten or twelve hens and one or two cocks, in a run of about one eighth of an acre. My houses are about sixteen feet long by six wide, divided in two—a room for roosting and another for laying. I feed corn, oats, fresh meat, shells, and vegetables; such as onions, potatoes, cabbages, and this time of the year, tomatoes, which I think very good for both laying hens and also chickens. Oats I keep so that my fowls can get at them at any time. The shells I use are a small, soft clam shell; I get them at the sea-shore; a hen will swallow the very largest of them. These I consider convenient, as it saves pounding. The fresh meat I get of the butcher—lights and such—and I use a sausage-cutter for grinding it. I feed meat about three times a week.

With this treatment I get eggs the year round. Of course I keep my houses clean and free from lice. I also have a place where my hens can wallow. This I consider indispensible. I mix one bushel of wood ashes with four of coal, and add one pound of sulphur and about the same of lime. Lice will not stay on hens that wallow in this.

Now a word in regard to the merits of Leghorns and Brahmas. Mr. John S. Ives, of Salem, Massachusetts, says he finds that Leghorns are tender, requiring a warm place in Winter, and a good deal of extra care. Last Winter I kept my Leghorns in a house that was not at all warm; you could see out of any of the cracks; and they laid all Winter. Neither do I find them as tender as he says. I have lost very few this Summer by disease. The Brahmas I like very well; they are a good Winter layer, but do not lay much in Summer with me; they lay a few eggs and then *will set*, and it takes at least four weeks to get them to laying again, while the Leghorn seldom sets—not more than one in ten will set at all.—*Jacob Lockrow, in Country Gentleman.*

Preserving Eggs for Winter Use.

A COUNTRY minister's wife writes to the *Scottish Farmer*: "Every evening I take all the eggs collected during the day, and rub them carefully with butter or the finest and purest lard. Every pore of the shell must be thoroughly filled, otherwise the air cannot be excluded. I have ready a box or tin canister, and plenty of salt. I put a layer of salt in the bottom of the box, and then place in rows my buttered eggs. Go on alternately with layers of eggs and salt until you leave perfect room for the lid closing firmly. The exclusion of air is the great secret of preservation. I have many different sizes of canisters stored in my pantry (on an open shelf), with preserved eggs. Those canisters I get from the baker or grocer for a trifle. My one and a half dozen canisters are three pence each. My largest size contain ten dozen eggs, and cost one shilling. The lid is quite as important as the box. Be sure it is close fitting, otherwise you will be vexed to find the eggs like those one gets in London, very unlike *wiselike* Scotch eggs. Many ladies tell me they have a particular position for placing the eggs, but I find mine are delicious after four months, by merely placing them comfortably, without reference to top or bottom.

To Make Pure Apple Wine.

TAKE good, new cider, fresh from the press; dissolve in it sixty pounds of common brown sugar to each fifteen gallons of wine, and let it settle. Then put these fifteen gallons into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up with clear cider, to within two gallons of being full; leave the bung out for forty-eight hours, then put the bung in, with a small vent. Let the barrel stand a year—the wine is then fit for use. It needs no racking. The longer it stands the better. We give the above receipt on the principle on which Moses tolerated concubinage. It is so much better to drink wine without poisonous drugs, that costs but twenty or twenty-five cents a gallon, than the vile poisons which cost from three to five dollars a gallon, that we think the change would be an improvement.—*Indus. and Commercial Gazette.*

Baked Beans.

ONE quart of small white beans, picked and washed clean. Pour over them two quarts of boiling water and let them stand over night. In the morning pour off the water, and put the beans into a kettle with three quarts of cold water and a teaspoonful of soda. Boil fifteen minutes, then drain off the water; rinse them in hot water; put them into the dish or kettle to bake; add a cup of maple sugar; a piece of pork as large as desired; cover with hot water, and bake four hours. Just before the beans are dished, dip off all the fat that you possibly can with a spoon.

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

The Boy that let the Giant's Child fall into the Well.

THERE was once a giant and a giantess who dwelt in a forest. Round about their habitation there were fruitful fields, so that the giant's cattle were always in good condition, while the people in the neighboring parts had poor and scanty pasture. This vexed them, and they sometimes let their cattle graze on the giant's land; the consequence was, that the giant, who was of an exceedingly fierce and cruel disposition, frequently attacked the herdsmen and slew them.

Not far from the giant's abode, there dwelt a poor woman who had an only son. He was little and weakly, but very cunning and daring. One day the boy requested his mother to make three cheeses. The woman did as he requested. When the cheeses were ready the boy rolled them in the ashes, so that they appeared gray and far from tempting. At this the mother was angry, and chided him for having wasted the bounties of Heaven. But the boy begged her to make herself easy, for she could not know what he had in mind.

Early in the morning the boy went to the forest with his mother's cattle, and drove them on to the giant's land. Here he wandered about without hindrance as long as the sun was up. Toward evening he collected his cattle, and prepared to return home; but in the meanwhile the giant had become aware of his visit, and now came with great strides toward him. The giant was highly incensed, and looked so terrific that the boy, in spite of all his boldness, was not a little frightened.

"What art thou doing here in my pasture?" cried the giant.

The boy answered that he came to find food for his cattle.

The giant said: "Take thyself away this instant, else I will crush thee as I now crush this stone."

Saying this the giant snatched up a large gray stone that was lying on the ground, and squeezed it so that it flew in a thousand shivers.

The boy said: "Thou art very strong, but I am not less so, though I am small of growth."

He then took one of his cheeses and squeezed it so that the water ran out. On seeing this the giant was all astonishment, and thought there must be some deception at the bottom. He, therefore, took up another stone and squeezed it into small fragments; but the boy took another cheese and pressed the water from it as before. This game was played a third time, and the boy pressed the water out of the third cheese.

"Well," said the giant, "I had no idea thou wast so strong. Follow me to my dwelling, and serve me faithfully, and I will give thee three bushels of gold. But if thou dost not please me, I will cut three broad stripes out of thy back.

The boy answered: "These seem to me very fair conditions; but I must now drive my cattle into the town."

So they agreed to meet on the following day, and thus their interview concluded for that time.

On the following day the boy went to the forest and met the giant according to agreement. Thence they proceeded to the giant's abode. But the giant's wife was so large and fierce, that the boy stood in greater fear of her than of the giant himself.

When a short time had elapsed, the giant and his boy went to the forest to cut wood; and the giant said:

"As thou art so strong, thou canst carry my axe."

Now the axe was uncommonly large and heavy, so that the boy could hardly lift it; he, therefore, said:

"It is better that you carry the axe yourself; then I can go first and show the way."

In this the giant acquiesced, and they set out. On reaching the place, the giant stopped by a large tree, and said:

"As thou art so strong, thou canst strike the first blow, and I will strike the second."

"No," answered the boy, "I am not accustomed to fell with so small an axe. You can strike the first stroke, and I will strike the next."

The giant let himself be content with this arrangement, took up the axe, and struck a powerful stroke close at the root; and so effectual was it that the tree fell to the earth with a loud crash. Thus the boy escaped, for that time, giving a proof of his strength.

The tree was now to be carried home, and the giant asked the boy whether he would bear it at the top-end or at the root. The boy said he would bear it at the top.

The giant then lifted the tree upon his shoulder, but the boy cried out that he should carry it more forward. The giant did so, and thus got the whole trunk in equilibrium on his shoulder. The boy then jumped up and hid himself among the boughs of the tree. When they reached home the giant was very tired; but the boy said he thought it quite a light job.

On the following day the giant said he would go out, and that the boy could remain at home and help the giantess to churn. So she brought a churnful of milk, but the churn was so large that the boy could hardly lift the churning-staff. He said, therefore, to the woman:

"Mother, this seems a light sort of job; but I should be glad if you would just show me how to go about it."

The giantess did as he desired, and began to churn, while the boy stood looking on. At this moment the giant's child began to cry, and the crone said:

"Do thou take the young one with thee to the well and wash her clean; I will churn while thou art away."

The boy went, but without in the least hurrying himself; and on reaching the well at which he was to wash the child, who was somewhat less than himself, it so happened that the child rolled into the water and was drowned.

The boy thought this mishap was of no great consequence; but, at the same time, was of opinion that thenceforth it might be as well not to remain with the giant-folk.

When the boy returned the giantess had finished the churning.

"Thou hast staid a long time," said she; "but what hast thou done with the child?"

The boy answered: "As soon as I had washed her she ran into the forest to meet her father."

"Very well," replied the woman, "they will then soon come home together."

Toward evening the giant returned from the forest, and was very tired. The crone, on seeing him approach, called to him:

"Father, what hast thou done with the child?"

The giant answered: "I have seen no child."

The giantess, on hearing this, was frightened, and began to cry and lament. The boy proposed that he and the giant should go to the wood in search of the infant, and they set out accordingly; but after looking in every direction, it is needless to say that they did not find it.

After wandering about for a long time, they came to the boundary of the giant's land. The boy then said:

"Father, I am now not far from home. Give me leave to go to my mother, who expects me. To-morrow I will come again, and help you to search."

The giant answered: "Thou mayst go, as thou hast served me so faithfully; but come back soon."

Saying this he took forth three bushels of gold, which he gave the boy in reward for his services. The boy thanked him, and said that next time he would serve him still better.

The giant and the herd-boy now went different ways. The boy returned to his mother, and gave her all the gold he had earned; so that from that day they were rich and fortunate. But the giant wandered about in the forest seeking his child.

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and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
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GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.48 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
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While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
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one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.
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Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
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It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.
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ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

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Express Mail	6.20 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Fast Line	7.30 A.M.	12.10 P.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex.	3.40 P.M.	7.20 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex.	7.40 P.M.	12.45 P.M.

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SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
Cars run through from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Erie, or Elmira without change.
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S. S. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 3.40 P.M. and 5.50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6.35 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.20 P.M. and 9.20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.50 P.M. and 10.35 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.25 A.M. and 6.20 P.M.; Scranton at 11.05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12.40 A.M. and 10.15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & CO., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIGLEMULLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.
They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
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PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE,
VULCAN HEATER,
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five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 221 and 223 Quarry Street,
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J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 North Third Street,
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THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.
THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.
With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.
ITS CONTRIBUTORS.
THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, its Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles of THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.
The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emilia Wyndham," Pierre Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Prosser, Sullman S. Conant, General Chesnut, and others. "The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially, simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained. Subscribers can begin at any time, and obtain back numbers, or from the proprietors.
PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.
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READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 27, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7.10, and 9.05 A.M., and 2 and 8.20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 8 and 10 A.M., and 3.30 and 10.55 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 8.20 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7.10 A.M., and 2 and 8.20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations. The 8.20 P.M. train making no close connections at Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 7.10 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M.; Reading at 9.30 A.M. and 2.45 P.M.; Ashland at 9.45, 11.15 A.M., and 1.05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9.45 A.M., 2.45 and 8.55 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 8.15 and 8.15 P.M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 6 A.M. and 3.15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7.30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9.05 A.M.; and Reading at 1.30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10.52 A.M. for New York, and 4.25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 24, 1866.

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The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, by general consent, stands at the head of American magazines. It numbers among its contributors the first government writers of the day, both in Prose and Poetry, and its pages have always reflected what is best in American literature. It has reached a circulation never before gained by any American magazine of this class, and it has, by the long period of its existence, and the worth of its contributors, become firmly fixed in public esteem.
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Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.
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NEW YORK TIMES.
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