Burlington Weekly Free Press.

VOL. XLIII. NEW SERIES, VOL. XVI. BURLINGTON, VT., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1869. NUMBER 22.

Ellen Eliza's Bonnet String.

Do you see that ribbon? You wouldn't think
That piece of ribbon was worth to me
A pile of ribbon of green and pink,
Enough to rig up our company.

Not! not if you'd give me a wagonful
You'd coax that ribbon and me to part;
Nor enough to rig up and rope to pull
That pet I run with, the Nine Hose Cart!

You think it queer that I hang so tight
To that 'ere ribbon? Of course you've seen
(And so've I, often) an awful sight
Of prettier ribbon than this has been.

It isn't the ribbon, you know, you see,—
That old blue ribbon not two feet long,
That makes such a curious chap of me;
I don't like ribbon; I mean, not strong.

See here! I'll tell you what makes me stick
To that piece of ribbon—the simple thing:
See there! Do you know it? I call that slick;
That's Ellen Eliza's bonnet string.

Says Ellen Eliza, says she to me,
"Take that," says she, while a crystal tear
Stole down her cheek—"take that and be
For ever and ever my faithful dear."

As you are a man and I am a man,
You'll know my feelings for that 'ere thing;
It's queer, but wonder I never can
From Ellen Eliza's bonnet string.

Thomas Atkinson.

How Mahogany is Obtained.

Few persons having their dwellings comfortably fitted out with some old, solid, and yet elegant mahogany furniture, have the remotest idea with how much labor and hardship the cutting of the mahogany tree is connected. A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, having been associated with that kind of business for several years, gives a brief sketch of the business, as follows:

The countries where most of the mahogany trees grow are principally St. Domingo and the Central American States. British Honduras, Guatemala, and Honduras furnish a superior quality, as also the largest logs. The [illegible] shipped to England, while the smaller logs, say from three to [illegible] feet in diameter, are shipped to the United States under the name of "Yankee wood."

The cutting of the mahogany tree is conducted as follows: The tract of land selected for the works must be so situated that it is easily accessible through rivers, creeks, or canals, which run into a sheltering bay or harbor, where the vessels can lie and receive the wood. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] hunters, gnats, tarantulas, frogs, snakes, [illegible] and numberless other animals which make [illegible] their habitation. The climate, the surrounding swamps, and the rank [illegible] are the causes of fevers which attack [illegible]. These are, however, only bodily sufferings, to which human nature can [illegible] more or less accustomed, but the mental [illegible] are still greater. Every extra stroke of work must be paid by a drink; and should the owner neglect to have a supply of rum on hand, the most serious consequences might follow. The owners and the captains are always prepared for an attack from the workmen, and never go out without guns or [illegible]. We have seen mahogany captains marked with as many wounds and scars as a veteran soldier. The government is obliged by the annual tax paid by the owner, to afford him all possible protection and aid in the recapture of runaways, or to punish any disobedience, etc.; but it is always much better for the superintendent to avoid, if possible, recourse to the public authorities, as it causes him extra expense and loss of time, losses nowhere so much felt as in this business.

We have thus far only described the dark side of the life in the mahogany works; let us look, therefore, upon a more agreeable picture. Passing through the different settlements during an evening, we shall find, in spite of the warmth of the clime, large fires blazing everywhere, to keep away all animals that usually sneak around at night, and drive off the swarms of insects that fill the air. Men, women, and children are grouped around these fires, giving the scene a gipsy-like appearance.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Mercury* relates a capital story of Stuart, the painter, which illustrates finely the power which a secret has to propagate itself, if once allowed a little airing, and to reach a few ears. Stuart had, as he supposed, discovered a secret of coloring—very valuable. He told it to a friend. His friend valued it very highly, and came a time afterward to ask permission to communicate it, under oath of eternal secrecy, to a friend of his who needed every possible aid to enable him to rise.

"Let me see," said Stuart, making a chalk mark on a board at hand, "I know the art, and that is—"

—"One," said his friend.

—"You know it," said Stuart, making another mark by the side of the one already made, "and that is—"

—"Two," cried the other.

—"Well, tell your friend, and that will be —making a third mark—

—"Three, only," said the other.

—"No," said Stuart, "it is one hundred and eleven." (111).

From the Scientific American.

The Education of the Hand.

People, with a few unfortunate exceptions, have each two hands. We should not mention this fact, were it not that in the education of youths, only one seems to be generally considered. Children are told to hold their knives in the right hand when cutting their food, and when this necessary operation is completed, to lay it down and use their forks while eating, still employing the right hand. The only positive instruction they receive in regard to the left hand, is to keep it clean in common with the right hand, and not to get into the habit of thrusting it into their pockets. They are taught that whenever one hand is required, the preference is to be given to the right.

Without pausing to inquire into the origin of this senseless custom, it is sufficient for our purpose to say that it has its foundation in the [illegible] of the hand, or in any natural peculiarity of the human mind. To the anatomist both hands are alike gifted by nature, and constitute most beautiful and complex machines. So much does the power and dominion of man over inferior animals, crude materials, and natural forces, depend upon the hand, that were it possible to deprive the human race of this important member, and put in its stead a mere paw or a hoof, it might well be asserted that man would sink [illegible]

[illegible]

A common sense view of this subject suggests that long before the hand grasps a pen, or the fingers touch the keys of a piano, the weak muscles should be gradually strengthened by proper exercise; and while it is not our purpose to specify such a course of exercises, we suggest to those now engaged in promoting physical education in our schools, that they ought to prepare proper exercises designed to meet the requirements of the case. They might easily be adapted to music, and introduced into the schools and could be practiced by even the youngest, while singing, with the accompaniment of an instrument.

If proof were wanted of the generally deficient education of the hand, nothing better could be adduced than the fact that, notwithstanding writing is one of the most important and universal of manual operations, it is on the average perhaps the most imperfectly executed. There are many men who can peg shoes, or do fine sewing, or play a violin for many hours together; but there are comparatively few who can peg shoes, or do fine sewing, or play a violin for many hours together; but there are comparatively few who can write many consecutive letters without great fatigue. On the contrary, the extent to which its powers can be developed is shown in the manipulations of jugglers, and in very many important mechanical operations.

The subject of physical education is now attracting universal attention, and its importance is generally admitted. It has, however, been too exclusively considered in its relation to health, and instruction has been confined principally to the development of the larger muscles of the body and increase of general strength. This is all right so far as it goes, but it ought not to be forgotten that in the emergencies of life the hand plays by far the most important part of all the members, and that to enlarge its powers, is to add directly to the resources of its possessor. If legs are lost, skillful hands can supply partial substitutes. If eyes are extinguished, the hand, if educated, can still supply the physical necessities of the blind. If hearing fails, the hands replace spoken language by an inferior but intelligible language of signs, but if the hands are lost what can in any measure compensate for this overwhelming calamity? The feet can only in a measure take the place of hands after many years of practice, and immunity from the severe labor of walking; and it is very doubtful whether any adult could ever succeed in making toes do the work of fingers; although children born without arms have been known to do so.

What excuse can there be then, for neglecting the early and careful instruction of both hands. We are now speaking of an impracticable thing when we say it is possible to rear children so that whatever one hand can do the other may do equally well. We know this has been accomplished in many notable instances, where the disability of the left hand has been rectified, in spite of all obstacles arising from bad habits acquired in childhood. We have seen surgeons transfer an instrument from one hand to the other during an operation whenever convenience required it, without the least awkwardness. We have seen draftsmen using both hands in coloring drawings, an immense advantage both to rapidity of work and evenness of shading. We have seen woodmen chop timber "right or left handed," and one carpenter who used a hammer or saw with either hand with nearly equal facility. In all these cases, the use of the left hand in common with the right gave very much greater efficiency.

Much more might be said in regard to the education of the hand, but as this article is only intended to arouse the attention of thinking people to a radical defect in physical education, we may appropriately close our remarks with the following quotation from that admirable poem "The Hand and its Work," by Mrs. Hale.

"All wants that from our nature rise,
Life's common cares, the hand supplies:
It tends and clothes our myriad race,
And forms for each a resting place;
And ceaseless ministry doth keep
From cradle dream to coffin sleep."

The Legislature.

The following is a list of the bills passed by the Legislature, during its late session, and approved by the Governor. There are 173 bills in all; 120 originating in the House, and 61 in the Senate:

An act to amend sec. 58 of chap. 20 of the General Statutes, relating to the relief of the insane poor.

An act to amend sec. 15 of chap. 63 of the General Statutes, relating to limitations of actions.

An act permitting parties in civil suits to challenge jurors.

An act to pay Joseph A. Manser the sum therein mentioned.

An act to repeal an act for the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery, approved Nov. 19, 1868.

An act in amendment of an act entitled "an act in amendment of chap. 83 of the General Statutes, entitled 'of the grand list,' approved Nov. 9, 1866."

An act relating to public easements.

An act in addition to "an act establishing [illegible] Graded School, approved March 28, 1867."

An act to pay Emory H. Clark the sum therein mentioned.

An act in relation to the Vermont Historical Society.

An act to incorporate the Orleans County Society of Natural Science.

An act in amendment of secs. 3 and 4 of chap. 111 of the General Statutes, relating to forgery and counterfeiting.

An act to incorporate the Middletown Spring and Hotel Company.

An act to amend an act to establish the incorporation of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, approved Nov. 10, 1868.

An act for the incorporation of the Trustees of the Permanent Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Vermont.

An act defining who shall be voters in town meeting.

An act to provide for the employment of a reporter in County Courts.

An act in amendment of an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Village of Rutland," approved Nov. 15, 1847, and in addition and amendment of an act in amendment thereof, approved Nov. 9, 1865.

An act providing for taxing stock in Trust Companies, or other moneyed corporations, organized, or which may be organized, under the laws of this State.

An act creating degrees in the crime of murder.

An act to enable the proprietors and pew owners of the Union Meeting House in Corinth to dispose of the same.

An act to amend chap. 94 of the General Statutes, entitled "of the traffic in intoxicating drinks."

An act regulating the attendance of teachers upon Teachers' Institutes.

An act to incorporate the People's Savings and Trust Company.

An act to incorporate the Union Trust Company.

An act in amendment of "an act to enable the towns in the Counties of Washington, Caledonia and Orange, to aid in the construction of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad," approved Oct. 30, 1867.

[illegible]

26, A. D. 1853, incorporating Springfield Wesleyan Seminary.

An act changing the name of the Brandon Mineral Paint Company to the Leicester Mineral Paint Company.

An act to pay Milton Clark the sum therein mentioned.

An act to repeal an act approved Nov. 1, 1867, entitled "an act to protect fish in Ticklenaked Pond."

An act to incorporate the Grand Isle Steamboat Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Free Press Association.

An act to legalize the grand list of the town of Bakersfield for the years 1867, 1868 and 1869.

An act in addition to an act to incorporate the Village of Montpelier, approved Nov. 14, 1865, and to extend its powers.

An act to incorporate the Dominion Marble Company.

An act to commute the sentence of Horace R. Plumley.

An act in amendment of sec. 23, of chap. 84, of the General Statutes, entitled "of the collection of taxes."

An act to incorporate the Lamoille Valley Junction Railroad Company.

An act relating to Phillips Academy and to school district No. 2 in the town of Danville.

An act relating to the assessment of State taxes.

An act in amendment of "an act to incorporate the National Trust Company," approved Nov. 19, 1868.

An act to amend chap. 17, of the General Statutes, relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

An act entitled an act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Dominion Marble Company, approved Nov. 12, 1868.

An act to incorporate the Brattleboro Phoenix Company.

An act providing for the location and erection of county buildings in the County of Bennington, and laying a tax therefor.

An act in amendment of sec. 1, of an act to incorporate the Barre Hotel Company, approved Nov. 12, 1868.

An act laying a tax on the County of Rutland for the purpose of completing and finishing the new Court House in said county, and paying the indebtedness of the county.

An act making provision for the support of Government.

An act to incorporate the American Trust Company.

An act relating to the Cemetery in Wells River Village.

An act to incorporate the Village of Benson.

An act to legalize the grand list of the town of Peru.

An act to legalize the grand lists of the town of [illegible], for the years 1868 and 1869.

[illegible]

An act consolidating the [illegible] Railroad Company, and [illegible] Company.

An act to legalize the grand list of the town of Burton, for the year [illegible]

An act to legalize the grand list of the town of Lowell, for the year 1869.

An act to legalize the grand list of the town of Winhall, for the year 18[illegible]

An act to legalize the grand list of the town of Searsburg, for the years [illegible]

An act to incorporate the [illegible] Bennington Railroad Company.

An act to legalize the grand list of the town of Warren, for the year [illegible]

An act to legalize the grand list of the town of Jay, for the years 18[illegible]

An act to enable the town of [illegible] in bridging the Connecticut River.

An act to alter and amend an act to incorporate the Fairfax Railroad Company.

An act to protect fish in the waters between the [illegible] gate, in Caledonia County.

An act in addition to [illegible] of the General Statutes, in relation to [illegible]

An act to enable certain towns to aid in the construction of the Brattleboro [illegible] Railroad.

An act in addition to [illegible] the General Statutes, entitled "of highways and bridges."

An act to enable the towns in the counties of Washington and Orange, to aid in the construction of the Barre Railroad.

An act to incorporate the [illegible] Clyde Rivers Railroad Company.

An act laying a tax on the County of Lamoille.

An act in amendment of secs. [illegible] 54, 55, 65, 66, and 67, of [illegible] of the General Statutes, entitled "of [illegible] continuing highways and [illegible]"

An act to pay Franklin [illegible] named.

An act to incorporate the [illegible] Bank and Trust Company.

An act granting certain [illegible] Academy and to School District [illegible]

An act to amend sec. [illegible] General Statutes, relating [illegible] women.

An act in amendment [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

A popular hose company—the Red Stockings.

Wild turkeys are twenty-five cents a piece in Missouri.

The State of Delaware has only one daily paper.

The New York *Tribune* is to erect a new building.

The *Free Press* is the name of a new paper at Hampton, Iowa.

Young Bennet has at last got up ocean yacht race on hand.

Seward occupied Carlotta's parlors in the National Palace, Mexico.

Blisters on the body politic—the drawback frauds.

In some parts of Iowa the farmers are feeding wheat to their horses, it being cheaper than oats.

The operation of the transfusion of blood has again been successfully performed in a Pennsylvania hospital.

An old lady committed suicide by hanging, in Chicago, while under the influence of religious excitement.

[illegible], the champion [illegible], has married Miss [illegible], the champion skatress, and grand niece of Peter Cooper.

A Missouri judge was arrested on the bench and marched off to answer a charge of selling liquor without a warrant.

Oliver Dyer is telling the New York people how to escape hell—valuable information where so many are in danger.

The Pope invites his "holy daughter, Isabella II, Queen of Spain," with her "very happy husband and holy children," to the Ecumenical Council.

Two of General Lee's model cadets at Washington College have had a stabbing affray, and one of them has been expelled in consequence.

A Republican newspaper in the Bohemian language has been started at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, under the name of *Pokrok*—in English *Progress*.

The young ladies of New Haven are said to attach small pink balloons to the necks of their poodles, with the names of the animals inscribed thereon.

An Indianapolis financier proposes to extinguish the public debt by substituting Treasury notes for bonds, and keeping them in circulation till they wear out.

The Galveston *Bulletin* proposes to settle the Indian question by furnishing all the whiskey the redmen want, and letting them destroy themselves.

[illegible]

Report of Joint Committee on the Reform School.

To the House of Representatives now in session, Your committee to visit the Reform School would respectfully report that on Friday, the 6th instant, they visited that institution, and made a careful examination of the farm, buildings, school, and its general management.

During the last year no new buildings have been erected, but many and valuable improvements in the house and grounds have been completed, or are in the process of completion. Among these improvements we would mention the very cheap and convenient arrangement for conducting water to all the principal rooms in the house by means of pipes, and for supplying a large square tank with warm, fresh water, in which the boys bathe and wash themselves every Saturday. The grounds have been graded and already begin to hint that artistic beauty will soon adorn the home of the unfortunate.

We found the institution a model of neatness, thrift and industry. Some of the boys were at work on the farm; some cleaning the kitchen and chambers; others making coats and pants; but the most of them were at work in the shop, bottoming chairs.

The farm, under the skilful management of Mr. Hatch, has yielded a more bountiful harvest than ever before, and we were pleased to learn that he and Mr. Fairbanks both contemplate cultivating roots, strawberries and other crops that require more labor but less land, and in the cultivation of which the nimble fingers of boys can be turned to much profit. All fertilizers are very carefully saved, but we very much regret that when the barns were moved, they were not placed so as to allow the construction of a manure-cellar beneath, as they might have been with very little additional cost.

The boys number seventy-seven, an increase of seventeen over last year. They work six hours and study four each day, with frequent intermissions for out-door play and exercise. We found only one in the hospital, and so far as we could judge they are carefully and tenderly cared for. They sleep in cots, one framed about three feet above the other, and only about two feet wide; which, in our opinion, is too narrow for warmth and comfort, and we would therefore suggest that some change be made in their sleeping accommodations.

In the shop under the care of the very pleasant and active assistant superintendent, the work goes quietly and briskly on, so that the earnings are about twelve dollars per day.

[illegible]

to use such labor (and the choice is from its cheapness) living in a free country, they claim the right of choosing their own perfume. Woman Suffrage—The advocates of women suffrage claim that the injustice inflicted by law upon woman, is the inevitable consequence of class legislation, that as the rich cannot be trusted to make laws for the poor, nor the white for the black, so man cannot safely be trusted to make laws for the women. Please read this again; is this sound philosophy? I had supposed that men could be trusted to care for and protect their own wives and mothers and sisters and daughters. I believe it is almost an instinct of man's nature to defend woman in the rights of her womanhood. I had supposed that as a rule men do treat women as well as women treat each other, they are courteous and as just to them as they are to each other. Am I mistaken? The Scripture doctrine of the family, is a collection of individuals gathered by the marriage relation, each spiritually one, but all socially one. The family is one in all social relations and interests. The family is the social integer. It is the family that claims representation in government. The husband and father is the recognized head of the family unit. In him is vested the right of property; he holds it for the use and benefit of all. The wife may contract debts, and he must pay them. So of the minor children. Every man represents a family, either actually or hypothetically. Every woman is represented in some man. It should be remembered that the constitution of the State is moulded to the normal, and not to the abnormal relation of the sexes. Government in its own composition and enactments does and must regard man and woman in the normal relation of marriage.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

It is claimed that women are taxed, and therefore ought to vote. Is not this a mistake? No woman in America is taxed to my knowledge. Taxation is first upon manhood, only valued at two hundred dollars, second upon property. If a woman owns property, it is not she that is taxed, but her property. Property claims no representation. The millionaire has no more representation than his coachman. There is but one manhood, though there be millions of property. The minor can have no voice at the State House, though he be heir to a million.

MANHOOD BETTER THAN POLITICS.

Viewing this question of suffrage as a matter of mere expediency, rather than of morals, would it be best to have the ballot put into woman's hands? Would it make the lot of woman better? If so, in what respect? Would it make Woman more womanly and thus more honored? would she be regarded, and would she regard herself and her virtue with more jealousy of care, by mingling with men in the strifes and debates and almost necessary [illegible] and brawls of partisan politics? It is said that [illegible]

[illegible]

Religious Intelligence.

BAPTIST.

A Freewill Baptist church was organized in St. Johnsbury on the 10th inst. by a Council called by the Wheelock Quarterly meeting.——The Baptist State Convention of Vermont held its annual session with the Baptist church in Windsor on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 11th and 12th. After the introductory exercises, the convention proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year. John Goadby, D. D., was chosen President, Rev. Mr. Freeyear, clerk, E. S. Fuller, assistant clerk, Dea. E. A. Fuller, Treasurer. Rev. Mark Carpenter of Windham preached the annual sermon. In the afternoon essays were delivered on the educational interests of the State. In the forenoon of Thursday, Rev. Drs. Murdock and Mason of Boston delivered addresses on home and foreign missions. The afternoon was devoted to discussions and the transaction of business. The Board appropriated $3000 to the aid of feeble churches in the State. Reports of the officers and churches show the Convention to be in a more flourishing condition than at any previous period.——The sixty-seventh session of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention brought out the fact that the first Baptist church in America was built in Salem. The building is seventeen by twenty feet, and is still standing.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The repairs of the Congregational house of worship at Royalton have been completed at an expense of $2400, and meetings are now held in it.——Rev. C. M. Winch, who has been employed by the V. D. M. Society, as a missionary in Orange county the past year, is engaged to preach for the church in Corinth.——A Congregational church of twelve members was organized at Danby, on Thursday the 4th inst. This is the third Congregational church organized in that part of Vermont, within a little more than two years.——The Congregational church in West Townshend, under the care of Rev. J. H. Thyng, is enjoying a very interesting work of grace.——The installation of the Rev. H. P. V. Bogue as pastor of the Congregational Church in Vergennes, will take place on Thursday, Nov. 25th. The Rev. Geo. B. Spalding of Dover, N. H., is expected to preach on the occasion.——The union, or re-union of Old and New School Presbyterians in one church, which was recently consummated at Pittsburgh, is an event that will give great pleasure to the Christian world. The junction of the two branches of the Presbyterian church in America makes it a large and powerful denomination. It now contains fifty-one Synods, two hundred and fifty-six Presbyteries, four thousand two hundred and thirty ministers, and a membership of nearly half a million souls.——Congregationalists have for a number of years past given over $150,000 per annum for educational work in the South.

[illegible]

VERMONT NEWS.

ADDISON COUNTY.

A number of persons broke into and pillaged the house of H. F. Dean, of West Cornwall, a short time since. Not satisfied with this, they proceeded to his barn, cut up two single harness and nearly destroyed a carriage.

Middlebury seems fairly alive with thieves. No sooner is one depredation discovered than traces of the light fingered gentry appear in some other quarter. On the evening of the 11th, the store of L. R. Sayer was broken open and about $50 stolen therefrom.

L. Bradford Parker and Silas W. Bennett were recently before Justice Simmons of Middlebury, on the charge of robbery committed on the person of one Haney, while in a state of intoxication, and they were each bound up in the sum of $500, in default of which they were committed.

The town of Ripton has built a breakwater along the river, running through that place, where the water generally does the most damage in times of freshets. This structure it is said, will protect the road from future undermining, and is very substantial.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

An old land-mark in Bennington known as the "Dimmick Stand" was recently destroyed by fire. It was one of the pioneer tavern stands in the early history of Vermont; being among the first on the route to the Hudson River.

The cheese house of Mr. William Ames, who resides about one-half mile north of the village of East Dorset, was discovered to be on fire between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday the 14th, and was totally destroyed, together with his carriage house and granary. The cheese house contained upwards of 500 pounds of cheese, which was destroyed, and in the granary was about 600 bushels of oats, which were also consumed.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

A Mr. Bemis of Peacham killed two otters at one shot, a short time since. He has been offered thirty-nine dollars for the two.

The Messrs. Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury received a despatch from New York on Tuesday, that Mr. Merrill, of their New York house, was thrown from his carriage and it was believed fatally injured. Mr. Merrill has been a member of the scale firm in New York for many years.

The Caledonia Manufacturing Co. West Barnet, have nearly completed both their dams, and the grist mill will soon be running again. Wm. C. Strobridge has commenced to repair his dam and will soon be able to accommodate his friends in the sawing line.

Mr. Horace Fairbanks, head of the scale manufacturing firm at St. Johnsbury, left for New York, on the 11th, in company with his family physician. Mr. Fairbanks has been out of health for several weeks, and he goes to New York with the intention, it is thought, while there, of taking a trip to Europe.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The 70th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, of West Concord, will be celebrated with a Pearl wedding, December first. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have indeed walked the path of life together for many years.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

Mr. Joseph Gallagher of Alburgh Springs, known in that vicinity as a house builder, has taken a contract to build ten houses at Yonkers, near New York city. They are to be in a single row, ten feet apart, of uniform style, and to be [illegible]

[illegible]