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WHETHER UPON THE NATURAL TEETH OR UPON THE VARIOUS STYLES OF ARTIFICIAL WORK,

IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND AT BEASONABLE PHICES

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE NEAR THE JUNCTION OF HIGH AND GREEN STREETS.

BRATTLEBORO.

Dr. C. S. CLARK, DENTIST,

tickers and vicinity that he has opened an office in coolsy libed, over the VI. Sational Bank, for the practice of Di-KTISTIY, where he would be happy to see any who may have need of his services.

fir. Clark was formerly a student of fir. O. R. Post and has had nearly five years practice including course of lectures at the Harvard Dental School

DUTCH STOCK.

The attention of farmers is invited to the Thorough-tered District of Halstein Stock, at the Houghton Farm, Pattery, VI., much verilling the Sauetherne sant all thoreas milkers. They are beinged to be fully squal one two year old built for sale or would be let to a

D. G. ROBERTS,

April 25, 1820. -- tris NO CAPITALIST IS TOO RICH. NO FARMER IS TOO POOR.

NO MECHANIC IS TOO POOR,



Poetry.

GOOD COUNSEL. A RHYME SIX BUNDARD YEARS OLD.

Guard, my child, thy tongwe. Let no evil words pass o'er it; Set the watch of truth before it. That it speak no wrong! Guard, my child, thy tongue! Guard, my child, thine eyes;

Prying is not wise; Let them look on what is right; From all evil turn their sight Prying is not wise; Guard, my child, thine eyes? Guard, my child, thins ear: Wicked words will sear

Let no evil word come in That may cause the woul to sin: Wicked words will sear; Guard, my child, thins car Ear, and eye, and tongue, Guard, while thou art young For, slas! these bury three Can unruly members be;

Ear, and eyes, and tongue!

GRAPES OF THORAS

We must not hope to be mos And to gather the ripe, gold cars. Unless we have first been sowers, And watered the furness with tears It is not just as we take it-

The Leisure Hour.

AN OLD APPLE WOMAN

I never think of the geography of Boston without being reminded of a village to which I was once directed by a planter whom I mor by the roadside in the backwoods of Georgia. "Go stret on," he said, "till ye come to a shingled house, a blacksmith shop, and a tobacco-barn, standin' right round a puddle of water-thet's the village," Boston, to be sure, is something ore than a shingled house, a blacksmithshop, and a tobacco-barn; it is, in fact, a own several times larger than the Georgia village; but for all that it stands "right ound" a puddle-1 beg pardon, a pool-of water. This pool is known in history as the Frog Pond, and it probably derived its name from a family of frogs who once had here a summer residence; but why it reains that appellation is difficult to conjecture, since all the Boston eroakers now spend their summers at Newport or Naant, and their winters in much drier, if

not more wholesome quarters,

But a pool of wit has already been shed n this pool of water, and it is not my inention to swell a small pond into an ocean, Abler pens than mine have tried to do that, So I shall content myself with emptying my inkstand upon a little old woman, who, n rain or shine, week in and week out, for the still waters." many a long year, keptan apple-stand near

untry, and so, in spite of her ugli-

pages of general history,"

At first she served it by vending green to the hungry lawyers and ragged urchins who congregate about Court square; and two legs and open at the top, o ent in rainy weather, when it was roofed

anybody. by a big cotton umbrella. She was a meagre anatomy, with a sharp ose, a sunken chin, and a batchet face, overed all over by a shriveled skin of the precise complexion of a peeled potate. In winter she wore a faded hood, a blanket shaw), and a woolen gown—short enough show a pair of corrugated stockings, far whiter than the snow in the streets of Bos-

on. In summer she was clad in a dimity ap, a calico frock, and a cotton bandanna, pinned closely over her bosom; but sumper and winter, she was always clongated by a pair of brogans, with thick heels and thick soles-thick enough one would say, to be impervious to all the moisture that human feet are beir to. But they were not impervious to the rheumatism. That, one day, got into the legs of the old woman's apple-basket and forced her to shut up her

peripatetic shop, and to open one of a less oving character. Then she pitched her tent upon the Comon-or more literally she planted there a se-legged stool, the big umbrella, and a ough pine table, heaped high with russets, appins and gilly-flowers, which she was ady to dispense to all customers, at the e of one cent for one, and half a dime half a dozen-so several placards, floatig like flags of truce from as many goldn pippins, told all and singular who fre-

uented the Common. Business here throve with the old wo man; for, in pleasant weather, the Com mon is a great resort for young people who bill and coo under the spreading clms, or n the iron-clad benches; and billing and ooing is a decided sharpener of the appeite, as is proved by the lamentable case

he young maiden who died of love and There is no telling the quantity of stomh-sche and cholera-morbus that the old

nan daily dispensed to hungry lovers; but it must have been targe, since it was often noticed that however high her table was heaped in the morning it was always ow down at night, when, with her backet on her arm, she ambled homeward.

One evening a gentleman passing that way just at dark found the table almost un suched, and the old woman in a great dea of trouble. It had rained all day, and few lovers had come upon the Common; so with apples and clothes weeping in sympa thy with her sorrow, she sat there with n one to help her home with her basket. It is said that evil loves the dark; but it

open, and the fear of what "men say" of en sends us sneaking by on the other side like the priest and the Levite in the paraa shouldered the apple basket and went ome with the old apple-woman. She liv ed in a small room, on the top floor of an old rickety house at the North End, and as he went up the stairs, the gentleman was n mortal fear of their tumbling down, and milling both him and the apples. At last, however, he reached the room, and setting down the basket, ant himself down to rest his tired leguand shoulders. It was a par-

and a girl, who were spreading the table for the evening meal, and a thin, ema-clated woman, with sunken eyes and pallld features, who was lying on a bed in the corner, were its occupants. The floor was bare, the furniture was plain and poor, and everything indicated that its tenants lived on the very verge of starvation; but on all their faces was a cheerful look, that show-ed that somebow they had imbibed of that as if looking in clouds for some one comtheir faces was a cheerful look, that showdivine clixit which gives to the most wretched comfort and contentment. Curious to get at the secret of their happiness,

the stranger asked the old woman about her history. Twenty years before, she said, her two sons and her husband had died, leaving her destitute and alone, with one remaining child-a little daughter. Too weak to work, and unwilling to beg, she then re-sorted to street vending, and, by twelve hours of daily toll, managed to support herself and bring up ber daughter. At twenty the latter married a worthless fellow, who broke her heart and then east her penalless upon the world with a young on, the little boy who was then setting the table. The old woman took them in, and about this time also adopted the little girl, who was the orphan child of a poor neigh-

"And were you able to support them all by vending apples?" asked the gentleman.
"No sir," she answered. "I tried to, but I couldn't. My darter wassick and couldn't do nothing, and we soon got into debt twenty dollars. Then, as if to make bad worse, I was took down with the rheuma-I was down with them a fortnight; and when I got up couldn't get round like I could afore; so, not knowing what to do, I went with my basket onto a bench night the Frog Pond. Folks came to me annain' that day, and at night I had two dollars clean profit. Then I saw the Lord's hand; he knowed. I couldn't make a living going. round, so he gave me the rheumatics, to show me it was best to open a stand on the

Common. "And since then have you made both ends meet? "Yes, sir; since then I've been prospered wonderful. I've paid off the debt, and ow when I want to I can lay in a stock of lawyer?"

"But have you no fear for winter?" "No, sir, It's two months off; I can make thirty dollars afore it comes, and that, with what sewing and washing I can do, will take us round to warm weather," "And how old are you?" asked the genleman, looking at her furrowed face and white hairs, which seemed to say a centu-

"Seventy next Christmay, But ye wouldn't think it to look at me. I feel a'most as art as when I was thirty."

"And at your age, and in such poverty, can you always look hopefully at the fu-"Yes, sir. "The Lord is my Shepherd, I

in green pastures. He leadeth me beside The stranger looked at her with wonder. they they had to him a new meaning. All She was little, and she was old, and I do at once it dawned upon him that "the poor think about as ugly as any woman who are the blessed," because of their faith; has lived since the birth of Eve-that first which, of itself, is the "Kingdom of Heavof apple-women; but she loved and served en." Drawing a roll of bank notes from his pocket, he handed one of them to the ness, I feel bound to give her "half a dozen old woman. She took it, held it up curionsly to the candle, and then said, with a

smile that made her ugly features absolute "It is more money than I ever saw at once afore; 'twould take us clean through at this time was sole mistress of a peripa- | the winter. Ye is a good gentleman and I | was in commotion. A regiment which had | University. tetic shop-a huge willow basket going a- thank ye; but we can get along, and while been under review was marching out of

This she said in a gentle way, as if she feared to wound his feelings. He made no reply, but putting his note back in his pocket, rose and bade her good evening, saying, "I forgot the children," took both of them up in his arms and kissed them, Then he went down the long stairs, and walked slowly homeward. He had groped in the dark for thirty years, and this old woman had given him his first living rev-

After that he kept his eye upon her, Every morning and evening he passed her stand on the Common, and he never went by without saying a cheerful word, or paus ing to ask after her sick daughter and chil-

"The children is well thank you six and Eliza is as well as could be expected," was her almost invariable answer. But one sultry day in August she said: "She soems to be sinking fast, sir. Way up where we live we don't get none but hot air, and the sun don't come in till into the afternoon, Pears to me we need sunshine as much a

the plants and flowers." The next day the gentleman went nor rlier than usual, and as he came near the old woman's stand he caught sight of the invalid daughter, seated in a hand-wagon propped up by a pillow, and shaded by the woman was engrossed by a juvenile cus tomer; but the daughter noted his approach, and called to him as he made as it

e would go by without speaking. "Sir, sir," she said, "please to stop. I want you to see! I shall soon be well; for now I can go out every day in fine weath-

And who got you down the stairs and upon the Com "The man that lives on the lower floor-

be carried me down; and Tommy drawed me here before school time," "And who sent us the wagen?" asked the old woman, her ugly face fighting up with a smile that, to this man made it al-

nost handsome. "The Lord, I suppose. All good things come from him; and this seems to be a good wagon," answered the gentleman, taking the vehicle by the wheel and shuk-

ng it as if to test its quality. The old woman looked at him for a mo ment without a word. Then she said, "The Lord will say to them on the right a quite as true that many good things | did it unto one of these, my poor chil-

The man turned and walked away, in its eye a tear, and in his soul another revolution. He had learned the whole of religion-faith and good works-at the cost of carrying an old woman's backet, and oaying for her daughter a cheap band-wag

Every pleasant day for a month after this he found the sick woman seated there from Ireland to Louisville, Ky., with \$10. in the wagon under the old umbrella. She | 000, which, by shrewdness and good luck, ways had a smile for him, and he always he has increased to about \$1,000,000. Some ngered a while to get that smile and a Butle of the old woman's sunshine. But one morning he went by, and found there ed estates worth \$3,560,000 more, and he row, mean apartment, and so low that neither the apple-stand nor the hand-wag-when he stood upright his head almost hit on. It was so too when he again went by at returning to the "old country" to enjoy the ceiling. Two young children, a boy evening; and then without going bome, he his immense possessions.

made his way to the house of the old woman. Softly opening the door, he entered the dingy apartment. A few rays from the setting sun came through the open win-dow, and by the dim light he saw the old woman and the two children kneeling by

the low bed in the corner. She was hold-ing the hand of the young woman, who lay ing. He had come, the great angel, and he had already taken her to the bosom of the All Father. For several years after this the old woman's life rippled along as smoothly as a The first blow at the "divine" institution

gentle stream flows on over a sandy bed to the great ocean. The old umbrella got many a patch, the new honnet grew old, and the black silk gown that she were first at berslaughter's funeral was turned and returned to fit it to appear on Sundays; but she never begged and never borrowed; and the winter was never so hard but she had ready money enough at command to buy her small wares "by wholesale,"

val apple stand from time to time disputed her right to monopolize the trade in stomher right to monopolize the trade in stom-ach-ache, they soon had to cut their own naval and military officers. candy, and to "fold their tents like the Arabs, and silently steal away."

One day the gentleman who had learned of her his first lessons in Christianity, pass trace floating from her pippins. "Who wrote these Aunt Belsey?" he asked, pausing to look at the placards.

hig smart at such things. He can write like any schoolmaster." "And how old is he now?"

"Going on tifteen; and I'm thinking, sir, it's about time he was doing something. I might support him some longer, but he's larned all be can out of college. "What does he take to?"

"Well, he wants to be a merchant. I uppose he gets a haukerin' arter it from | United States my being in the business; but there's a world of wickedness between buyin' and ing diplomatic relation sellin'. Don't ye think he'd better be a of Liberia and Hayti. "A lawyer! There's not an honest law-

"A lawyer! There's not an honest lawyer living. Let him be a merchant. Send right to testify in courts of justice; also, ten dollars, and that, you know, brings aphim down to my counting-room to-mor-Tommy went, and so became under-clerk

n a large commercial house on Central Wharf. When he drew his first month's pay he brought it home, and pouring it all slaves found in places captured by our into his grandmother's lap, threw his arms about her neck, and said :-

ing apples. But the old woman was not so easily lur did not "shut up shop." She still kept her stand on the Common; but in summer she don, captured white engaged in the slave staid at home on rainy days, and in winter shall not want. He maketh me to lie down laid by like frogs, doing neither washing

So three years went away, and then Fort Sumfer fell, and President Lincoln called the margin of that famous puddle of was He had heard those words before, but now for seventy-five thousand volunteers to went home that night with the news his my, hadn't you ought to do something for the country?

"Yes; if Mr. Speegle is willing."

Mr. Speegle was willing; and so, so one of the gateways, and the old wo perched on her three-legged stool, was wildly waving her umbrella, and at the top of her lungs cheering the departing solholding her head in her hands, and trying to hide her tears in her handkerchief. Thi was Rose; and Tommy was going away with the regiment. He was the only stay of his grandmother, the only hope of her eighty years; but cheerfully, and at her own prompting, she had given him up to the country. "The country had done everything for him; he ought to do some

He was away several mouths, and then ame back, reenlisted, and went away again leaving his bounty with his grandmother. After this he was often heard from, and always with honor; and the old woman seemed to grow young again, in reounting his daring deeds to some patient listener at her apple stand, "Just to think," she would say, with tears in her eyes, "that a poor woman like me should

rear such a brave boy for the country !" At last news came of a great buille. Thousands, it was said, had fallen on both sides; and every morning with a heating heart, the old woman went to the mail for a letter from Tommy. But no letter came and in a few days later she found his name struggle, had given up their lives for their

She went home that night, and the next morning did not go as usual upon the Common. Noticing her absence, Mr. Sp ale went to her humble home at nightfall curtains were down; but in th light he saw her stretched upon the bed, and Rose kneeling by her side weeping. He took her hand, but something in her face kept back the words he would have spoken. After a moment she said: "Mr. Speegle, I'm glad you're come. I owe you

and you owe me; but I guess the bala is in my favor. Pay it to Rosy," "I will," said the man, his voice husky She made no reply, but lay for many nutes without speaking. Theu, clutch ing the young girl's hand, she said: "Ro sy, I'm going; but love the Lord, and some day you will be together again forever,

went to live in a home even higher above old house at the North End of Boston And now, all of her that was ugly and all that was old is at rest in a narrow grave not a hundred rods from where I am writ ing. At its head stands a simple sta

BETSEY SANDERS. AGED 82. SHE WAS POOR AND PRIESDESS; RUT SHE LOVED GOD AND HER COUNTRY. Harper's Magazine,

In 1839 Ebenezer Bustard emigra

RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN REHALF OF LIBER-TY AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

A briof recapitulation of the various tr rps enacted by the Republican party, durits ten years of power, in behalf of the cause of liberty and equal political and civil rights to all men, without regard to race or colors will be a matter of useful information to our readers at this time, and aid them in coming to a just and correct decision as to the party they can the most safely

slavery was a bill, which became a law in August, 1861, confiscating all property and setting free all slaves used in aid of the January 25, 1862, a law was passed prohibiting the use of the jails of this District

for the imprisonment of fugitive slaves, fittle by little the young talk and hose of Congress, and was signed by the Presi-gry lovers who frequented the Common came to know her; and though many a ri-

Manch 6, of the same year, the President had recommended the passage of a joint

resolution proposing a co-operation between of her his first lessons in Christianity, pass-ing her stand, noticed some new flags of for the general abolition of slavery, on the principal of componsation to the owners. During the month a bill covering this suggestion passed both Houses, and was sign-Oh, Tommy did them, sir. He's amaz- ed by the President April 10.

The bill abolishing the long-existing, flous distinctions in this District against he colored people, such as taxing the the education of white children, and denving them all benefit from the tax, became a law in May, 1862.

June 19, 1862, the President signed a bill which had passed both Houses, prohibiting slavery forever in all the territories of the

June, 1862, a law was enacted establishg diplomatic relations with the republics

prohibiting the Inter-State coastwise slave In July, 1862, a bill became a law emancipating slaves coming within our lines masters were in rebellion and all

July 7, 1862, President Lincoln approved "Now, grandmother, you shall shut up a bill punishing the infamous practice of shop. I won't have no more of your sell- using the American flag for the protection of yessels engaged in the slave trade, in open defiance, as had grown to be the praced from the "walks of commerce." She tice, of a plain constitutional provision. trade, was tried, convicted and executed. July 17, 1802, a law was enacted authoriz ing the enlistment and military organization of colored men.

September 22, 1862, President Lincoln isged a proclamation declaring that on the suppress the rebellion. When Tommy Istof January ensuing, he should issue another proclaiming all persons free in such grandmother was thoughtful for a time; States as might be named. And on that then, looking in his face, she said; "Tom- day the immortal declaration declaring all staves forever free in Arkansas, Texas, ac country 7"
Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida,
"You mean I ought to volunteer," said North and South Carolina and Virginia was

March, 1863, a law was enacted incorporafterward, a queer scene was witnessed on | colored youths, to be located in this Disthe Common. The whole parade ground | trict, from which has grown up the Howard

A law was enacted in February, 1864, endling all colored men, whether six iot, into the national forces, allowing loyal asters a launty of \$300 for their slaves afterwards reduced to \$100 bounty. But this was wholly repealed in 1867. On the 11th of June, 1864, a bill became a

aw placing colored soldiers on a footing of equality in all res eets with white sol-June 28, 1844, a bill was signed repealing

ais demiseratic fugitive slave In 1861 a law was passed allowing colored agu to contract for earrying the mails, The year before the act was passed pro-

hibiting all distinctions on account of race or color in the public conveyances in this District. The law creating the freedmen's bureau as passed early in the year 1865, January 27, 1865, the famous 13th amment to the constitution, which had previ-

ously been approved by the Senate, passes the House of Representatives, forever abolishing slavery in the United States. During this year acts were passed repeal ng the various measures enacted by the nthern States under Johnson's rule, de igned to re-establish slavery in another rm, authorizing the disgraceful appren

grancy, and outle rizing the whipping of The same year a law was passed abelish ng the system of peonage slavery in New

ticeship system, the law in regard to va

In December, 1865, a resolution passes tools Houses of Congress appointing the alat committee on reconstruction, to whom laiming seats from Johnson's reconstruct

ed Sintes, and all measures in regard to re oustruction. February 28, 1866, an act was passed de laring that acre of the rebel States were entitled to representation in Congress unticources shall have declared such right. In April, 1866, the civil rights bill, which on had vetoed, became a law by re civing the necessary two-thirds majority.

June 13, 1866, the Sourteenth amendmen was passed, making all persons born of naturalized in the United States citizens cohibiting the States from passing any lav aich shall abridge the annuities or privieges of such citizens, defining who shall be Senators or Representatives, protecting the will rights of all citizens, declaring that the validity of the public debt shall never be questioned, and prohibiting the United States and the several States from ever as causing or paying the robel debt, and ren bering it illegal and void. In December, 1968, Congress passed over

olmson's veto an act establishing univer al suffrage in this District. In January, 1867, a bill was puaring that within no territory of the Uni ted States should suffrage be denied on a count of race, color, or former condition. In February, 1867, the 15th amendmen

securing to colored men the right of suf-frage, and forever prohibiting its withdrawn!, passed both branches of Congress In March, 1869, a law was passed striking the word white from all the ordinances of this District, destroying all discrimination

In May, 1870, the bill known as the en

to which other citizens are entitled.

sins, and rendering the people of a county outlaws.

right of equal American citizenship.

of sets in the interest of justice and humanity, we ought perhaps to publish the record f the democratic party in behalf of slave-

The great measure emancipating the 3000 until the wounds inflicted upon the backs shares of this District passed both Houses of the four millions of ex-slaves have had time to heat. If colored men bear no multo April, 1862.
On the 13th of March, 1862, a bill became will not be apt to forget who fastened and

> Three times every day synchronour obexations are taken and reports made from and the third at midnight. These observa tions are made by instruments all of which are perfectly adjusted to a standard at Washington. They are also all taken at the same moment exactly, these observations and reports being also timed by the standard of Washington time. The reports from the stations are transmitted in full by telegraph. By a combination of telegraphic circuits, the reports of observations made at different points synchronously are rapidly transmitted to the different cities at which they are to be published. They are, however, all sent of course to the central office in Washington. These report inited to a fixed number of words, and the time of their transmission is also a ixed number of seconds. These report are not telegraphed in figures, but so were fully spelled out. There are now abforty-five stations for which provision bebeen made, and which are in running order. These have been chosen or located at points from which reports of observations will be most useful as indicating the general barometric pressure, or the approach and force of storms, and from which storm warm ings, as the atmospheric indications aris

a imperiled poris-These stations are occupied by experials ervers furnished with the best attaceable struments, which are every day becomig more perfect, and to which other in

The reports of observers are as yet I mit ed to a simple statement of the readit - of all their instruments, and of any meters logical facts existing a the station when

Each observer at the station writes his o port on manifold paper. One copy he pre serves, another he gives to the telegi ph operator, who telegraphs the contents to Washington. The preserved copy is voneher for the report actually sent by the observer; and if the operator is careles and makes a mistake, he cannot lay the blame on the observer, who has a copy of his report, which must be a fac-simile of the one he has handed to the operator, The preserved copy is afterward forwarded by the observer-sergeant to the office in Wash

ed to the press all over the country. This is a wark of thirty minutes. The arlietin of "probabilities," which at preent is all that is undertaken, is made out thrice daily-in the forenoon, aftermoon

sning day, so soon as written out by the Professor, are immediately telegraphed to Il newspapers in the country which are willing to publish them for the benefit of Copies of the telegrams of "probabilities

to also instantly sent to all boards of rade, chambers of commerce, merchants' exchanges, scientific societies, etc., and to spicuous places, especially sea ports, all ver the country.

While the Professor is preparing his alletius from the reports just furnished im by telegraph the sergeants are preparing maps which shall show by arrows and umbers exactly what was the meteoroloic condition of the whole country when he last reports were sent in. These maps are printed in quantities, and give all the signal stations. A dozen copies are laid on the table with sheets of equion paper between them, and arrow stamps them (by the manifold process) the direcion of the wind at each station. The other observations as to temperature, barometric pressure, etc., etc., are also in the same vay put on them.

These maps are displayed at various cor spicuous points in Washington-e, g., at the War Department, Capitol, Observaory, Smithsonian Institution, and office of the chief signal officer. They serve also as orfest records of the weather for the day nd hour indicated on them, and are bound p in a book for future use. Every report and paper that reaches the

ing to protect colored men in all the rights | tertained the notion that sturge

Such, briefly, are the leading measures

ry, wrong and outrage.
But it can hardly be necessary, at least

OPERATIONS OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU,-Although the Signal Service is yet in its infancy, and must be patiently nursed and cherished by the people for ome years before it can expect to do and discharge its full mission, under General Myer's indefatigable care and skillful management it has already achieved much good, and more than compensated the pubie for the expense of its establishment chief signal officer has," to quote the words of the New York Warld, "thoroughly organized and equipped a system which now embraces in its scientific rasp every part of the land from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate of California, and from Key West to the Dominion of Canada,"

may be forwarded with greatest disputch

nents are being added.

their tri-daily report is a legraphed the central office in Washington.

ington, where it is filed, and finally bound upon a volume for future reference When all the reports from the various stations have been received they are tabu lated and handed to the officer (Professor Abbe) whose duty it is to write out the synopses and deduce the "probabilities, which in a few minutes are to be telegraph

ecetyed, inspected, and studied out by the complished gentleman and able meteoro egist who is at the head of this work. The "probabilities" of the weather for the

forcement act became a law, its object be- J. R. Sitgreaves, have for many years en be so managed as to draw a pleasure boat. In April, 1871, Congress passed what is known as the kuklux act, giving the Pres-making experiments to solve the problem, dent power to protect the loyal people of and at last have succeeded. The mode of the south against organized bands of assas- procedure has been every apring when the sturgeons have made their way up the Delor city, under certain conditions, responsi- aware as high as Bristol, to buy a pair, and ble for the damages done therein by those | towing them behind a boat on the Lehigh canal to bring them to Lehigh dam, where adopted by a republican Congress, and sanctioned and sustained by the Republi-mode of harnessing the sturgeon is peculcan party, for securing to the colored pea-ple of the nation the boso of liberty and the each fish just behind the pectoral flux, has t brass ring attached on top. Through As a "companion piece" to this long list these rings a stout ashen pole, about eight feet long, is inserted, and to two staples in the pole the traces are fastened. There is also a narrow gum elastic band around each sturgeon, just behind the dorsal fin. with a loop in the side holding the oppo-site ends of a much slighter pole, to compet them to swim at a regular distance from each other," Mr. Phillippi, who acts as driver, has his sent in the how, and di-rects their course with a good, which is a long pole, and thick as one's wrist, with a sharp spike sticking out at right angle from the end, and it is surprising with what abscrity they obey. When they are o be turned to the right or left, a suddler prick on the opposite side of each storgeon tees the pair to take the desired cour When a greater speed is desired they are pierced near the tail; when they are reutred to ball the good is reached forward. d they are pricked in front of the head There was much difficulty at first in prebet deep. Dr. Slack, however, an emit

and drawing the boat under. They were mosquently driven in water not over four ish ulturist in the neighborhood, who had travelled in Egypt and had observed the mode of managing sturgeon attached to beats on the Nile, overcame the difficulty He had two large hollow floats made in the hape of swans, and painted white to re-enable those lards. To each of these floats cord of three feet was uttached and first ned into the rings on the pole to which he traces are made first; the wooden swan has serving an ornamental as well as iseful purpose. To create the de usion less the boat is drawn by swans, a pair of ay reins reach from the bird-like floats to bow. The boat is shaped like a shell and Col. Sitgreaces, sitting in the stern with his trident which he frequent's car-ries, is no bad representation of Neptune. His Palimurus, Sammy Phillippt, who keeps a fest toom, is as skillful in directing the course of the aqueous steeds as he is in driving his pair on the road.—Letter to LUMBER ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.-It is stimated that one hundred and seventyfive millions of feet of lumber come out of Canada and pass the Custom House at

in barges by steam tugs, and not unfrequently three or four of these boats, with eight or nine lumber boats attached, are in sight of time time. The lumber mostly sugar crop this year, the cane turning out comes from the Ottawa region, and has to well. Prices will also be good, owing to pass through one or two canals and the Or-tawa, St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers the crops in that country. The aggregate s deposited at the immense lumber yards Burlington, Rouse's Point, and other places on the lake, and from there distribconveyance. This traffic in lumber is every year increasing. The Champlain U. In a few years, at me S. Custom District reaches from Platts-burgh, on the Lake, to Malone, on the ...July 1, 1801, just 70 years ago, or it season the duties received on imports The Judge of the office of Contours are well performed by an efficient body of faithful en. No place on the lake is so advantage ously situated for an immense lumber nd machine shop interest as Rouse's Point, and the place will yet vie with Barl-A wealthy gentleman from Ottawa has alady established a lumber yard at the place, and erected over 4000 feet of front of sharfing, and the site is attracting the atntion of other capitalists, who are move ng to transfer other lumber interests to the place, and to erect mills, petition for

breakwaters, etc. A NEW LINE PROM TIDE-WATER TO THE of Oswego, the second grain port of the rule is not disely to be diminished by the immense strides made by the region of which it is the key. Its position in relation to the enlarged Weiland Canal, tide-water nd New York city, is such as to give it an important influence in the future of the country. The new trunk line of railroad eross the Stat of New York, connecting it with tide-water at Rondout and Kingsto Point, with serve its interests greatly, and will be benefited in return by the imlevelopment of the new northwest, and of This line is soon to be completed by the

ldition of a link of 100 miles, running from Oneonta to Rondout. This will bring Oswego 25 miles nearer to New York than any other route and 107 miles nearer to Bos-It is needless to say that it will obtain a large local traffic, which must benefit the

region which it drains. Thirty-six miles

are now in operation, and 16 miles further

will be opened August 15th. Nearly three-fourths of the road is graded, and it is hopher next year. MINK BREEDING,-A correspondent of the Maine Farmer furnishes an interesting notice of Bacon Brothers' mink breeding establishment in Charleston, Me., near East Corinth, They have eighteen full grown minks-two males and sixteen females. The inclosure, including a portion of a brook, is of cedar posts and sheet iron and wire gratings, which is constructed on a ledge of solid rock. It is found that the minks, which are caught in box traps, are easily tamed, gregarious in their habits, ferring to lie down in groups and huddle together. They are squatic in their

nablts, and very expert divers and swim-ners. Their food is principally meat and They are sleek, fine looking animals, Signal Office is carefully preserved on file, so that at the end of each year the office possesses a complete history of the meteorology of every day in the year, or nearly 50,000 observations, besides the countless and cohtinuous records from all of its self-registering instruments,—Prof. T. B. Manry, in Harper's Magazine for Aegust.

A New Morive Power,—Two citizens of Easton, Pa., Samuel Phillippi and Col.

A St. Louis court granted 28 divorce in a single day recently. More than half of the number were Germans,

-The story of William Tell and the ap-ple is distinctly told in an ancient Persian noscript lately discovered at Breslau. Coolness, and absence of heat and haste, indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no noise; a lady is serene. - Ratpa Waldo

-Billious humanity will ball with unfeigned delight the announcement that Cal-ifornia expects to harvest 30,000 gallons of

New York has 23 parks of various sizes, with a total area of 1007 acres. The total cost of the Central Park and its improve-

ents has been \$11,168,840. -A clever fellow has invented an antiareach-of-promise ink to be used in writng love letters, as it failes away in about ir weeks, leaving the she

-It took 10,000,000 dozen of imported orsets to sufficiently squeeze our Assertan women, last year, besides 1,509,000 made in this country. About 200 dozen were imported exclusively for some anomone creatures who call themselves men. -A correspondent in the interests of huunity informs The Tribune that an aggra-

vated case of sancor in the face was cured o inserting a seton in the leg, and thus teeping up a perpenual issue. All vestiges nally band affliction have vanish As an evidence of the wonderful exusion of Methodism to America, the horels organ states the fact that during be past year there was a new church com-

sleted, on the average, every three workog hearrs, or four for every day in the The Hon, Samuel Shellabarger, M. C., n a letter to J. Q. Howard on art culture, alos recession thus vigorously to state an opinion which he may not be altogether alone in entermining; "Though we (the American people) are the all-mightiest people that ever was or will be, yet the tenency of our all mightiness is to run us in

Mr. John Edwards of Bellefontaine, Ohio, is a person of unreasonable expecta-tions. His great-grandfather, 99 years ago. ex-ed, it is stated, a large tract of country in England to King George, and now the lease expiring throws the property into the hands of the heirs, who will be obliged to take charge, it is said, of something like 282,600,006, A certain lecturer, having occasion to

use the word "phenomenon," imagined that he had flown too high, and that his meaning was not visible to the naked in telligence of the spectators, "It is possi ble," be remarked, "that you don't know what a phenomenon is. Well, I will tell you. You have seen a cow, no doubt, Well a cow is not a phenomenon. You have seen an apple-tree. Well, an apple Rouse's Point every season. It is towed | tree is not a phenomenon. But when you see the cow go up the tree tail foremost, to pick the apples, it is a phenomenon."

—1,onisium will produce a magnificent

ofore reaching Lake Champlain, where it falling off in the production of cane sugar countries is about 150,000 tons, while the annual consumption of the world is rapidly increasing, and now amounts to at least 2,ated all over the country by rail and other | 300,000 tons. So there are better days in store for the sugar planters of the south, -July 1, 1801, just 70 years ago, on northern borders, but full seven-eighths of the first steamboats ever built, made a trial the Custom receipts are taken at the lake trip on the Thames. This is the account t given by the London papers of the day;

'An experiment has taken place on the riv

or for the purpose of working a barge or

any other heavy craft against wind and tide

ple construction. The moment the engine

about, answering her belm quickly; and

she proceeded at once to make way again a strong obb tide at the rate of marty 2 miles an hour. -The Free Methodist of New York city us a telling article on "Methodist Dram ops," in which it says: "In no one thing does the Methodist Episcopal church of tolay manifest its want of principle more than in its connivance at the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The discioffice forbids the truffic. Har rum-selling is profitable, and to build and run fin ches rich men are necessary." It then adds the following facts: "In Rochester, N. Y., the most genteel, fushionable dramelling establishment, the Osburne House, is owned by a prominent member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In Wilkesbarre, Pa., the leading hotel is own-

WIND POWER, -The possible adaptation of wind-mills to more general uses that these to which they are at present applied, we learn from a paragraph in an exchange We are told that the Democrat, of Medina. New York, uses wind power to run its printing presses. The wind wheel is of a new pattern, is very simple in its construction, rather ornamental, and not liable to get out of order. It is admirably adapted o pumping water, cutting and grinding feed, running eider-mills, corn-shellers, saws, &c. Any common carpenter can build and put one up without difficulty. We know nothing personally of this inventian, but give it this amount of gratuitous notice, in the hope that it may prove to possess all the advantages which are claimed for it.—Merenatile Journal.

ed by a leading communicant of the same

REMEDY FOR STINGS,-The other day tile gleaning a few remaining Bradshaws. as I took hold of a plum it sent a spark of fire into my finger. At any rate that was the impression of the moment, till a whitepeaded hornet darted off. I found it con-

cenient to come down from the tree. But let me tell your million readers that ve have discovered one good use for to-

It is one of the best remedies for all stings fall insects! Wet it so that the Juice shall tart, and place it on the part stung, and in one moment you are all right again,
Last season a little grandchild, walking
in the grass near a bank, fell upon a next
of hornets, and the hornets speedily fell
upon ber. She was badly stung in 8 or 10
places. Her sereams brought the nurse,
She loo, screamed. Everybedy ran out of
the house.