tion's "set up." Even the construction of earthworks is always willingly shirked, with which it is sought, when possible, to exhibit the pressure of the neighborhood of hired laborers. The military gait and attitude so prized by martinets are invariable more or less damaged by manual labor of any kind as any one may perceive in looking at a party of excavators, or any other unskilled workmen on their way home from the task in the evening. The stiff joints, stooped shoulders and shuffling pace, which are the usual accompaniments of severe toil, are an abomination in military eyes.

What is true of the British and Austrian armies is also true, in a modified degree, of the Russian. That is to say, solidity and exactness in line and accuracy in movement are just as essential with the latter as with the former, but the Russian army is dirty to the last degree. His hair once cropped to the skull and his beard shaved off, the Russian soldier is left to eclipse for the rest, and his habits as a peasant, before his entrance into the army, are not such as to predispose him to very great care of his person. But as regards his drill he is taught above all things to stand fast in masses, to die in the ranks, and if he advance at all to advance shoulder to shoulder. In short French soldiers are taught to rely greatly on individual courage, intelligence and activity; the other studies upon obedience of orders and firmness in line. The latter may not be fairly said to have proved decidedly inferior to the former system. It broke down with the Russians in the Crimea, and has miserably broken down with the Austrians in Italy. The English army has suffered perhaps less from it than any other army which acts under it, as was proved at Inkerman, where the men fought individually or in detached parties, without order, and without any attempt at manoeuvring. Even in England it is being steadily abandoned, and the example of the French is rapidly followed. Stiff stocks are now no longer used in active service; beards are worn, and the laborious process of shaving every morning from "the tip of one ear to the tip of the other" is thus dispensed with. More important than all, the whole army is being trained as marksmen. As soon as this is accomplished the close formation must be abandoned, as a marksman to be effective must choose his own time and his own position in firing. This movement is gradually spreading in all continental armies, and before very many years they will be composed of regiments of riflemen well trained in the use of the bayonet. As soon as this comes to pass, the value of troops will of necessity depend upon the character of the people from among whom they are drawn, and this again will depend a good deal upon the institutions under which they grew up, their mode of life, education and general manliness. To what degree this turns the scale in favor of free institutions it is hardly necessary to point out. Everything, whether on the battle field or in the walks of peaceful life, which develops individuality, renders despotism more difficult of establishment, and gives a higher value to freedom.—*New York Evening Post.*

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 18.

M. Blondin at Niagara Falls.

HE CARRIES A MAN SAFELY ACROSS.

Probably the largest crowd that ever assembled at Niagara Falls was present there yesterday to witness Mons. Blondin cross the Niagara River upon his rope, carrying a man upon his shoulders. Excursion trains were run upon all the roads leading to the Falls, and every train was crowded. The trains from the city—a total of 40 cars—carried at least, 2500 persons. The steamer Arrow took down two loads; in all about 1200 persons. The excursion train from Rochester was composed of 20 cars, all full. The trains from Lewiston, 10 cars full; and the Great Western Railway brought 16 or 18 carloads; these also were as full as they could hold. The steamer Zimmerman, from Toronto, brought over 1,200 persons.

A very large number of persons from both sides of the river came down in their carriages and helped to swell the numbers of those present. The Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways ran a special excursion train at half fare from Milwaukee to the Bridge, and the Michigan Central Road put on an excursion train from Chicago to connect with the Great Western at Detroit.—When we arrived upon the ground at about 4 o'clock, every available seat and lookout was secured, and both banks for some distance back were a mass of human beings, all eager to catch a glimpse of Mons. Blondin and the man he was to carry across on his back. Many doubted whether M. Blondin would attempt the feat, and others asserted that he could not find any one who would be willing to accompany him.

About 4 1-2 o'clock M. Blondin entered the inclosure and proceeded to the end of the rope on the American side. His appearance was the signal for a general cheering, which was responded to from the other side of the river. He was dressed, as on former occasions, in silk tights, bare headed, and had on his feet rough dressed buckskin shoes. In a few minutes after his arrival he ascended the rope with his balancing pole, and started to cross the river alone. Before leaving he tied a pad of papers around his waist. After proceeding about 100 feet, he stopped, swung one foot and then the other, and then walking along 15 or 20 feet, stopped and stood upon his head—his head resting on the balancing pole, which lay across the rope, the ends supported upon the guy ropes. He then ran along the rope, stood upon his head, sat down, turned summersets backward and forward, and proceeded to the middle of the river, where there are no guys. He here laid down on the rope on his back at full length, stood on his head, laid his balancing pole across the rope, and stood upon it with the other foot, his hands laying by his side.

He then passed along the rope to where the guys on the Canada side were fastened, and laid down his balancing pole. He now returned with his body suspended beneath the rope, running along with his hands and feet as an ape to the middle of the rope, between the guys. He here went through with all the feats attempted by tight-rope performers, such as hanging by one foot, then the other, by one hand, dropping his body down full length below the rope and whirling round, resting his breast upon his rope and with arms and legs extended as if in the act of swimming. He hung by his arms and then passed his body between his arms and the rope and in fact performed all feats ever accomplished by the most agile tight rope performers. He then returned to where his balancing pole was, took it up, and crossed to the Canada bank, stopping several times to turn summersets, stand upon his head, upon one foot, and to lay down upon the rope. Upon his reaching the Canada shore he was received with tremendous cheers from the crowd, and the locomotives on the bridge and on both sides of the river responded with their whistles.

M. Blondin occupied something over half an hour in crossing, most of the time being spent in his performances on the rope. He remained upon the Canada side to rest and refresh himself some fifteen or twenty minutes and again appeared upon the rope. This time he had his Agent, Mr. Henry Colcord, a man weighing about 130 pounds, upon his back, and his balancing pole in his hands. He proceeded down the rope very slowly and cautiously, as if feeling every step, until he was about a hundred feet from the Canada side when Mr. Colcord dismounted and stood upon the rope immediately behind M. Blondin. They here remained to rest probably three or four minutes, when Mr. Colcord again mounted and M. Blondin commenced, still walking very slowly and stopping occasionally to balance himself. They stopped five minutes in crossing, and each time Mr. Colcord dismounted, and again resumed his position. He had his arms around M. Blondin's neck and his legs rested on the balancing pole. He was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a straw hat. About 25 minutes were occupied in accomplishing the first half of the trips, and the balance in 20, making 45 minutes from bank to bank.

The Caledonian.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Aug. 27, 1859.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We solicit *voluntary communications* from all parts of the country upon matters of interest. ☞ Items of News, in particular, will be thankfully received.

☞ All communications must be accompanied by a responsible name; not for publication, but as a voucher for their genuineness.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HILAND HALL, of Bennington.

For Lieut. Governor,
BURNHAM MARTIN, of Chelsea.

For Treasurer,
HENRY M. BATES, of Northfield.

Caledonia Co., Republican Ticket.

For Senators,
BLISS N. DAVIS, of Danville; A. G. CHADWICK, of St. Johnsbury.
For Assistant Judges,
WM. CHASE, of Wheelock; THOMAS WASON, of Peacham.
For State's Attorney,
G. T. BROWN, of St. Johnsbury.
For Judge of Probate,
ASA L. FRENCH, of St. Johnsbury.
For Sheriff,
N. C. STEVENS, of Barnet.
For Bailiff,
EPHRAIM WOODBURY, of Burke.

Essex County Republican Ticket.

For Senator,
M. S. CHANDLER, of Lunenburg.
For State's Attorney,
W. TRASK, Canaan; M. CUTLER, Guildhall.
For High Sheriff,
WM. CHENEY, of Brighton.
For Judge of Probate,
JONAH BROOKS, of Lunenburg.
For State's Attorney,
GEO. N. BALL, of Lunenburg.
For High Bailiff,
GEORGE CLARK, of Lunenburg.

Election, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Our Own Election.

The first Tuesday of September is near at hand. It is always an important day for Vermont. It is no less so now than heretofore. True there is no heat or excitement throughout our borders. How it is possible there should be any when of her fifty thousand souls not less than forty thousand are staunch Republicans, and opposed to modern Democracy, in all its spheres of influence, we cannot tell.

Let it be admitted that slavery is unsuited to our climate and soil, and therefore could never exist here. It is equally repugnant to the religious and moral sentiments of our people, and therefore it could never exist here. We care not for the mysterious strength of party ties and aspirations,—were it not for these blind prejudices which will not see the altered position of affairs induced by later varying political events,—were it not for the selfish interest generated by the possession of, and hope for, favors at the disposition of Federal functionaries, our people would be unanimous upon the great issues, which the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the resulting measures originated or threatened, have opened. This state of things, disturbing to the harmony and peace of the country, and threating to its very existence as a united confederacy, our people are in no manner responsible for. True, it was a native of our green hills that with demoniac frenzy hurled the brand of discord in the midst of our quiet camp, and now seeks to elevate himself to power by means of the very confusion he has created; but this unquiet spirit had, a quarter of a century ago, turned his back upon his native land, and in his recent canvass of his adopted state, dared to insult his native state for devotion to the principles of freedom, and her undying hatred of slavery. Such is the man who asks the suffrages of Vermonters to elevate him to the position to which his mad ambition has dared to aspire.

But now is not the time. A quiet election of our own magistrates, state, county and town, is all that we are now directly concerned about. This, unconnected with ulterior consequences, is not, and should not be regarded as a matter of indifference.

Vermont is by common consent as well governed, or least, as any state in the Union. She is not overwhelmed with debt, as many other states are. Her affairs are administered unostentatiously and economically. A rigid accountability exists throughout all departments of her government. The men that she elevates to her highest offices are men of competent ability, and of unquestioned integrity, and honesty. The funds of the state, the product of direct taxation mainly, are sedulously guarded, are neither squandered upon favorites, dissipated in vile speculations, or robbed by bold plunderers. These are truths acknowledged by all—they are matters of course here, and we only speak of them as honorably distinguishing us from many of our sister states. Who does not desire the continuance of this happy condition? Who is not convinced that it will be continued by the re-election of the present incumbents of our state offices? They are men every way deserving of public confidence. They are practical men, acquainted with affairs, of sound judgment, of tried integrity; and in political sentiments they harmonize with the great mass of our population. That they ought to be re-elected our consciences bear witness, that they will be no one doubts. That result is as certain, their lives being continued, as the revolution of the earth on its axis, on the first Tuesday of September. To that end we need not say a word, no one else need say a word. If every voter who shall chance to peruse the lines we now write, should make up his mind to stay away from the polls on that day, it would not affect the result as to state officers. The great moral lesson to be taught by an almost unanimous expression of opinion, honorable to our intelligence, our humanity, our virtue, would indeed be in some measure marred. Hence the great importance of speaking out our honest sentiments, boldly and emphatically.—Forty thousand of our voters are right in sentiment, and in the Presidential election of 1856, promptly marched to the polls to give expression to that sentiment. What a magnificent spectacle! What an example to the country! What a terror to evil doers! Why is it that one quarter of this army of freemen were missing at roll call in 1857, and nearly the same number in 1858? Simply because the occasions were not supposed to call for the usual exertions.

The election can to be held immediately precedes the great battle of 1860. When that comes, our hosts, in full panoply, will quietly range themselves under our banners at the first tap of the drum.

Ought we not to try the temper of our steel in this preliminary engagement? Ought we not to show the country that we are ever ready and *all ready?*

Wise's Letter Again.

Gov. Wise comes out in a short note, published in the *Richmond Enquirer*, and acknowledges the authenticity of the letter which has thrown the New York politicians into such a ferment. It was written, it seems, to a Mr. Donnelly, not of Albany, but of Staten Island, in reply to a letter addressed to him. The Governor complains, as he undoubtedly has a right to do, of the gross breach of confidence in the publication of a letter, written in the careless frankness of private correspondence.

But he makes a virtue of necessity, takes back nothing, apologizes for nothing. He could indeed do no otherwise. The letter is abroad on the four winds, and cannot be recalled. We should think those with Democratic politicians in and about Albany, who heard seven the original and know it to be genuine, and yet who on its appearance in print, denounced it as a forgery, would feel pretty lately cheap just now. The comments upon the letter in the newspaper press, are very various. Forney thinks it will effectually dispose of the Governor's pretensions to the Presidency. But we rather think with Bennett of the Herald, that it will not prejudice those pretensions. Forney is committed to Douglas, and sees clearly that the race at Charleston, from present indications, is between Wise and Douglas. He thinks the Governor's full exposure of his plan of operations to get to windward of his antagonist at that conclave, will effectually block his game. The exposure is doubtless full and complete, and would not have been so simply made in any account. His system of tactics is precisely that suggested by circumstances, and could hardly have been concealed, and no doubt was foreseen by his sagacious opponents. It was and is to carry the Southern states on the policy of Congressional interference to protect slavery in the territories, but not interference for all other purposes. So far as the South can be persuaded into that position, so far, necessarily, they take ground hostile to Douglas. The policy to be adopted at, it must be borne in mind, is a nomination at Charleston, and the practice such a nomination will throw around any candidate. As to New York, he had too much sagacity to suppose that he could by any sort of management secure the support of the entire delegation of that state. He aimed merely at dividing them, and thus perhaps obtaining the support of a part. This scheme his friends, indeed perhaps with the friends of other candidates, had already arranged, and were busily forwarding before his Donnelly letter was written.

It is not likely it will succeed. The state conventions are to settle it, and will in all probability settle it adversely to Gov. Wise's wishes.

It is a family affair altogether, with which we do not particularly concern ourselves, having the fullest confidence that wherever may obtain the thirty-five delegate votes of that great state at Charleston, her thirty-five electoral votes are sure to be given to her own favorite son, Seward, or whoever else may be the Republican candidate.

The Flour Contract Again.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who had given an account of the Utah Valley flour contract, of which we have spoken, has recently written a letter explanatory of the transaction. The writer appears to think the explanation satisfactory. We do not, even supposing the facts stated to be correctly given.

The amount of the apology seems to be that, although it is true that the Secretary of War agreed to give a much larger sum per hundred for flour than it is worth, and much larger than others had offered to supply it for; yet by so doing, the Department had been enabled to extricate themselves from a previous improvident contract for transportation, with the firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell, which bound the Department to pay large prices for actual transportation of supplies to the army, and besides that, in case of not having occasion for forwarding all the freight that this company might happen at any time to have provided themselves with the means of forwarding, then the Department should make up their loss.

If this is a correct version of the matter, it seems to us only to remove the odium one step further back. But there is much reason to distrust this statement. It does not look probable or natural, and has much the appearance of being trumped up to disguise an outrageous speculation.

The whole thing, in every aspect, has a bad look. These Leavenworth men are great pets of the administration. They were willing instruments in their hands in all their nefarious schemes to crush out freedom in Kansas. Such a contract as that alleged to have been originally made with the company, was certainly an extraordinary one, wholly unnecessary, and capable of being easily perverted to dishonest purposes. Indeed a very small share of sagacity would have sufficed to convince the government that a big cheat would inevitably ensue. It has ensued, only in a different form from that naturally anticipated.

Vermont Teachers' Association.

The ninth annual meeting of the Vermont State Teachers' Association commenced their session at Burlington on Tuesday, and continued it through three days. The President, Rev. Calvin Pease, was in the chair. Proceedings appear to have been unusually able and interesting. The subject of READING was prominent, and was treated by several gentlemen in a very thorough, instructive, and impressive manner.

An address by Mr. Adams, Secretary of the Board of Education, naturally embraced to some extent the elements of a report on the progress of the cause in Vermont. He maintained that we have now the elements of a successful school system. He showed the deficiencies of the old school law in respect to supervision of the schools, distribution of the public fund, and the failure to secure accurate statistical information, and pointed out the remedies provided in the new law. We have now a responsible, connected and efficient system, and one which is likely to be permanent. The Superintendents are now responsible to the state, instead of the town officers; the public money is so distributed as to encourage attendance and secure interest in the schools, the requisite statistical reports, on which so much depends, are secured by the provisions which withholds the compensation of the Superintendents, and the distribution of the money, until the statistics are received, and the permanency of the whole is better guarded than the system of any state in the Union.

Mr. Adams spoke eloquently of the benefits which must arise from the Educational gatherings—from such assemblies as this, and from the Teachers' Institutes, held in every county of the state. They were breaking through the Yankee ice which had covered Hoosieryon, and were bringing the best hearts and minds into contact, and calling out the genuine interest of the people. The time was coming when Education would be an interesting topic with some others besides school madams and masters, and when our legislators, whatever else they care for, will be required to take care for the interests of the hundred thousand children of the State.

Mr. Adams spoke for an hour (says the Free Press) with the flow and earnestness which always mark his public efforts, and with even more than his common impressiveness and effect.

The third day, the place of the meeting for next year was appointed at St. Johnsbury. Resolutions were then passed, two of which eulogized appropriately the memories of the late Hon. Wm. Slade and Horace Mann. The officers for the year were then chosen. Among the list we notice the former president, Mr. J. K. Colby of this town as one of the vice-presidents, and one of the executive committee, and Lyk Jewett of this place, treasurer. The attendance this year was larger than ever before, over 400 entering their names on the roll of membership, 290 of whom report themselves as teachers.

Late News.

Rev. Thomas Hill, of Williams, has been invited to succeed the late Horace Mann as President of Antioch College.

The great rioting mob, Flora Temple has been astonishing the staid people of Boston this week. She was pitted against Princess, and Flora beat the game of 2:30 in 2:29 1-2. It is claimed she trotted a mile on the Long Island course a short time since in 2:22—making the quickest time on record.

A circular has been issued by the National Republican Committee at Washington, addressed to the people of the Free States in relation to the campaign of 1860.

It is stated from Washington that still more extensive and efficient measures will be initiated for the suppression of the slave trade. There is need enough of it.

The Great Eastern is about completed, and it is certainly expected she will make her trial trip this fall, to Portland.

The roughs have had a beautiful time of it in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. A party of rowdies at the former place attacked some soldiers who were on a target excursion. The soldiers in their defense used the butt ends of their muskets, and some loaded theirs with pebbles and fired upon the rowdies. About twenty persons were stabbed and otherwise wounded. A man named Hugh Sullivan was shot in the head last Monday night and instantly killed, on the corner of Holliday and Pleasant streets, Baltimore, while on his way home. A dreadful series of outrages were perpetrated last week Saturday night, on board the steamer Empress, which left Baltimore that evening with a large company for the camp meeting on the Choptank river. After the boat had got some distance from the city, a party of rowdies rallying at the cry of "Enbolts, Ranters and Rip Raps," made an indiscriminate assault upon the white and colored passengers, knocking them down in every direction.—Many of them were horribly beaten and several stabbed; many of the white men were robbed of their money and watches, the assailants blowing out the lights to prevent their being recognized. One colored man was stabbed and his wife outraged in his presence.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED BOOK PUBLISHER.—Mr. Moses D. Phillips, of the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, died the present week. Mr. Charles Sampson, of the same firm died in March last, and now we chronicle the demise of the head of this leading publishing house. In the death of these men, country publishers and editors have lost valuable friends. They were most liberal in their gifts, and fair and correct in their dealings. We fear we shall not soon see their like again.

Steam Fire Engines.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 16, 1859.

MESS. C. M. STONE & CO.: I notice in your issue of July 30, an article stating the number of steam fire engines now in use in this city. Allow me to correct you in number. At a recent fire I counted 15 engines on the ground, conducting water through from 3 to 5 inch hose, and 1 to 1 1-2 inch nozzle. A much better show of fire protection than you gave Cincinnati credit for.

Respectfully, A. B.

LOCAL AND STATE.

To Printers.

FOR SALE—A second hand printing press of Wells' make, platen 20 by 32 inches—in good working order, and can be seen in use at our office almost any day.

Also, one of Doggett's celebrated card and billhead presses, acknowledged by most printers to be the best press ever made for printing cards, bill-heads, circulars, labels and small hand bills. It can be seen in daily use at THE CALEDONIAN office.

The above will be sold at a bargain to make room for other machinery.

C. M. STONE & CO.

New Advertisements.

J. W. Hickok—Burlington Female Seminary.
T. C. Clark—Auction Sale.
E. F. Jones & Co.—Coal Oils.
J. C. Bingham—Medicines and Toilet Articles.
W. H. Horton—Fall and Winter Clothing.
L. H. Gorham—Fall Styles Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c.
E. Jewett—Room to Rent.
C. & M. Cox—Boots and Shoes.
Geo. D. Rand—Prospectus of the Homestead.
E. A. Parks—South Down Bucks.
C. M. Stone & Co.—Apprentice Wanted.
Legal Notices.

The Drought and the Rain.

One of the severest droughts that this section of country has ever been afflicted with, was terminated (we hope) on Wednesday night, by the advent of a gentle, beautiful rain storm. All nature seems refreshed and invigorated already; and if this weather should continue a few days, the rivers and small streams would resume their wonted fullness. By the way, speaking of rivers, the editors of the Springfield Republican attribute the low state of water in the Connecticut at that place, to the temperance reformation in Vermont, which compels our people to drink water; consequently there is less to run down to them! We wish it was so.

Shall our Village be Furnished with Water?

We were partly promised an item on this subject this week, from one who could write *feelingly* at least, but we presume the gentle rain of the last few hours has *dampened* his order. Yet we cannot believe with some, that a few hours' rain will put a new blanket upon this praiseworthy and highly important enterprise! It is known, probably by all our citizens, that examinations, surveys, and estimates have been made of late in reference to supplying our village with an abundance of good water. The water has been found,—cold, pure and abundant—and it remains now for our citizens to subscribe for and take the water, and we doubt not a company will soon be formed that will furnish all that we need.

There should be no holding back in this matter. If there is one thing that we need as a village, more than another, it is plenty of good water. We heard one of our substantial citizens say a day or two since, that he would not live here unless he could get water, and that has been the feeling of a good many the past few weeks, though perhaps few have given expression to their sentiments. We hope our people will give the matter of water no rest until it is supplied, for besides being good for drinking and cooking purposes, it is an excellent thing in case of fire.

Caledonia County Fair.

The annual Fair of the Caledonia County Agricultural Society—to be held on the 28th and 29th of September, in this town—promises to be one of the best ever held by this Society. A good deal of interest, even at this early day, is already awakened in regard to it, and as the time approaches it will largely increase.

Fairs come in at about the closing up of the season, and our farmers gladly embrace such occasions for relaxation and rest.

The new Fair Ground will be ready for occupancy. The track is already completed, save the levelling of the surface of a small portion, and it will be one of the best in New England. It varies in form from the one on the old grounds, is 1-2 mile in length and 40 feet wide. It is to be guarded on each side by rail.

The buildings are in process of erection. The exhibition building is 240 feet long—the central portion two stories and 40 feet square, with two wings 100 feet in length and 30 in width. One wing is to be surrendered to the ladies, and it is expected that it will be well adorned with the fruits of their taste and industry. In addition to the ordinary attractions of like occasions, Mr. John Wise has been engaged to make a balloon ascension on the 29th, and if the weather should prove favorable perhaps some of our ambitious people may be gratified with an upward journey of 600 or 800 feet, if they wish to stop short of the Atlantic or of Europe.

It may be needless for us to express the hope that our farmers, mechanics and ladies likewise, will bear in mind that they all may contribute to make our Caledonia Fair the richest and best of any County Fair in all New England. Will they not all like Col. Miller, "Try?" It is high time to begin to think about it and to act.

Good Game.

Mr. David Eldridge of this village, shot a few days ago, a blue heron just below the bridge that crosses the Passumpsic at the Depot. This bird measured from tip to tip, five feet and seven inches; and from its feet to the end of its beak was four feet and two inches—a pretty "tall specimen." This rare bird has been seen about this pond several times, but has heretofore eluded the vigilance of the "best shots". There are not many of the same sort left.

Personal.

The Chronical learns that Rev. Artemas Dean, late of Newbury, has accepted a call from the Congregational church in Schenectady, N. Y. This church was formerly the 2d Reformed Dutch church, but on the 19th ult., formally changed its ecclesiastical relations by adopting the Congregational polity.

Good Stock.

We learn from the Windsor Journal that Theophilus Drew, Esq., of North Danville, has ten yearling heifers for which he has been offered $500, being $50 a piece. Tall price that, and tall heifers too. They are of the Devonshire breed. We shall expect to see them at our fair this fall.

Fire in Lowell.

Mr. Hackstaff writes us that the only grist mill in the town of Lowell was burned on the night of the 16th inst., and that nothing was saved. Insured in the Vt. Mutual for $2000; and he adds that his (Hackstaff's) loss was $500; no insurance.

Almost an Accident.

Last Saturday, as Mr. J. M. Martin of Peacham was engaged in blasting rocks a short distance from his house, for the purpose of the rising water, a large piece of stone weighing 564 pounds, was thrown forcibly into the air a distance of several feet, and in its descent it met with a slight obstacle, viz: Mr. Martin's house. Striking just above the eaves, it broke a hole through the roof,—making one rafter into two,—then striking the plate it lodged upon the chamber floor; not however without making one desperate effort to reach the bed, in which it so far succeeded as to strike the headboard, splitting it into a number of pieces. Not a great amount of damage was done, but the inmates of the house, three ladies and two children, were, it is to be supposed, somewhat frightened. Had the missile struck a few feet shorter than it did, it most inevitably have made a forcible entrance among the family. CITIZ.

Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress.

We notice by hand bills about our streets that this panorama is to exhibit at Union Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. As a work of art we suppose this panorama takes a first rank, while the reader of Bunyan's great work will find in this a new source of admiration.

Addison County.

Hon. E. D. Culver and Hon. Anson Burlingame will address the people at Vergennes on the second day of the Fair of the Champlain Valley Agricultural Society, Friday, September 9th, 1859.

Bennington County.

We learn from the Banner that Miss Hewett was thrown from a wagon at Bennington, fracturing one of her ribs. Also that some drunken rowdies in the same place, in attempting to pass a carriage containing Mrs. Jared Howard and daughter, ran against their carriage, throwing out the occupants, and so seriously injuring Mrs. Howard, as no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Essex County.

Peter Bishop, a French Canadian, was killed on Saturday, while adjusting a belt in the steam saw mill of Hon. N. Woodbury, near Island Pond.

Orange County.

MUSTER AT BRADFORD.—The second regiment of the volunteer military companies of this State, will muster at Bradford on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 8 and 9. Persons will be carried over the Passumpsic road to the muster each day for fare one way. An extra train will be run on Friday, leaving Boston at 7 A. M. and W. R. Junction at 7.30 A. M., and leaving Bradford on return about 5 P. M.

Orleans County.

We learn from the Irasburg Standard that on Monday afternoon, two teams—one ox, one new—belonging to Mr. W. P. Clark, of that town, caught fire by a lighted match in the hands of a little boy, and in a few moments both of them were a mass of flames. The new barn was connected by a shed and carriage house to the dwelling house; and it was only after the almost superhuman efforts of those present, that the house was saved by tearing down the shed, which was at last accomplished. Loss $350—no insurance.

The Republicans of Orleans held their county convention the 17th and put in nomination the following, which the Standard calls an excellent ticket: Senator, George A. Hinman; judges, Henry Richardson, Durkee Coley; judge of probate, Marshall Carpenter; state's attorney, H. C. Wilsons; sheriff, Timothy C. Miles.

Rutland County.

The Courier tells the following big story: "Conductor Story, of the Rutland & Washington Railroad, says that on Wednesday last while his train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the engine run into a flock of grasshoppers which stopped the train. Nobody was killed or wounded, but some five million grasshoppers lay dead on the track. After half an hour's shovelling of the dead and dying hoppers off the track, the train proceeded on to Rutland without any further difficulty."

JOHN P. HALE is to deliver the Address at the Rutland County Fair in Oct. next.

A little son of Mr. Ralph Smith of Rutland was severely injured by being kicked by a horse a few days since.

Gov. Hall has signified his intention to be present at the Rutland Muster, together with the officers of his Staff. This of course will add not a little to the interest of the occasion.

George A. Mietzke, professor of music in Castleton seminary, committed suicide a few days since.

Washington County.

Wm. J. Sawin of Middlesex caught out of the Winooski river, on Saturday week, seven trout that weighed 6 lbs. 9 oz., and fourteen trout that weighed 9 lbs and 5 oz. Time in catching them was two hours, and traveled three miles.

The Montpelier Cornet Band, together with some vocalists under the direction of Col. H. D. Hopkins, gave a promenade concert at Washington Hall in that place, on Monday evening of last week. It is highly spoken of by all the papers. The Watchman says:—"To say that the concert was a perfect success is but a feeble expression of the entire satisfaction that was given to the large company present, by every one who had a part to perform in the programme." The same paper calls for out door concerts by the band. This is a good idea. We have tried them here, and our people find them not only a fine entertainment, but they give an opportunity for recreation which would not be indulged in under other circumstances.

Thomas Carr, who is sometimes insane and imagines that people want to kill him, suddenly disappeared from a hay field near Berlin Pond on the 5th. Not returning, his friends made fruitless search for him for several days, when a spirit medium discovered that he had drowned himself in the pond, but his body could not be found at the place designated. It was then claimed that the medium was exhausted and needed rest, but the people were assured that if they would wait till Sunday, the 14th, they would be directed to the exact spot where the body laid. Arrangements were made to drag the pond, but just previous to commencing operations Mr. Carr returned alive from the mountains, where he had subsisted on berries for nine days.

The Washington county republicans made the following nominations at their convention in Montpelier: Senators, Joseph Poland, E. D. Putnam; judges, Alvin Braley, E. C. Watson; state's attorney, D. K. Smith; judge of probate, George W. Bailey; sheriff, I. C. Brown; high bailiff, William M. Ellis.

Edward H. Prentiss of Montpelier, clerk of the U. S. District court for Vermont, has resigned, and William Henry Hoyt of Burlington, has been appointed as his successor. Mr. Prentiss was appointed by his father Judge Samuel Prentiss, in 1842 and has consequently held the office for 17 years.

Some burglars entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Orrin Pitkin, of Montpelier a few nights since, and took $150 from his pantaloons pocket while he was asleep, and departed as they came, without awakening any one.

Johnny Lyman, son of Charles Lyman, esq., of Montpelier, was drowned while bathing at the mouth of Dog river, on Monday afternoon.

Wm. W. Storrs, of Montpelier, has been appointed cashier of the bank of Orange county, in place of P. S. Smith, esq. resigned.

Windsor County.

Ebenezer Bickford, found guilty of fraud in Boneset Land Cases, was sentenced to hard labor in the State's Prison for the term of four years, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

At the commencement exercises at Norwich on Thursday, Rev. J. H. Eames of Concord, N. H., delivered an address upon "truly educated men," and John G. Saxe a poem on the "press."

Windham County.

The republicans of Windham county have made the following nominations: Senators, R. W. Clark, J. C. Richardson, S. L. Hunt; judges, Marshal Newton, Ira Goodhue; state's attorney, George Howes; sheriff, Eleazer Gorham; high bailiff, Joab Hunt; judges of probate, Westminster district, A. Stoddard, Marlboro district, R. Tyler.

The trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Valley railroad (Bellows Falls and Brattleboro) have declared a dividend of 50 per cent. on the interest coupons of October 1856, payable on the 29th.

'Orible.

The Washington States, forgetting that the Republicans have seen the disunion movement tried out more too many times, thus breaks out:

"A sentiment is beginning to develop itself in the Slaveholding States, which, if we mistake not the signs of the times, will soon be heard in Washington, demanding of Hamlin, John R. Floyd, Jacob Thompson, and Joseph Holt, an answer, whether they are prepared to surrender the purse, the sword, and the navy, to Sewardism, in case of its consolidation, on the 4th of March, 1861."

Considering that the Treasury is about $40,000,000 worse than nothing, it would be very embarrassing if the Administration should refuse to "surrender the purse" to "Sewardism." Such cruelty as that would annihilate the "Black Republicans" entirely!—*St. Anthony News.*

COOL AND LACONIC.—Saturday's Boston Transcript has the following:

Libel Suit.—An action has been brought against the proprietors of the Transcript by Abby A. Goddard, "single woman, physiological lecturer and physician," for an alleged libel, in an article copied from the Traveller. Before the case comes to trial, we trust Miss Abby will call at this office and pay a bill for printing amounting to $29.35.

☞ The New York Herald turns a good joke at the expense of Dr. Bellows, and proposes that his new church should be called the Broad Gauge Church, instead of simply broad.

☞ Adams's Express employs 3782 men; it has 972 agencies, and its messengers travel daily 40,152 miles on railroads and steamers; a distance equal to once round the globe and two-thirds around it a second time.

☞ The Buffalo Courier learns that the directors of the Suspension bridge have obtained an injunction upon Blondin, because their chartered rights gave them a monopoly in "carrying passengers" across the river.

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says of the "items column" in the newspapers, that it "is worth more than all the small fry of correspondents, with an editor thrown in to boot. Like a caravan, it stretches along in columns with packages and parcels, spices and gems, bits of fragrance or cunningly wrought metals gathered from the Orient and from the whole world besides."

☞ A young man in Crawfordville, Ind., who drank strychnine whisky, has had convulsions for ten days, at intervals of one to five hours, his toes being drawn in upon the soles of his feet, his fingers in on his palms, and his head and feet toward each other till they meet and bend his body into a circle. His melancholy case ought to be as effective as a dozen temperance lectures.

☞ Blondin, who has realized some $5,000, it is thought, from his tight rope feats at Niagara proposes to walk across again on Wednesday, in the character of the Siberian slave, chained from head to foot. In recrossing, he will carry out a stove and cooking utensils, and when in the middle of the rope cook omelets for the passengers of the Maid of the Mist.

☞ The London Times, as everybody knows, is an institution. It employs eighteen reporters in the Houses of Parliament when they are in session, whose work is all in the night. It owns four cabs, which are employed solely in carrying repoters and reports at night to and fro between Printing House square and the Palace at Westminster. The reporters relieve each other every quarter of an hour.

☞ Among the unpublished manuscripts of the late and much lamented Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, was one bearing the following unique and suggestive title: "Forty Years in the Wilderness of Pills and Powders, or the Cogitations and Confessions of an Aged Physician." He was at work upon it a few days before his death.