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As for the time, it is not yet settled upon; but as to the fact of one going, that is beyond the Courts of Vermont and New Hampshite.

J. Annual is the first statement and New Hampshite.

J. Annual is the first statement Company and this date a Japanese minister and his suite of twenty or thirty will be in Washington. Higo-

twenty or thirty will be in Washington. Higo-no-Kami (Kami-prince; 'no'-of; 'Higo'l' Higa; Prince of Higa) is probably as able a man as they have, and he is doubtless the one who will be selected. You will see him in a few days—a fine looking fellow.'
Mr. Harris spea is most interestingly of the feats of the jugglers, and of the theaters of Brattinberg, Dec. 2d, 1557.

# The Vermont Phænix.

VOL. XXV.

POETRY.

WE'LL LAY IT ALL TO THEE. BY W. FELCH.

"Give us this day our daily bread,"
And pies and goles besides,
To loud the stomach, pain the head,
And clocks the vital tides;
And if too some a friend decays,
Or dies in agenty—
We'll talk of "God's mysterious ways,"
And lay it all to Thee.

Give us, to please a m rhid taste, In splite of pain and death, Consumption strings around the waist, Almest to stop the breath. Then if infirmity attends. Our stunted progery, In visitation of our sins, We'll lay it all to Thee.

Give us good houses, large and tall, To look the cabins down,

And sevents needing at our call,
And shaking at our form.
The poor, however worthy they,
We'll treat quite scennishy:
Then skap-ace pay, communion day
And settle up with Thee.

We do disdain to toil and sweat,

Like those of vulgar broad!
Of labor give us not a bit,
For physic, nor for food.
And if for want of exercise,
We lack the staming,
Of those we trample and despise,
We'll lay it all to Thee.

That on a votary Fashion lets fall, withhold it not,

Fashion less sind, withhold it not,
But send lift greviously:
And if too great the mill stone weight,
For fruit humanity,
We'll never blame ourselves a mite,
But lay it all to Thee.

Yes, give us coffee, wine and ten, And hot things we enjoy. The stomach's warm bath, thrice a day, To weaken and destroy:

And if, defying nature's laws,
Dyspeptic we must be—
We'll score to hunt for human cause,
But lay it all to Thee.

MISCELLANY.

LIFE IN JAPAN.

toms of the country, obtained in conversation

Speaking of Commodore Perry, I asked him

Washington's birth day, they fired a salute of twenty-one guns with these howit, ers. Mr. Henskin and myself attended, with the Ameri-

can flag flying, and the people exhibited the greatest good feeling and enthusiasm. One

might have almost imagined them Americans. "What have they done with the electric tele-graph that was presented them?" I asked.
"Little or nothing, I think. But I am not certain. They are making astonishing headway.

however, in the groundwork for ature inter-course with the world. Five or six month-

lowed to send a minister to the United States, 'My dear sirs,' I replied, 'do not ask this as a

favor; it is your right. Send a minister with

"Certainly,' I replied, and treat you with the

'Yes,' I remarked, laughingly, 'I can imagine

greatest attention and kindness during your

a Japanese minister and suite in the hands of the New York city fathers! What a time they

would have of it! How every theater would throw open its doors for them, and the crowd they would draw; and how Japanese reserve and love of quiet would be driven to desperation by the attentions with which they would be

surrounded. Are these officers and princes rich enough to make a grand display, or would they carry along with them their simple dress and

'They would be just as you see them now,' he replied. 'We have no idea of the sound com-

replied. We have no idea of the sound common sense, and want of everything like pretension peculiar to these people. Take the emperor himself, for instance. He is, as you may suppose very rich, and yet I am positive that his table and clothing do not cost him \$500 a year. Why that sum would not more than pay for the gloves of a Broadway dandy, with us.—

You have doubtless seen the thick, soft matting with which the floors of their houses are cover-

emperor's bed, as well as that of the poorest house serves as the bed of the poorest subject. He stretches himself out, with a wooden pillow under his head, and sleeps a sleep rarely granted to his brother monarchs. To see a Japanese thus sleeping, with his head abruptly raised five

or six inches, you would predict a stiff neck or future spinal affection as a general result; and yet there is not a more healthy people living.'

'What does the emperor look like?' one of

Quite a fine looking man, with a soft voice

and pleasant smile. I suppose he is some thir ty-five years old. In fact I know he is, for, a it is considered polite in Japan to ask one his age and how many children he has, I was, of course polite. Poor fellow! He has what one

of us would consider a miserable life. He does not leave the palace but once in two years; and

not leave the paince but once in two years; and then, as he passes through the town every one must leave the streets and close the doors and windows of their houses. Their custom does not allow them even to look at him. This is the temporal emperor at Yeddo of whom I now speak; the case of the spiritual emperor at Macao, is even worse, for he never leaves his select. He is recentled to much that they can

palace. He is venerated so much that they can-not even run the risk of his being looked upon

'About what time do you think they will send us a minister?' I asked, 'and have they any able men who would be equal to the post?'

'As for the time, it is not yet settled upon

by the crowd.

Well, the floors of the palace are covered in the same way, and this matting serves as the emperor's bed, as well as that of the poores

with our consul, Mr. Harris :-

The Philadelphia Ledger has a letter from Japan, giving an interesting account of the cus-

If any curse we have forgot,

BRATTLEBORO, VT.: DEC. 4, 1858.

Yeddo, as well as of the extensive stores. He says that the Prince of Cinano, (Cinano-no-Kami) to whose particular care it seems the emperor confided his comfort and amusement, fancying that he was having a dull time in the immense house that had been appropriated to him, called up some of his jugglers to perform before him and help him pass it. One of them was the "Anderson" of Japan—his feats were so wonderful that I am almost afraid to write them. I wish it distinctly understood, therefore, that I am only repeating what Mr. Harris told us, and when I are consequently believe. Here are some of

what we consequently believe. Here are some of his feats.

No. 1. He took an ordinary boy's top, spun it in air, caught it on his hand, and placed it (still spinning) upon the edge of a sword near the hit. Then he dropped the sword point a little and the top moved slowly toward it. Arbitile a

But feat No. 4 was something even more astonishing than all this. He took two paper butterflies, armed himself with the usual paper fan, threw them into the air, and fanning gently.

The last trunk was tumbled into the baggage

Try him " remarked the Kami (prince) through

Mr. H—— requested that one might alight upon each ear of the jurgler. No sooner expressed than complied with. Gentle undulations of the fan waved them slowly to the required points, and there left them comfortably seated. Now, whether this command over pieces of paper was obtained simply by currents of air, or by the power of a concealed magnet, Mr. H—— could not tell or ascertain. One thing, bowever, was certain the sacce two withings to be a second control of the lame man stepped on the platform of the last car, and walking in quietly took a seat. The train had moved on a few miles when the conductor appeared at the door of the car where our freind was sitting. Passing along the soon discovered the stranger whom he had seen at the station.

"Hand out your money here?"

"I don't pay" replied the lame man, very which. Mr. H — could not tell or ascertain, thing, however, was certain—the process was quietly, "Dont pay?"

Let us turn from jugglers to theaters. It seems that there are only four of the latter in Yeddo, and that they are all alongside of each other. Hence, if a Japanese on the edge of the city wishes to attend one of them, he must take Speaking of Commodore Perry, I asked him how the Japanese had treated the expensive presents which that officer had presented them, on the part of the government, three or four years back. 'Well, I know I'm going to surprise you now,' he replied. 'You know that Commodore Perry gave them, among other things, a circular railroad, an engine and tender, and a brass boat-howitzer—one of the Dahlgreen guns. They have a large house built for the safe keeping of this railroad, and every row and then take it out, lay the track, get up steam, and then away go a dozen or more high officers upon a circular pleasure trip. Japanese engineers have charge of everything, and are never at a loss in the discharge of their duty. I suppose that they will soon have a track laid from Kanagawa to Yeddo, but I doubt if the railroad will pay in any other part of Japan; the councity wishes to attend one of them, he must take some foot exercise before being able to do so. I say that he must walk, for no one but the princes in Japan are allowed to ride, as a general rule, and they must viete, either in a chair or on horseback, as they choose. In the latter on horseback, as they choose. In the latter he passend on to collect the fare from the other table have grown on each side. case, the horse is led by a groom on each side, and is never allowed to go out of a walk.—
While passing by these theaters, Mr. II. expressed a wish to attend a performance but his princely conductor was very much shocked, tell—

"Do you know to whom you were speaking" ing him that none but the common people ever just now went to such places. If the nobility wanted to "No, s see anything of the sort, they made the actors

Speaking of the stores of Yeddo, Mr. H-Speaking of the stores of Yeddo, Mr. H—
observed that we would be surprised at their
size, at their contents, and at their great number of salesmen, each of whom had his duzen
or more boys standing behind him to execute
his orders. 'Upon entering the immense building, you see no goods at all,' he said. 'They
are stored in fire-proof buildings in the rear.—
When a customer enters and asks for anything,
the salesman orders the show, how, the show, which is the corression of his face, nor tell what will pay in any other part of Japan; the country is too broken. As for the boat-howitzer, they have had one thousand east exactly like it, and mounted them in the forts of their different ports. And now there is something else that will surprise you. Upon both fourths of July that I have passed here, and once upon Washington's birth day they find a salute of the salesman orders the shop-boys, the shop-boys apply at the fire-proof, the keeper of the fire-proof checks against each one that which he takes, the salesman makes his sale, each infirmity had come perhaps through no fault of shop-boy returns to the fire-proof his part of what remains, and at night the salesman accounts to his employer for the difference. Thus counts to his employer for the difference. Thus the young man would be deprived of his place at once. Should he do it?

# MRS. SNOW'S LITERARY HUSBAND.

Yes, I'm Mrs. Peter Snow, an editor's wife. street crossings he had many a rebuff. as large a suite as you choose and you may be certain of a friendly reception."

'And would the United States furnish us transportation from here to the Isthmus?' he asked. I knew how, and I became Mrs. Snow. I have seen ten years of married life, and find my husband to be an amiable, good natured man.—

He always spends his evenings at home, and where the conductor came back. With a steady energy he walked up to Mr. Waburton's band to be an amiable, good natured man.—

He always spends his evenings at home, and he is in that respect a model man; but he al-ways brings a pile of exchanges, which is limit-ed only by the length of his arms, and reads, while I patch the knees and elbows of our boy's pantaloons and coats. After we have had a Quaker meeting of an hour's length, I break the silence by asking: "Mr. Snow, did you order that coal I spoke to you about?"
"What did you say, my dear," he asks, after

"Did you order that coal I spoke to you

as he has fallen to sleep, the baby takes a notion to cry again. I rise as quickly as possible and try to still him. While I am walking the room with the small Snow in my arms, our next—a boy of three years—begins to scream at the top of his lungs. What can I do!-There is no other course but to call Mr. S., so

The third time he start's up and replies : "What Tim, more copy?"

As though I was Tim, that little imp running

about his office. I replied rather tartly:

"No I don't want any more copy—I've had remembers "the old folks at home," and the enough of that all my life time. I want you old arm chair, and the little brother that died, Mr. Snow makes a desperate effort to rouse himself, but as Tommy stops to take breath, he falls asleep again, leaving me pacing the room

res, he replies:—
"Indeed, my dear, I am sorry the children ouble you."

This is always the way. It is, 'Indeed, my him, the world is shut out.' Shut in, rather.—

as much vexation as I can comfortably con-

dear, I am very sorry."

of his children. He knows exactly the age of every American Journal but he does not know the age of his own baby. He knows how every contributor looks, but I don't believe that

### POLITE TO ALL PERSONS.

rived at the very end, the hilt was lowered in turn and the top brought back. As usual, the sword was dangerously sharp.

No. 2 was performed with the top. He spun it in the air, and then threw the end of the string back towards it with such accuracy that it was caught up and wound itself aiready for a second cast. By the time it had done this it had reach his hand and was ready for another spin.

had reach his hand and was ready for another spin.

No. 3 was still performed with the top.—
There was an upright pole, upon the top of which was perched a little house with a very large front door. The top was spun, made to climb the pole, knock open the said front door, and disappear. As well as I remember the hand end of the string was fastened near the door, so that this was almost a repetition of the self-winding feat.

But feat No. 4 was something even more astonishing than all this. He took two paper

fan, threw them into the air, and fanning geatly, fan, threw them into the air, and fanning geatly, kept them flying about him as if they had been alive.

"He can make them alight wherever you wish!"

"He can make them alight wherever you wish!"

The lame man made no reply. the interpreter.

Mr. H—— requested that one might alight the lame man stepped on the platform of the

"I don't pay" replied the lame man, very

"Do you know to whom you were speaking

"That was Peter Waburton, the President of the road.

"Are you sure of that, sir ?" replied the con-

would be the next movement in the scene. And he—of what thought he? He had been rudely

at once. Should be do it?

And yet why should be care? He knew what he was worth. He knew how he had risen by his own exertions to the position he now held. When a little orange podler, he stood by the

I well remember the day when Mr. snow asked outlived those days of hardness; he was reme to be his. I confess I liked Mr. Snow, and spected now. Should be care for a stranger's thinking it would be a very pretty thing to be roughness or taunt? Those who sat near him the wife of an editor, I said, 'yes' as prettily as waited curiously to see the end. waited curiously to see the end.

Presently the conductor came back. With a

"I resign my place, sir," he said.

The President looked over the accounts for a

oment, then motioning him to the vacant seat Sit down, sir, I would like to talk with you."

As the young man sat down, the President turned to him with a face in which there was no angry feeling, and spoke to him in an under-

"My young friend, I have no revengeful feelout?"
"Indeed my dear I'm sorry, but I forgot all been very imprudent. Your manner had it been "Indeed my dear I'm sorry, but I long."

about it. It shall come to morrow."

Another hour's silence, which is relieved by rious to the interests of the company. I might tell them of this, but I will not. By doing so I tell them of this, but I will not. By doing so I should throw you out of your situation, and you might find it difficult to find another. But in the same of the polite to all whom you m.
"My dear," said Mr. S, after he had cried a future, remember to be politic to all whom you must be so. "hadn't you better give the baby meet. You cannot judge of a man by the coat "My dear," said Mr. S, after he had cried a minute or so, "hadn't you better give the baby meet. You cannot judge of a man by the coat he wears; and even the poorest should be treatme."

The baby is still; another hour passes without a breath of noise. Becoming tired of silence, I take a lamp and retire for the night,

leaving Mr. S., so engaged with his papers that he does not see me leave the room.

Towards midnight he comes to bed, and just as he has fallen to sleep, the baby takes a notion to cry again. I rise as quickly as possible lesson ran somewhat thus—Don't judge from

# SATURDAY NIGHTS.

What blessed things Saturday nights are, and what would the world do without them? Those what would the world do without them? Those breathing moments in the march of life, those little twilights in the broad and garish glare of poon, when pule yesterday looked beautiful through the shadows, and faces, changed long

and jarred them in pieces with tatoos.

The ledger closes with a clash! the iron The next morning, at breakfast, when I give doored vaults come to with a bang; up go the Ir. Snow an account of last night's advenlock. It is Saturday night, and business branch

dear, I am very sorry."

But should the very same thing occur the subsequent night, directly before his eyes, very likely he would not see or know anything about it, unless it happened to interrupt the train of his ideas. Then he would propose catnip tea; but before I can get it into the child's stomach, he will be far away in the realms of thought, leaving me not a little vexed at his apparent stupidity.

Mr. Snow knows the nature of every paper published in England and the United States, but he can't for the life of him tell the names of his children. He knows exactly the age of courage. Here are the treasures, after all, and not in the

"Saturday night," faintly murmurs the languishing, as she turns wearily on her couch; "and there is another to come?"
"Saturday night, at last!" whispers the weeper above the dying; "and it is Sunday to-morrow, and to-morrow."

The following remarks we clip from the Spring-field Republican. They are sensible and to the pnint. School committees and others, having the care of primary schools, should give the subject their serious attention:

Now that the Winter has fairly come upon to look well to the fires in their Engine houses. No doubt, in many of the small villages, the citizens look upon the matter of keeping a fire in the engine house as a useless expense, and of no use, as they think that as they have but a very few fires, and the engine is not of much very few fires, and the engine is not of much is proper to increase the hours of study. This use it is likely to continue so always. Now do is true and reasonable doctrine, and we honor the Middlesex teachers for having the good use, it is likely to continue so always. Now do not be caught napping, have the engine house well banked up, and keep a good fire there at all times, it will not cost more than firly dollars to keep the fire, and if there should chance to be a fire, there would be no difficulty in realiz-ing the amount expended. Another matter that we have noticed in our travels about the

You are all well aware that hose are very

cometary times. It is said to cost but a few shillings and to be equal to Golileo's telescope, with study will never be outgrown. with which he made his great discoveries:-

Procure from an optician a 36 inch object es) and a one-inch eye-glass (that is, a convex glass, producing a focus at one inch.) Employ tin plate maker to make two tin tubes; one hirty inches long, and about 11-4 inches in diameter; the other ten or twelve inches long, and its diameter such that it will just slide com-fortably inside the larger. The inside of these tubes should first be painted or otherwise lined with a dull black. At the end of the larger tube an ingenious workman will find no difficulty in securing the object glass, so that no more than an inch diameter of it shall remain exposed, and at the end of the smaller eye-glass must be fixed, when the open end of one tube is inserted into the open end of the other so that the two ends of the glass shall be about 37 inches apart, a telescope will be present which will magnify the diameter of objects 36 times; or, in other words, will make heavenly objects or, in other words, with make heavenly onjects appear 36 times nearer. With such a telescope, the satelites of Jupiter, the crescent of Venus, and the inequalities of the surface of the moon may be glistinguished."

ness of the journey in the original remarks which, from time to time, fell from the lips of which, from time to time, tell from the lips of an elderly woman who was one of the company. She persisted in expressing great contempt for the other sex, and for married life generally, and intimated that such had always been her opinion; and as it had previously leaked out from her conversation that she had been married, and had raised a large family of children, I ventured to ask how it happened that, with the feelings of contempt she had from the first felt for the man, she ever could have married one of them. "Wa'al," said she, "young man, I'll tell you jest how 'twas. When I was a little gal I lived in a family where there was an old maid, who, in going up stairs to bed, had to go through an entry-way where there was a pile of country or officer. "I bought it," was the man and the country or officer. "I bought it," was the man and the country or officer. "I bought it," was the man and the country or officer. "I bought it," was the man and the country or officer. "I bought it," was the man and the did; but soon afterwards his astonished commander saw him at the head of his men with an uncommonstance in the man, and the man an an entry-way where there was a pile of potatoes in one conner, and she used to make me go and cover 'em up with a blanket before she went by 'em, for fear they'd see her, 'cause they had eyes. Wa'al, thinks I, if old maids is like that, I won't be one nohow. So you see, as soon as I got old enough, like a fool, I went and got married."

AN ARREST,-Some years ago, a small sized An Arrest.—Some years ago, a small sized man went to the plantation of a gentleman not far from Louisville, who was light in wit, but rather heavy in flesh, with a piece of paper in his hand, folded in a form, and known by the abbreviation of ca. sa. Having found the owner of the plantation in the field, he explained his business, when he was requested to read his capias, which commenced as usual—"You are hereby commanded without delay to take the

body of," etc.
"Humph!" says the prisoner, stretching himself on his back, "I'm ready."
"O, but you don't expect me to carry you in

Certainly; you must take my body, you know. I do not resist the process of the law, but submit with cheerfulness."
"Will you wait until I am bring a cart?"

"Can't promise. I may recover from fatigue in the meantime."
"Well, what must I do?"

"You must do your duty." And there he lay immovable until the sheriff

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—Baron Gros, the French minister to China, recently visited the great wall where it slopes into the sea.— Seen from the Ghinese side the wall resembles an immense work in earth, crowned with a crenated wall in brick, but in a very dilapidated state. On the Mantchouria side, on the contrary, it is built of brick on a foundation of stone. It has all along the whole length square towers, at a distance from each other of about two bowshots' length, so that the enemy might be struck from either of them. It runs down into the sea from two parallel jettles, the incline of which is so slight that persons landing from a boat may easily walk up them. The party landed in view of a large encampment of Tar-der and decrea in the resembles. Seen from the Ghinese side the wall resembles a boat may easily walk up them. The party landed in view of a large encampment of Tartar horsemen, to visit the wall more closely, when a mandarin approached to know "what these men from an unknown world wanted?" and were entirely ignorant that their country Su had been at war with France and England.

THE REASON WHY .- "Doctor," said an old lady, the other day to her family physician, "kin you tell me how it is that some folks is born dumb?" "Why, hem! why, certainly, madam," dumb?" "Why, hem! why, certainly, madam," replied the doctor, "it is owing to the fact that they came into the world without the power of speech." "La, me!" remarked the old lady, "now jest see what it is to have phisical edication. I've asked my old man more nor a hundred times, that ere same thing, and all I could ever git out of him was, 'kase they is.' Wel, I

The teachers' association of Middlesex county have adopted resolutions expressing the opinion that children in the primary schools should not be confined to study in their seats more than Now that the Winter has fairly come upon us, and the searching cold will soon begin to be confined to study in their seats more unautree, three hours per day, and if the convenience of their parents requires that they should be under their parents requires the parents requires the requirement of the requi the country their parents requires that they should be under the country their parents requires that they should be under their behaves the firemen in this part of the country their parents requires that they should be under the country their parents requires the country the country their parents requires the country their par

There is absolute cruelty in compelling young children to sit in school six hours every day.— It is an outrage upon human nature in the gris-tle, to the comfort and health of which constant tle, to the comfort and health of which constant movement is necessary. There are many child-ren who cannot be kept still in their seats by any amount of punishment. They are not worse than other children, but only more active, and You are all well aware that hose are very costly, and that they will not last any great length of time, unless they are properly used.—
In many engine houses, we have seen hose laying about the floor, as dry and as hard as though it had never been oiled. Such hose would be of no service whatever in case of a fire, and a very cold day it would break off as short as a pipestem. Now boys, look after these matters, have the hose well oiled and rolled up, and hung upon the pins. Always remember to have a compliment on the hose reel. Keep the house warm, and the engine thawed out, the hose pinable, and then when a fire does occur, you can meet it with a will, and drive it out of sight in a hurry. A Chowder Party now and then, would tend to keep up an interest when there are not many fires.

Chear Telescore.—The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following mode of making a cheap telescope for family use in these the still in their seats by any amount of punishment. They are not worse that nother children, but only more active, and to punish them for it and palsy their mercurial to punish them for it and palsy their me the association of pain and weariness and com-

We suppose parents, mothers especially, would streuously object to a diminution of school "Procure from an optician a 36 inch object hours. It is a great relief to them to get rid of glass (that is, a convex glass, which produces a focus of the sun's rays at a distance of 36 inch-six hours of the twelve or fourteen in which they are alive and kicking. So we suppose school must continue to keep six hours a day for the young children as well as the older ones. But the needful relief to the teacher and scholars can be obtained by varying the exercises.— Half the time of school devoted to literary ex-ercises is enough for children from five to eight ars old. The balance should be devoted, as Middlesex teachers suggest, to moral, social and physical exercises. Especially the latter, we should say. Music calisthenics, and a combination of the two, with a variety of other physical movements, tending to give the children grace and ease of posture and motion-and we grace and ease of posture and motion—and we should say dancing outright, if it were not for the violent religious prejudice against "the poetry of motion,"—could be introduced at intervals of an hour or so, and not only given the children relief of body and mind, but lay the foundation of a sound pysical training in the furthers.

We should be glad to see this system intromay be distinguished."

We should be glad to see this system introduced into all our primary schools. We do not believe the children would suffer by it in their learning, and we are confident they would gain immensely by it in physical comfort and health, in beauty and grace, and what is of no small consequence, in attachment to the school-room. They would soon love school as the place of their pleasantest recreations as well as their first acquirements if useful learning, and there would be no sweeter sound to them than the school believe the children would so no sweeter sound to them than the school believe the children would so no investment to the school-room. They would soon love school as the place of their pleasantest recreations as well as their first acquirements if useful learning, and there would be no sweeter sound to them than the school believe the children would suffer by it in their learning, and what is of no small consequence, in attachment to the school-room.

MILITARY DEMORALIZATION .- The Providence Journal gives the following instances of military demoralization, which are supposed to have happened somewhere in this great Republic, but the particular locality is not given:

"A valiant colonel was sentenced by court-

martial to give up his sword, which he did: but ly long sword, and more rank. "Where did you ness of unquestioned rank. "Where did you ness of unquestioned rank. "Where did you ness of unquestion was the reply. The or officer. "I bought it," was the reply. The because it shows a still more flagrant lack of discipline, without which the military is of very little use. An officer had been tried by court-martial for some offence; what it was we do not martial for some offence; what it was we do not remember; perhaps for assuming the rank and duties that appertained to a higher grade. He was sentenced to be reprimanded, and to deliv-er up his sword for thirty days. The reprimand he bore with great equanimity; as for the sword, he informed the court that he had returned that veapon to George Baker's store, where he hired it at the moderate rate of four-and-six-pence a day, and he did not doubt that the court might obtain it on the same terms, or even at a discount from that price, in consider of the long time for which it was wanted.'

Revenge is longer lived than gratitude. In dorse Mr. Smith's note to keep him from burst-ing, and he will forget all about it in a month. Pull Mr. Smith's nose, and he will cherish a seeret desire to burn your house down, for the remainder of his life. Revenge is a passion Gratitude appears to be only a sentiment. We can all hate; but it is only one man in a hundred that possesses sense enough to be thankful.

# LAWS OF VERMONT.

OCTOBER SESSION, 1858.

Designated for Publication in the Newspapers No. 14 .- An Act for the relief of Married Women.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

think reasonable.
Sec. 3. The same proceedings shall be had Getting his permission to proceed, they were next stopped by the horsemen, who would not allow them to advance any further. They could not imagine that the strangers could only wish to visit the great wall from mere curiosity, Supreme Court from any order or decree, on the part of said husband, till he has indemnified

Approved, Nov. 16, 1858.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For all Probate advertisements, excepting notices of applica-tions to sell real estate, \$1.00 each for three insertions.

Wisdham County free of Postage, To any part of this State out of this County, for 15 cents per year; elsewhere 26 cents per year—payments in all cases to be made quartely in all yang.

large, and shall also be liable to pay the party injured all damages done by such bull while roaming at large.
Approved, November 16, 1858.

No. 16 .- An Act for the Relief of Ball in Crimina

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. When any person who now has or who may hereafter become bail for the appear-ance of person accused of any crime, shall wish to surrender the principal in discharge of said recognizance, he may apply to the justice of the peace or clerk of the court who took said recognizance, in writing, for a warrant to apprehend the principal, and commit him to juli in the county where the offense is charged to have the county where the offense is charged to have been committed. And upon the commitment of such principal to the jail in the county where such recognizance is taken, the bail shall be thereby discharged; and it shall be the duty of the justice or clerk on such application to issue his warrant as hereinafter provided, to arrest said principal. Said warrant shall be directed to any sheriff or constable in the State, and for to any sherm or constable in the State, and for the warrant of such officer seasonably to be had, to any indifferent person to be therein named. Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the officer on the receipt of the warrant aforesaid, and the tender of his reasonable fees, to apprehend the tender of his reasonable lees, to apprenend the principal and commit him to jail according to the directions in his precept, and leave with the jailor a copy of the warrant with his return thereon as in othercases. The expenses of the arrest and commitment to be paid by the per-

son applying for the warrant.

Sec. 3. The fees for the arrest and commit-Sec. 3. The fees for the arrest and commit-ment shall be the same as for the service of oth-er process, and if there is any dispute about the amount of the same, the same shall be audited by the justice or clerk, and his decree shall be

SEC. 4. The form of the request shall be

SEC. 4. The form of the request shall be substantially, as follows:

Whereas I, A. B. on the — day of A. D.

became bail for C. D. in sum of \$

for his appearance before the County Court within and for the county of — on the —

Tuesday in — next, the said C. D. being charged with the crime of — : I now request you to grant me a warrant in due form of law to apprehend the body of the said C. D. that I may commit him to jail in the county of — in discharge of my recognizance.

Place and Date A. B.

SEC. 5. The form of the warrant shall be substantially, as follows:

State of Vermont & To any sheriff or — County ss & constable in the State, and to — an indifferent person Greeting:

Whereas A. B. of ——— on the day of A. D. — became bail for the appearance of C. D. before the County Court next to be holden at — within and for the County of — on the — day of — A. D. —charged with the crime of — in the sum of — dollars; and whereas the said A. B. has this day filed with me his appli-

cation in writing praying for a warrant to arrest the said C. D. to commit him to jail in discharge of the recognizance of the said A. B. aforesaid: Therefore by the authority of the State of Therefore by the authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the body of the C. D. and him commit to the keeper of the jail in the County of within said prison, who is hereby commanded to receive the body of the said C. D. and him safely keep until he shall be discharged according to law.

Hereof fail not, but legal service and due return make according to law.

turn make according to law.

Given under my hand at —

Given under my hand at \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. \_\_\_\_\_ Justice of the Peace or Clerk.

SEC. 6. This act shall also apply to cases when the case is pending before the justice on continuance and the warrant may be so altered as may be requisite for that purpose.

SEC. 7. If the justice taking said recognizance is dead or out of office, the bail may return the original files to the County Clerk's often when the clerk may issue the warrant, which ice, when the clerk may issue the warrant, which shall be of the same validity as if issued by the

Approved, November 17, 1858. No. 19 .- An Act Relating to the Reports of the Su

It is hereby enacted, &c. SEC. 1. Instead of the fifty copies and the hirty-five copies of Vermont Reports required o be furnished to the State by sections sixty-even and sixty-eight of Chapter nine of the compiled Statutes, the Reporter shall annually urnish to the State one hundred copies of said eports, and shall be entitled to receive therefor com the State a sum equal to the actual cost of the publication, binding and transportation

he State Librarian, who shall deliver a copy on equest to the several parties entitled thereto, and the remainder of said reports shall be subect to the control of the trustees of the State SEC. 3. All provisions of law or by resolu-on, inconsistent with this act are hereby re-

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its Approved Nov. 20, 1858,

o. 20.-An Act Providing for the Safety of Probate It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. The Judges of the County Court in SEC. 1. The Judges of the County Court in the several counties in this State are hereby diected to provide, at the expense of the county, fire-proof safe or vault for each Probate Disrict now unprovided with the same, suitable for ceping the Probate Records of said District.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its

Approved, November 20, 1858. 50. 21.—An Act in Alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Town of Wheelock," ap-proved November Tenth, 1857.

It is hereby enacted, &c. SEC. 1. Section two of said act shall be so mended as to require the listers in said town o complete the grand list and deposit the same the town cierk's office at the same times that it is required of listers by the general laws of his State; and so much of said act as requires he listers to deposit the list on or before the ret day of May is hereby repealed.

Approved, Nov. 20, 1858. the town clerk's office at the same times that

22.-An Act Relating to Highways.

It is hereby enacted, &c. SEC. 1. On all public cross roads and lanes a this State, known as pent roads, where gates or bars now are or hereafter may be erected cross the same, the selectmen of the town in nich said gates or bars are situated shall, at e expense of said town, cause good and suffiwhich said gates or bars are situated shall, ient posts to be erected at convenient distances n each side of said gates or bars, suitable for astening horses and teams of travelers thereat while opening and closing said gates or bars when travelling upon said highway, and for neg-lect thereof said town shall be liable to an in-

dictment by the Grand Jury of the County.

SEC. 2. In all highway districts in this State, where there are loose stones in the traveled por-tion of said highway, it is hereby made the du-No. 15.—An Act to promote improvement in Breeds of Cattle.

It is hereby exacted, &c.

It is hereby exacted, &c.

Sec. 1. If the owner or keeper of any bull, more than one year old, shall negligently or willinclosure of such owner or keeper, he shall for.

It is hereby exacted, &c.

Sec. 1. If the owner or keeper of any bull, more than one year old, shall negligently or willinclosure of such owner or keeper, he shall for.

Wel, I is hereby exacted, &c.

having charge of said road in said highway to be examined, at least once a month, while the same is bare of snow, and remove, or cause to be removed, said loose stones from said traveled portion of said highway; and the same compensation shall highway; and the same compensation shall be allowed for such services as is now allowed hy law for other highway services.

Approved, November 20, 1858.