BURLINGTON AND VICINITY.

Meteorological Record.

Lat. 44° 28'; Long 73° 10'; Elevation above tide water 307 feet; above Lake Champlain 277 feet.

MARCH—FIRST WEEK—1872.

DAY	THERMOMETER. 7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	BAROM. (32deg.) 7 A.M.	2 P.M.	WIND. 9 P.M.	9 P.M.	STATE
1	1	16	11	29.63	NW	N	N	3
2	4	14	10	29.41	NW	N	N	0
3	19	30	23	29.43	SW	SW	SW	3
4	21	36	4	29.66	SW	SW	NW	0
5	-19	-5	-2	29.47	NW	NW	NW	0
6	-3	4	7	29.79	NW	NW	NW	0
7	7	21	16	29.87	NW	NW	NW	0

Average temperature of the week, 9.29deg. Mean of same week March 1871, 23.43. Barometer, 29.67 inches.

FAIRFAX.—New Hampton Institution entered upon its Spring Term last Tuesday. The prospect of a full school this term is very good.

Leonard Fish of Ira has a two year old colt which trotted his half mile in 1.45, the first time he was driven alone. Columbus stock.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—We notice that the excellent paper read before the Grand Army by Capt. Geo. Davis and published in the Free Press, is copied in full by the *Grand Army Journal*.

WOODSTOCK RAILROAD.—The Woodstock *Standard* announces, in an extra, that the necessary amount to complete the Woodstock Railroad is secured.

EAST CENTER.—Rev. George Sweetman, of Lowell, shares his labors with the Universalist Society of that place Sunday, March 24, having been pastor the last two years.

Leo Lazette, a jeweler at Bristol, while walking near the hotel Monday evening about five o'clock, suddenly dropped dead. He is supposed to have died of heart disease.

The Vermont Central is now using 100,000 feet of timber monthly in the construction of railroad cars at St. Albans. Most of the open freight car cars are made of chestnut timber, which is brought from Connecticut.

For engagement rings, the sapphire and the ruby are now contesting the popularity of the diamond. The sapphire signifies love, and the ruby *fidelity*. So they say at least.

ST. ALBANS BUTTER MARKET.—The market, Tuesday, was dull. Fall made, 24 to 25c; Winter dairies, 22 to 24c; extra Winter made, 26c. No cheese in market. The best grades are worth 16 to 17 1-2c.

GRAND JURY.—At the late town meeting the town voted not to adopt the town system of common schools and no tax was voted. The vote for commissioner stood: A. Brown 58, O. L. Grswold, 26.

The mean temperature of the first week of the present month, by Professor Petty's observations, was 9.29—a very low average for any week of the year. The mean of the first week of March, 1871, was 23.43. In other words, the first week of March this year was over twenty-two degrees colder than the corresponding week last year.

NORTH ADDISON.—A quiet town meeting; small attendance, owing to the extreme cold.——Dr. French, with three assistants, has been trying to hold a Teacher's Institute here the week, but the intense cold interfered with the attendance, which was small. Prof. Allen, of Wisconsin, conducted the Institute up to Wednesday night, when Dr. French arrived.

BENNINGTON.—Benj. Webb, an old and much respected citizen of Bennington, aged about ninety years, on Tuesday fell and broke his hip.——We hear that a party of Benningtonians intend starting for Minnesota in the spring. The colony will number about thirty, and they intend to christen their settlement "Bennington."

FORT HENRY.—A destructive fire occurred in Minnesville on Wednesday morning, completely demolishing the boiling apparatus and buildings, machine and carpenters shops, roller house, etc., of quarry No. 31, owned by the Port Henry Iron ore company. The loss will be more where in the vicinity of $40,000; no insurance, except $800 on the carpenter shop.

MASONIC.—At the annual meeting of Helevi Lodge of Perfection; A. A. Rice, held March 11, the following officers were elected for the year ensuing:

P D Belden—T G; M; E A Jesseu, D G M; Wm Reinwald, V S G W; R S Taft, V J G W; Geo O Tyler, G C of L; A Drew, G Tyler; Geo T Smith, G Sec R of S; Geo F Stannard, G M of Ce; Geo H Bigelow, G C of G; Emory Town, G H; L B Platt, Jr., G E.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Under recent rules of the Post Office Department, the letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice, are advertised every week, instead of at a longer period as before. The advertising is done as heretofore by posting a list in the vestibule of the Post Office. The government has long since ceased to pay for advertising lists of uncalled for letters in the papers, which was far the most convenient way for the public. Of course, letters are no longer advertised in that way, to any great extent.

JOY IN TREE.—While John A Arthur, Esq., of this city, was waiting with his family in the reception room at the depot for his train to take them home, he left his trunk on the platform. When he came out of the room, intending to go up town, he saw a man whom he supposed to be his man, shoulder the trunk and walk out of the depot. Mr. Arthur followed, supposing that his man had come, but when he got outside and found that there was no man in sight, he began to "smell a mice." He made for that heavy laden man, and insisted that he should bring the trunk back into the depot. This the man reluctantly did, but before Mr Arthur could grapple him, he ran away and disappeared among the lumber piles.

VERMONT CENTRAL FREIGHTS.—Mr. J. W. Hibart, General Freight Agent of the Vt. Central road, informs us that since the lease of the Rutland road by the Central, freights over the lines have been generally lowered, instead of raised, and have been made more uniform. Burlington, he reminds us, is a point at which freights rule higher in winter than in summer; but at the opening of navigation they are lowered, and he states as a fact that the road is now offering better opportunities for doing business with Boston, New York, and points along the line, than ever before. It is possible the complaints, which we have recently heard among our business men, arose simply from the change to winter rates. We will make some further inquiries and shall perhaps be able to give some figures on the subject, which will put the matter in a more exact light.

MILTON.—A Milton correspondent writes: "Districts Nos. 4, 10 and 14 were joined to No. 11. District No. 10 was not found in against a vote of a majority of the voters of the district, as your correspondent writes. The clerk of the district has furnished me a copy of the vote requesting the town to form a union with Nos. 4, 11 and 14, and it stands sixteen in favor, and nine against. The sixteen pay about four-fifths of the taxes of the district. They failed to get a two-thirds vote in favor, and it was claimed by some, in town meeting, that the town could not legally join this district to the others without such vote. Four-fifths of the tax payers of these four districts that are now made a part of No. 11, are in favor of the project, and are determined to have what we have long needed, a first-class Graded School. A few croakers are bound to make trouble, but the majority in four of the schools is too large for them to long contend against it. They oppose the school, they oppose the new streets, and every thing that tends to improve, but when completed, some of them will claim the credit of bringing the improvements about."

POISONED.—A girl named Mattie Martin, in the employ, as a housemaid, of Orren Shipman, of Colchester, died Wednesday afternoon at six o'clock, under circumstances that warranted the belief that she had been poisoned. Drs. Richardson, Burdick, Crampton and Storrs, made a post-mortem examination of the body, and ascertained that the girl had died from the effects of some corrosive poison. In the kitchen cupboard some arsenic dissolved in a tea-cup was found, with a spoon lying by the side of the cup. Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, she awakened the other inmates of the house (Shipman and his daughter) with groans, and suffered a severe fit of vomiting. She said she was better Wednesday morning, but in the afternoon complained of blindness, and died in a few minutes. She was a healthy girl, twenty-two years old, and had a mother living in Beekmantown, N. Y. The stomach has been brought to this city and left with Dr. Peck. We understand that its contents will be analyzed. The whole affair wears a very mysterious aspect, and will, we trust, be thoroughly investigated.

THE POISONING CASE IN COLCHESTER.—A Winooski correspondent sends us the following account of the sudden and mysterious death of a young woman by poison, which contains a few additional details:

On Tuesday night a young woman named Martin, living at Orrin Shipman's, was taken violently ill with pains in the stomach, accompanied with intense thirst and vomiting. Mr. Shipman's family rendered her what assistance they could during the night, and on Wednesday forenoon a cup or tea containing arsenic, with a spoon that looked as if it had been used for the purpose of taking it, were found out of its usual place, which led to the suspicion that she had been poisoned. Some weeks ago the same dish was found in her room, and removed to the book-case, and no one could account for its removal yesterday. The arsenic was some that Mr. S. had had in his house for a long time, and was obtained for poisoning rats. After the suspicions of poisoning were aroused, various antidotes were administered, and Mr. S. proposed to call a physician, but Miss Martin would not consent and insisted that she was better, and should be able to work the next day. She was twenty-two years of age, and a person of discretion, which probably accounts for the fact of Mr. S.——allowing her to have her own way as to calling a physician. She dined having taken any poison or of having any suspicions of being poisoned. But about six o'clock Wednesday night, she died, having been on her feet and protesting that she was better only a short time before her death. All appearance indicate a case of suicide. Dr. Richardson was sent for at last, and arrived after her death, and Mr. Storrs sent by him to Dr. J. B. Small, the first Selectman of the town, to make the necessary examination.

On Thursday Dr. Small, with Drs. Richardson Storrs, Burdick and Crampton, of Winooski, made an examination from which it appeared that the stomach was inflamed, as might be expected from poison by arsenic, while all other parts of the system were in a healthy condition. There seems but little doubt that she died from poison, but no reason seems to exist why she should take her own life, and much less is there any apparent reason why anyone else should do so. Mr. Shipman desires the authorities to make the fullest investigation of the matter, that the mystery, if possible, may be cleared away. Miss Martin resides in Rockamanson, N. Y., and has lived with Mr. S. some less than a year.

FOREMAN FOR DISTRICT.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the girl Mattie Martin, who died so suddenly at the house of Orrin Shipman, and facts were elicited which proved conclusively to the jurors that the girl came to her death by taking arsenic to heavily for compliance. She had been in the habit of eating cocoa, potatoes, cloth, etc., for the same purpose, and having one in a sausage, or that some tablet in the dry memory are anxious to wallow their skills, she no doubt took some of the poison on that apparent purpose and with fatal results.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Crosby, chairman of the lecture committee of the Young Men's Association, has received the following note from Mr. Curtis:

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 12, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had hoped one to be obliged to call upon the same day when I have been compelled to ask of every engagement with which I had made an engagement to lecture during the month. My dear friend Mr. Arthur Allen, also an engagement that I have not been able to fulfill a single engagement, and I know now and you also to lecture are, although I know which a citizen could and endeavor such a request must cease. You may be sure that I would do so make it if the necessity and duty were not imperative, and I cannot upon your most friendly consideration.

Very truly Yours,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS.

W. A. Crosby, Esq.

We understand that the committee have written to Mr. Curtis to postpone the Association may not only to hear his address in the Fall, to the gentlemen they have engaged in the place Hon. Wm. Parsons, of Detroit, who is a good lecture reformer. Mr. Parsons's lecture will take place March 25th, and with Mrs. Stowe's reading, expected later in the Spring, or in the early Summer, will close the course.

EAST CONCORD.—At the annual Town Meeting held in the new Town Hall in Essex, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, the following resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote of the voters in Town Meeting assembled:

Resolved, that the citizens of Essex hereby present their cordial thanks to the Hon. Hiram Barrie for his munificent gift of the large number of stocks, which adorns and beautifies the entrance to our new and spacious Town Hall, and on which is inscribed "a grateful remembrance of the brave soldiers of Essex, who lost their lives in the war for the preservation of the Union, 1861-65," the names of those patriotic men, some of whom serious, some [illegible] in our midst, and many whose bodies are mouldering in distant, from prisons and hospitals and upon the battle fields where they so nobly attested the sincerity of their patriotism, by offering up their lives in defense of the Union and for the perpetuity of constitutional government.

Resolved, further, that these resolutions be entered at length upon the records of the town, and that they be published in the papers of the county, and that a copy of them properly engrossed and signed by the Town Clerk, be presented to the Hon. Josiah Tuttle as a testimonial from his fellow-citizens of their appreciation of his generous gift. T. W. B. STEARNS,
Town Clerk.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday February 26th, a Frenchman, by the name of Prosperite Cotterie, aged about thirty years, at work for Bailey and Pomeroy, in Vernon, having lodged a tree, went upon it to chop it off. When he had gone up some fifteen feet from the ground he slipped off, and in his descent to the ground was impaled upon a small stub which stuck up above the snow some two feet. The stub entered his body near the rectum, penetrating some six inches. He lived in great suffering till the next day, when death put an end to his distress. He leaves a wife in Canada.

NEW.—A postscript named Dike, from White Creek, was in Berlin, Vt., on the 20th, drunk as usual. He found a horse and carter standing at one of the stores, which he appropriated to his use, and rode off to see his friends in the hollow, some two miles away. He came back in the custody of an officer, and is in durance at present. But a few short years ago, said Dike was a young man of influence, and the owner of one of the best farms in Washington county, but he was one of the convivial kind, attended all the parties, races, etc., drank freely and treated his numerous friends. He sold his farm years ago, and he is now alms and pensioner, a victim and a warning.

The friends of the Newport & Montpelier Railroad project appear to be much in earnest. Through a furious wind storm other two hundred men from all along the line from Montpelier to Newport, met at Albany, Vt., the other day, to consult on the subject. Sixteen prominent citizens of Montpelier, headed by James R. Langdon, were present. South Hardwick, Worcester, Walden, Woodbury, Albany, Irasburg, Coventry, Westfield, Lowell, Newport, Craftsbury and Calais were represented, and there was an evident determination to press forward the enterprise to an early completion. Addresses were made by Hon. F. P. Walton and others, and there was a general conference which resulted in the appointment of a committee to secure a charter, and to make a preliminary survey of the different routes.

DR LORD ON "THE NARROW GAUGE."—At the railroad meeting at Albany, Vt., the other day, to consider the project of a railroad from Newport to Montpelier, Rev. Dr. W. H. Lord advocated the narrow gauge for the road. He said wittily that his invitation to speak was probably due to the fact that he had been an engineer on a narrow gauge road for the last twenty-five years, and had therefore some practical knowledge of the advantages over the broad gauge which had led to the death of so many stockholders. He closed by saying.

If we should construct the narrow gauge along this valley, through this beautiful region, of which one had said, "that if heaven were half so beautiful, he should be willing to go there," we might be building a celestial railroad. It was a straight line from Newport through Montpelier and Rutland to New York, and the celestial part of the route was at this end. If this road should be constructed as proposed, it would be observed of all railroads, and throw light on the interpretation of an old Scripture "A little one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight."

BRISTOL.—D. B. Gage has sold his lot in the "Burnt District" to Park O'Neil, for $500.——Perry Gillett has sold his lot on the same ground, to D. B. Gage, for $800.——Jonathan Dike met with a severe accident last week. While chopping with another man, Peter Beger, Begor's axe glanced, striking Mr. Dike in the knee, inflicting a serious wound. It is thought he will lose the use of the joint.——Five persons were installed at the meeting of the Bristol Lodge of Good Templars, last Friday night.——A. E. Mason advertises his real estate, etc., at public auction, March 11th.

The University Lectures
NO. II.

GREEK TRAGEDY—BY PROF. H. W. HAYNES.

The second lecture of the course at the University was delivered on Wednesday, March 6, by Prof Henry W. Haynes. In spite of the severity of the weather, the chapel was filled with a choice audience, including a number of ladies.

Prof. Haynes' subject was *Greek Tragedy*. He said he should not undertake to discuss the obscure and controverted questions of the origin and development of tragedy among the ancient Greeks, but would endeavor to sketch the general features of those "Attic tragedies of exalted and most regal argument" which have been the wonder and delight of all succeeding ages, and to show how their purpose was developed through their structure and characteristic elements.

The ancient Greek tragedy differs widely from the more modern drama, which aims to be a picture of human life. It was in the highest degree ideal. The Greek tragedians knew nothing of the modern idea of poetic justice. Destiny and not Justice was the great principle they loved to celebrate, and virtue, not rewarded, but struggling dauntlessly against the wrongs of Fate. Schlegel defines the prevailing idea of Greek tragedy as the overwhelming sense of an oppressive destiny; but he overlooks the fact that this inflexible Fate is set in motion by a superior power, and that it operates in the service of offended justice. Not Fate but Nemesis was the ruling motive. The notion of an avenging Nemesis, that cannot be escaped, can be traced through Homer, Hesiod and the Gnomic poets down to Pindar.

Greek Tragedy was an outgrowth of religious worship. It treated life as the working out of individual forces and causes, but of higher supernatural agents. It embodied the idea of purification by suffering and self-sacrifice. It represented man in his critical moments, struggling for freedom against the divine control. Heroism and impious he gains his point but loses all beside. The avenging furies are upon his track, and relentless crush his proud heart, till under chastisement he subdues into a sublime resignation to the divine decree. But the end of the tragic hero, is not always sad. When the satisfaction of divine justice is consummated by pain, he rises, transfigured, from the ashes of his pyre. Orestes is absolved from his matricide, and Oedipus, though the evil he has done may be entailed on his children, descends to his grave in peace.

The materials of Greek Tragedy were the national mythology and legends, as of Hercules, Theseus and Jason; or "presenting Thebes and Pelops' line;" and the plot was so universally known to the spectators. The dramas at Athens were always under the charge of the chief magistrate and constituted a part of the fixed religious worship. It belonged especially to the Dionysiac festivals in the spring, the festivals of those latest night days. The plays were offered in competition for the dramatic prize, the rivalry being between the tribes to which the poets belonged. The poet was required to teach the actors and the chorus, which in the tragic parts and in the music. A board of judges, appointed by the Archon, awarded the prize. The performance commenced at daylight, and lasted all day for several days. Dramas of the author being an essential part, the prize was always awarded not to the poet, as such, but to author of the chorus. Hesiodus, he, received a crown of ivy, while the chorus, a wealthy citizen appointed by the tribe to provide and pay the chorus, was allowed to dedicate a tripod inscribed with the name and chorus of the tribe, the poet and the author. He also then erected a small temple in which to enclose the tripod. One of these monuments, that of Lysicrates, has been preserved to our day. The theatre was on the south side of the Acropolis, and accommodated thirty thousand spectators. It was open to the sky. There was no roof upon the stage; and the painted scenery and architectural ornaments, the rude stage, the Tyrian dyes spread from the roof to the stage, the [illegible] of the original Mysteries, the [illegible] were apparent. The orchestra, or dancing floor, was half in front of the stage, and there on the left was the altar of Dionysus, and there on the left is the [illegible] of the palace and the apartments of the women. There was a set of stage machinery, partly of rare device for raising on gods, and partly of natural scenery, with contrivances for making thunder, and for lowering gods and representations of persons upon the stage. The actors, two or three in number, were masked, and had buskins to give them stature equal to ordinary persons, heightened their stature by lofty and high-arched caps, padded their persons, and wore masks elaborately carved to represent the persons, and contrived so as to increase the volume of the voice. A large part of the action of the tragedy took place behind the scenes and was narrated by the actors at proper intervals. The action of the play, which, in the earlier tragedies, had been very nearly equal to a story with actors on the stage, soon dwindled to an episode and gradually.

The structure and characteristics of the Greek Tragedy was next taken up and described by the lecturer, in brief lines than can space will permit us to notice. He discussed at length the chorus, which has been such a mystery and stumbling block to many critics. The chorus was, in Prof. Haynes' view, no more unnatural than the music, or even the scenery of a modern drama. To judge of it we must place themselves in the Greek point of view. The chorus was the original form of entertainment, to which the actor dialogue became engrafted, and though the latter rapidly became the more important element, the chorus always accompanied the action, and was the means of morality, and heralded the moral sentiments and strong conclusions expressed by the bad characters introduced in the drama, and by its poetic and grotesque, joined with poetry and music, excited a strong effect on the imagination.

Weaken do not imagine justice to the lecturer's description of the functions of the Greek chorus, and of the bearing of his discussion of the famous question of the dramatic unities of time, place and action, which arose from the practice of the Greek Tragedians, and which has given birth to the opposing schools of the Classical and Romantic drama.

The performance of Aeschylus, given in the form of Prometheus, was almost incredible. It has been estimated that the number of verses, running at the rate of 1,000 to an hour, spoken by the Greek drama, was over 1,000, written by about 170 poets, and of some there, not far from 1,000, by about 100 poets. Of all these are preserved only seven of Aeschylus, seven of Sophocles, nineteen of Euripides, and eleven of Aristophanes. But we may believe that these were among the greatest specimens of the art. This reached its highest development in the period of 120 years from the birth of Aeschylus, 525 B.C., to the death of Sophocles, 405 years before Christ. The flourishing period of Greek tragedy was indeed less than a century, beginning soon after the close of the Persian wars, passing through the Athenian supremacy, and continuing with scarcely diminished splendor, through the disasters of the Peloponnesian war. In Euripides, who led the van in the naturalistic enterprise so he did not the Sophocles, the tragedy was seized upon and perfected, yet the tragedies of Sophocles are regarded as the bright consummate flower of Attic genius. His object was to move terror and compassion, rather than indignation and terror. Of all the Greeks he is the most pious and enlightened. Of all the poets of antiquity, he penetrated most deeply the recesses of the heart. Euripides was the manifestation of the Attic genius, and gave his audience what they liked, though it might not be good for them. He treated tragedy down to the level of real life. He took the several myths as so many entertaining stories, for the tragic handling. His lyrics are among the choicest creations of Greek poetry, and in the department of the pathetic he is unrivalled. Aristotle calls him "the most tragic of poets."—Mrs. Browning, "Euripides the human, with its drippings of warm tears."

The wonderful power of the Attic drama was mainly the effect of its concentration. Its final character required its material form to be compressed and its spirit intensified. The vividness and energy of the scenes call forth varied emotions, hope, fear, terror, pity and grief. At times in well managed sequence follow each other, one emotion does not suppress the other, but both are exalted and purified, and instead of disturbing, comfort and settle the soul in a just composure. In place of eager wishes for the success of the individuals, and apprehensions of the dangers threatening them, succeeds, mingled with wondering awe and sublime joy, the contemplation of an imperturbable order, which, out of the seeming turmoil and confusion, emerges all the more resplendent.

The lecture was illustrated by many apt and beautiful quotations and criticisms, which Prof. Haynes' wife and varied reading enabled him to supply, and it held throughout the close and grateful attention of the audience.

GREAT REVIVAL AT LUDLOW.—Our correspondent writes us that the Methodists have held meetings in Ludlow Flats for the last three weeks, and the result has been that more interest is taken in the things of religion than for many years. He says:

The quickening has extended to the Baptist and Congregational churches, and the Universalists have shared largely in the interest.

The Baptists and the Congregationalists united and joined with the Young Men's Christian Association and held meetings in one part of the village, while the Universalists held their prayer meetings from house to house.

And notwithstanding there was so many meetings at once, there was a good attendance on all, besides meeting of the scoffers and opposers who met in rum shops and gambling hells, to discuss the matter of a coat of tar and feathers for the preacher who had the audacity to declare the counsel of God without fear of any man.

On Sabbath afternoon a Mrs. Lord from Brattleboro, preached a sermon of great power to the Methodist congregation, and the evening service was conducted by Rev. T. F. Stuart. During the day, there were twenty-two united with the Universalist church, and nine were received into the Congregational church.

The awakening extends along Black River Valley to Proctorsville and Cavendish, and far back on the hills on both sides of the river.

March Elections, 1872.

UNDERHILL.

Moderator—James Nichols.
Town Clerk—G W Woodworth.
Selectmen—S W Mead, A Marlow, M Gaffney, jr.
Overseer of the Poor—Samuel Chase.
Constable and Collector—L F Terrill.
Listers—John Woodruff, A Cavanaugh, T W Thorp.
Auditors—A O Humphrey, A L Lane, A C Dixon.
Trustee U. S. S. Fund—S W Mead.
Treasurer—L Bourn.
Town Grand Juror—H P Martin.
Agent to prosecute and defend suits—James Nichols.
Superintendant of Common Schools—M Gaffney, jr.
Voted 40 cents tax on the dollar of the Grand List.

JERICHO.

Moderator—Lyman Stimson.
Clerk—W T Lee.
Selectmen—Jesse Gloyd, M V Willard, Orlin Road.
Treasurer—W T Lee.
Overseer of Poor and Director of Poor Farm Association—Lyman Stimson.
Constable—Adrian S Lee.
Listers—Hiram C Booth, Hiram B Day, Edmund Martin.
Auditors—H A Percival, E S Whitcomb, Jr., E H Lane.
Fence Viewers—Martin Bartlett, C M Spaulding, E F Wilber.
Town Grand Jurors—Dana Bicknell, Erastus Field, A M Ford.
Town Agent—Erastus Field.
Trustee of U. S. Deposit Money—Erastus Field.
School Directors—James Moore, Samuel B Bliss.
Tax Voted 70 cents.

MILTON.

Daniel H Sargent was elected Moderator; J H Batchelder Town Clerk; Daniel H Sargent, First Selectman; Harvey Farr, Second Selectman; Charles C Joe, Third Selectman; J H Batchelder, Town Treasurer; Harvey Farr, Overseer of Poor; Howard Clark, 1st Constable; S D O'Bryan, John Brannen, and A W Purington, Listers; G W Barnham, S D O'Bryan, A C Merrill, Auditors; Daniel H Sargent, Trustee of Surplus Revenue; D C Palmer, W N Goss, and W C Elliott, Fence Viewers; John Purington, Town Grand Juror; Albert F Gove, Inspector of Leathers Walter Morgan, Town Agent; M J Stevens, Town Superintendent; Orlando B Hank, Inspector of Lumber; George W Barnham, D H Sargent, and S M Colby were elected to serve as Grand Jurors in the County Court; Charles C Lee, Edward O Colby, A C Merrill, H Farr, Warren Morgan, and Benjamin Hanks were elected to serve as Petit Jurors in the County Court; town tax 60 cents.

JOHNSON.—Moderator—W C Boone; Town Clerk and Treasurer, S N Pier; Selectmen, D B Wright, E W McFarland, Dexter Whiting; Overseer of the Poor, C C Chadwick; Constable, D G Holmes; Listers, S S Pier, A A Leland, Noah Newton; Auditors, S Row, I L Pearl, George W Hill; Grand Juror, Dexter Whiting; Town Agent and Superintendent of Poor Farm, H A Waterman; Superintendent of Schools, Asbury Hoyt; Trustee of Surplus Money, Isaac L Pearl.

Town tax 70 cents on the dollar.

STOWE.—Moderator, J M Tyler; Town Clerk, A M Parkhurst; Selectmen, H M Lovejoy, John M Layon; Jail Grand Treasurer, Sobey Blackmith; Overseer of Poor, Myron Kimball; Constable, Frank S. Hill; Collector, Joseph Grimwell; Listers, B H Eldred, A Janet Doty, S W Wyman; Auditors, Selectmen; Agent, Hon I L Stacy; Superintendent of Schools, Fred Sobey; Bastardy, Superintendent of Schools; Rev H M Nesbitt; Grand Jurors, Harvey Lawton, J S Hill, Peter Jary, Lilam Hill, Ward N Stevens, B F Bates, Paul H Orvis, Alonzo L Wilcox, Lettice E Patterson.

NEW HAVEN.—Moderator, I a Gifford; Clerk, A P Hunter; Selectmen, B W Nash, Josiah Clarke, Darius M Sunderland; Treasurer, Edwin A Kimball; Constable, Emerson A Langdon; Sworn Constable, Geo W Flint; Collector, D A Langdon; Overseer of Poor, E S Thomas; Listers, E H Squier, M H Taylor, S B M Clarke; Auditors, A P Hunter, W M McIntyre, J S Hoyt; Trustee U S Deposit Money, S A Beach; Fence Viewers, Wm Hunter, H F Lang; Grand Juror, W M McIntyre; Pound Keeper, Lewis Hunter; Agent, Alvin I Smith; Superintendent of Schools, Abel E Leavenworth. Tax on Grand List, fifty per cent.

Vote for County Commissioner

	Barney	Mead	Scott
Bennington	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1
Castleton	1[illegible]		
Hartland	1[illegible]	4[illegible]	
Irasburg	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	
Jericho	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	
Johnson	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	
Lyndon	1[illegible]		
Milton	1[illegible]		
Norton	1[illegible]	1	
Pittsford	1[illegible]		
Rutland	1[illegible]		
Sheffield	1[illegible]		
Stowe	1[illegible]		
Underhill	1[illegible]		

U. S. Circuit and District Courts—February Term

[illegible] Hon. Benn. A. Graves, presiding. Commencing Tuesday, March 7.

[illegible] Hogan & Hogan vs. The City and Chicago Rail and Canal Company was tried the evidence, the argument of counsel and the charge of the court occupied the entire week. The jury retired Saturday morning and after a long deliberation returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs for $[illegible]. The case was, in Prof. Haynes' view, no more unnatural than the music, scenery, the scenes of a modern drama. To judge of it we must place themselves in the Greek point of view. The chorus was the original form of entertainment, to which the actor dialogue became engrafted, and though the latter rapidly became the more important element, the chorus always accompanied the action, and was the means of morality, and heralded the moral sentiments and strong conclusions expressed by the bad characters introduced in the drama, and by its poetic and grotesque, joined with poetry and music, excited a strong effect on the imagination.

Weaken do not imagine justice to the lecturer's description of the functions of the Greek chorus, and of the bearing of his discussion of the famous question of the dramatic unities of time, place and action, which arose from the practice of the Greek Tragedians, and which has given birth to the opposing schools of the Classical and Romantic drama.

The performance of Aeschylus given in the form of Prometheus, was almost incredible. It has been estimated that the number of verses, running at the rate of 1,000 to an hour, spoken by the Greek drama, was over 1,000, written by about 170 poets, and of some there, not far from 1,000, by about 100 poets. Of all these are preserved only seven of Aeschylus, seven of Sophocles, nineteen of Euripides, and eleven of Aristophanes. But we may believe that these were among the greatest specimens of the art. This reached its highest development in the period of 120 years from the birth of Aeschylus, 525 B.C., to the death of Sophocles, 405 years before Christ. The flourishing period of Greek tragedy was indeed less than a century, beginning soon after the close of the Persian wars, passing through the Athenian supremacy, and continuing with scarcely diminished splendor, through the disasters of the Peloponnesian war. In Euripides, who led the van in the naturalistic enterprise so he did not the Sophocles, the tragedy was seized upon and perfected, yet the tragedies of Sophocles are regarded as the bright consummate flower of Attic genius. His object was to move terror and compassion, rather than indignation and terror. Of all the Greeks he is the most pious and enlightened. Of all the poets of antiquity, he penetrated most deeply the recesses of the heart. Euripides was the manifestation of the Attic genius, and gave his audience what they liked, though it might not be good for them. He treated tragedy down to the level of real life. He took the several myths as so many entertaining stories, for the tragic handling. His lyrics are among the choicest creations of Greek poetry, and in the department of the pathetic he is unrivalled. Aristotle calls him "the most tragic of poets."—Mrs. Browning, "Euripides the human, with its drippings of warm tears."

The wonderful power of the Attic drama was mainly the effect of its concentration. Its final character required its material form to be compressed and its spirit intensified. The vividness and energy of the scenes call forth varied emotions, hope, fear, terror, pity and grief. At times in well managed sequence follow each other, one emotion does not suppress the other, but both are exalted and purified, and instead of disturbing, comfort and settle the soul in a just composure. In place of eager wishes for the success of the individuals, and apprehensions of the dangers threatening them, succeeds, mingled with wondering awe and sublime joy, the contemplation of an imperturbable order, which, out of the seeming turmoil and confusion, emerges all the more resplendent.

The lecture was illustrated by many apt and beautiful quotations and criticisms, which Prof. Haynes' wife and varied reading enabled him to supply, and it held throughout the close and grateful attention of the audience.

GREAT REVIVAL AT LUDLOW.—Our correspondent writes us that the Methodists have held meetings in Ludlow Flats for the last three weeks, and the result has been that more interest is taken in the things of religion than for many years. He says:

The quickening has extended to the Baptist and Congregational churches, and the Universalists have shared largely in the interest.

The Baptists and the Congregationalists united and joined with the Young Men's Christian Association and held meetings in one part of the village, while the Universalists held their prayer meetings from house to house.

And notwithstanding there was so many meetings at once, there was a good attendance on all, besides meeting of the scoffers and opposers who met in rum shops and gambling hells, to discuss the matter of a coat of tar and feathers for the preacher who had the audacity to declare the counsel of God without fear of any man.

On Sabbath afternoon a Mrs. Lord from Brattleboro, preached a sermon of great power to the Methodist congregation, and the evening service was conducted by Rev. T. F. Stuart. During the day, there were twenty-two united with the Universalist church, and nine were received into the Congregational church.

The awakening extends along Black River Valley to Proctorsville and Cavendish, and far back on the hills on both sides of the river.

WATERVILLE.—Monday evening, Moses McFarland, proprietor of the hotel here, turned down his lamp in the bar-room, and blowing the under side of the chimney, (it is a large bracket lamp, fastened to the ceiling,) the lamp burst, with a very loud report, and scattered the contents and glass for several feet around. The room was all ablaze in an instant, but he had sufficient presence of mind to smother the blaze with woolen garments, and save a disastrous fire. So much for using cheap, poor oil.

The woolen factory is not running, for want of water. The streams and springs are very low. Snow plenty, and in some places, too much.

BRIDGING THE ST. LAWRENCE AT OGDENSBURG.—Notice has been published in the Canadian official papers, that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session, for an act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the River St. Lawrence from a point at or near Prescott to or near Ogdensburg, and the incorporation of the St. Lawrence International Bridge Company. A bill has also been introduced in the Legislature of New York, having the same end in view.

SOUTHERN NEW YORK.—Canton has voted $8,000 in aid of the proposed Grass River reservoir.

St. Lawrence county determines to continue racing at its agricultural exhibitions.

Potsdam sandstone was the only kind of stone found capable of resisting the destroying heat of the Chicago fire.

George A. Eddy, of Ogdensburg, has been appointed Superintendent of the Northern Transporta in Line of Steamers.

The house of A. W. Danforth, at Redford, was burned recently. Loss, $1,000, insured for $400.

Keeseville is to have a musical convention this week. Prof. Munsell, of Highgate, and the St. Albans male quartette, will assist.

Lyman B. Boynton was tried at the recent term of the court at Canton, for the offence of carrying concealed weapons, convicted, and sentenced to two months' hard labor in the Oswegatchie county penitentiary.

Rev. E. P. Walhams, Vicar General of the Diocese of Albany, is elevated to be Bishop of Ogdensburg. The Rev. Gilbert Francis Father is a native of Lewis, County, a graduate of Middlebury College, and has long officiated in Albany.

Oscar Howard, residing near Crary's Mills, committed suicide Sunday evening by shooting himself through the head with his rifle. No explanation can be given for the act. He leaves a wife and three children.

A great deal must be forgiven Senator Edmunds for his bad not of Friday. Senator Conkling had interrupted his speech on civil service reform with the characteristically sneering remark that the Vermont Senator was "fighting a windmill." "Certainly," retorted Mr. Edmunds, "the gentleman knows what I am doing." The Senate chuckled to the delight of appreciation, and Edmunds's presentation of his case was and consequent complete. [illegible]

The following letter from Rev. A. J. Inglis, of Winooski, is a strong endorsement of the professional skill of Dr. S. W. Smyth, of the city:

Dr. Smyth, Dear Sir.—I take this occasion of expressing my appreciation of your skill in the result of an operation recently performed by you on the eyes of Mrs. Chalmer, of North Ferrisburgh, Vt. I have known her personally for over five years, and never had seen a more complete case of strabismus (or cross-eye.) The change in her looks was so manifest that I did not recognize her until she informed me of the operation you had performed upon her eyes. I have no hesitation in recommending to you all persons similarly affected.

Respectfully yours,
A. J. INGLIS,
Pastor M. E. Church, Winooski, Vt.

The deserved reputation which Wood's Magic Compound is every day gaining as a cough medicine is due in a great measure, to its speedy action in all cases where it is used, but more especially to severe coughs and consequent colds. 3iw1t

☞ Pimples on the Face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.—3iw.

VEGETINE.—The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than the general medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.—3iw1t

So great is the influence for toning and stimulating the nervous system, of SHILOH'S BITTERS, that renewed energy and fresh vigor is imparted through the whole nerve fabric, and such maladies as affect the kidneys, bladder and glands, as well as mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel, want of vigor and female complaints are promptly expelled by this valuable vegetable medicine. 3—dec4w1t

DIED.

EATON.—In Crescent, N. Y., March 7th, Rev. Bennett Eaton, late Presiding Elder of Burlington district, M. E. Church.

MILES.—Feb. 19th, 1872, at Little Sioux, Iowa, of neuralgia of the heart, Anna H. Miles, daughter of B. S. Miles, formerly of this city.

GRAY.—In this city, March 8th, little Jennie, only daughter of J. L. and E. J. Gray, aged 1 year and 8 months.

READY.—In South Burlington, March 12th, 1872, James Ready, aged 57 years.

Correspondents in Waterbury, March 8th, of Consumption, Mrs. Mary Clifford, wife of Orrin Clifford, aged 30 years.

Her sickness was long and