LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived at New York Sunday evening, and the *George Law* on Monday morning, with two weeks later from California. The two steamers brought $1,708,883 in gold. The following summary of the news is taken from the *Alta Clifornia*.

The past fortnight has been characterized by no very important events. The weather throughout the State has maintained that evenness and salubrity which has always placed California far in advance of her sister States in that respect. Accounts from the interior give glowing descriptions of the beauty of the country and of the general prosperity of the various branches of industry.

In the political world of San Francisco all has been astir. Under the new charter, the election for city officers took place on the 28th inst. The issues, it was generally understood, were to be between the Know-Nothings, or American Party, and the Anti-Know-Nothings, comprising the foreign born population of the city and the entire strength of the two wings of the old Democratic party. The latter held a convention on the evening of the 24th, when the following nominations were made: For Mayor, James Van Ness; Comptroller, A. J. Moulder; City Surveyor, J. J. Hoff; City Attorney, C. D. Judah; City Treasurer, Wm. McKibben; Tax Collector, W. G. Ross; City Marshal, Major Thomas Glenn; Harbor Master, John B. Schaffer; Clerk of Superior Court, H. J. Labatt. The nomination of the Know-Nothings were made May 25, and were as follows: For Mayor, S. P. Webb; Comptroller, Wm. Sherman; Surveyor, George Ryder; Attorney, Bailie Peyton; Treasurer, David S. Turner; Tax Collector, Edward Batturs; Harbor Master, George Garwood; City Marshal, Hampton North; Clerk of Superior Court, J. B. McMinn. Numerous demonstrations were made on the Democratic side from the day of their nominations up to that of the election, and probably more excitement, in a quiet way, was rife pending the struggle than during any other municipal election since the organization of the city Government of San Francisco. It was generally regarded as a test struggle between the foreign and native born citizens, and as such the result was looked forward to with an intensity of interest seldom equaled.

The election took place on the 28th May, and on the 30th the following result was known throughout the city:

Mayor.—James Van Ness, Dem., 65 majority.

Treasurer—Wm. McKibben, Dem., 104 maj.

Comptroller—Andrew J. Moulder, Dem., 185 maj.

Tax Collector—Edw. T. Batturs, K. N., 503 maj.

Harbor Master—Geo. B. Schaffer, Dem., 141 maj.

City Marshal—Hampton North, K. N., 3 maj.

Clerk Superior Court—J. B. McMinn, K. N., 217 maj.

City Attorney—Bailie Peyton, K. N., 54 maj.

Surveyor—J. J. Hoff, Dem., 344 maj.

During eight days, counting from May 8, 40,302.77 ounces gold were deposited at the U. S. Branch Mint in this city, valued at about a million of dollars.

Oregon.—We have Oregon papers to the 26th of May. The papers are crowded with political disquisitions and violent partisan abuse. In fact, they contain nothing else. The General Election takes place throughout the Territory on the first Monday in June, at which time a delegate is to be elected to Congress, for members of the Legislature and other County officers to be chosen. Gen. GAINES, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate, and Gen. LANE, the Democratic candidate, have been stumping the Territory for a month past. At a meeting in Dallas, Polk County, they got so excited that LANE called GAINES a liar, whereupon a fight took place upon the stand in presence of an interested and excited audience. The belligerent candidates were separated just in time to prevent a free fight between their friends all around. They continued their canvass together afterwards notwithstanding, and were to address the people of Portland on the 26th. To judge by the fury of the Oregon papers, one would suppose that upon the result of the political campaign there depended the destinies of the world.

CIRCULAR.

THE SEVENTEENTH Class of Teachers of the BOARD OF NATIONAL POPULAR EDUCATION, will assemble at Hartford, Conn., on the 10th of August next, and leave for the west on the 22nd of September. The usual preparatory course will be under the superintendence of Miss HANNAH WHITE. Ladies wishing to join the class will address written applications to Miss WHITE, at *Northampton, Mass.*, as soon as practicable. They should not be delayed beyond the middle, or at the fatherst, the 20th of July.

Each application should state the age and religious denomination of the applicant, with the branches she can teach and her experience in teaching, and be accompanied by testimonials in regard to her education, capacity to teach, natural peculiarities, and moral and religious character. Some experience in teaching, and a thorough acquaintance with the common branches, are indispensible. A large proportion of the applications to us for teachers, require a knowledge of the higher branches. A capacity to sing is important. Decided piety, is indispensible. We want a practical, *working* piety.

Applicants will have seasonable notice of their acceptance or non exceptance. The accepted should be at Hartford promptly on the 10th of August. They will find the entire course very important to them. We hope that no accepted teacher will withdraw her application.

On arriving at Hartford, the teachers will take hacks, (for which 25 cents only, can be demanded,) to the "Orphan Asylum." They will board in common with the Superintendent at an expense to them not exceeding $2,25 a week. *The course is gratuitous.* We pay their traveling expenses to the west.

This they may refund if able, to aid in sending out more teachers. It must be distinctly understood that we expect them to teach *at least* two years, excepting in cases of a decided failure of health. If, for any other cause, they leave teaching within two years, we expect, of course, that they will refund.

The teachers will be sent to places from which definite applications shall have been received, and respectable compensations offered, —care being taken to assign them places to which they shall seem best adapted. No teacher will be assigned to a place, until she shall have been consulted in regard to her willingness to occupy it.

WILLIAM SLADE,
Cor. Sec. and Gen. Agent of the Board.
MIDDLEBURY, VT., June 18, 1855.

VERMONT AND CANADA RAILROAD. It is reported on Change that the Vermont and Canada Railroad will take possession of the Central Railroad and all the personal property. The Canada gives a bond in the sum of $250,000 to pay all the debts due from the trustees, amounting to about $400,000. This places the Canada stock in the same condition of the Central, subjecting it to a liability for all the debts of the trustees. It also is held by some of our best legal counsel that the property taken under the decree becomes at once subject to attachment by the creditors of the Central Corporation for either the floating debt or on the past due coupons.—The holders of over-issued stock in the Vermont Central road having claims against the Corporation will naturally look to the Vermont and Canada Corporation for reimbursement.—*Boston Courier.*

DREADFUL HURRICANE.—Last Sunday, about 5 o'clock P. M., a heavy shower with wind, passed over this region generally, but in Barre it blew a perfect hurricane, from half a mile to a mile in width, sweeping down fences, trees, and almost everything as with the besom of destruction. It did some damage in Williamstown and also in Plainfield, but we have not learned how much. At Barre lower village, it moved Micah French's dwelling-house out of its place, injuring it very much, and entirely destroying Mr E. French's barn. It carried some of the sticks of timber from this barn, directly over the Universalist and Congregationalist churches, and laid them down near the Methodist church. It destroyed a part of the sheds of the Methodist church, carrying them directly into Rev. Mr. Royce's garden. Mr R.'s hot-house, glass-covered boxes over beds, &c., were destroyed and greatly injured. The barn of the Methodist Parsonage was entirely broken to pieces. Barns belonging to Mr John Simpson of Plainfield, and Mr John Dodge of Barre, were removed and much injured. About 10 feet of the roof on the west side of the Barre Academy, and about one-third of the entire roof on the east side were carried off. A. J. Smith, lost about 100 nice trees in his sugar orchard. Fortunately no one was injured.—Those who witnessed the scene, say, that for a few moments it was perfectly *terrifying.*—*Repository, 22nd.*

MURDER TRIAL. The trial of Sheldon Pond for the murder of Decatur Cheney, on the 17th of September last, took place at the June Term of the Addison County Court, Judge Pierpoint, presiding. The main facts in the case as shown by the evidence, were substantially as follows. The parties were all residents of the town of Addison, and on the day of the murder, Mr. Cheney and wife were on a visit at the house of Mr Samuel Pond, father of the accused.—About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while Cheney was harnessing his horse preparatory to leaving, he was fired upon by young Pond, who had secreted himself at the corner of the barn, and instantly killed. Pond then fled to the woods, but was arrested the same night, and has remained in jail to the present time.

The counsel for the defence admitted the killing, but urged acquital upon the ground of the insanity of the accused. A large number of witness were examined, and the opinions of several eminent physicians were taken upon the subject, and the case was submitted to the Jury without argument, who returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY, by reason of insanity." A recent law of this State provides for cases of this kind, and Pond will probably be confined in the State Prison during his insanity.—*Herald.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—*Gov.* Gardner has issued his proclamation declaring that the articles of amendment which were submitted to the people on the 23d ult. were adopted, and have therefore become a part of the constitution of the commonwealth. They are six in number. The first applies the plurality system to all election of civil officers in the commonwealth. The second changes the time of holding the annual election, from the second Monday in November to the Tuesday next after the first Monday, so as to bring it upon the same day with the presidential election. The third provides for the division of the state into eight councillor districts and the election of councillors by the people. The fourth provides for the election of secretary of state, treasurer and receiver general, auditor and attorney general by the people. The fifth prohibits the appropriation of school moneys raised by taxation to any other schools than such as are conducted according to law under the superintendence of the city or town authorities, and to sectarian schools. The sixth provides for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, commissioners of insolvency, clerks of courts and district attorneys by the people. Although these several articles are now parts of the constitution, the third and sixth cannot take effect until after the meeting of the next legislature, as further legislation is necessary with reference to them.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Superior Court on Saturday decided in full bench with only one Judge dissenting, that the New-Haven Railroad Company are responsible for the fraudulent stock issued by Robert Schuyler, as President and Transfer Agent, and that the holders of that stock have the same rights as other stockholders. This we think will be universally recognized as a just judgment. Common sense proclaims that the Company should answer for the acts of the agent whom it clothed with the amplest powers and provided with the means and opportunities of such enormous fraud, and not the public and those accidental holders of the stock who had no motive for extraordinary or impossible caution. The case may be carried to the Court of Appeals, but we can hardly belive that this decision can be reversed. We presume, however, that there will be no further litigation in the premises since it is expected that the Legislature of Connecticut will empower the Directors to admit the disputed stock, which it is understood they are now willing to do as soon as they have the authority requisite in that State to render the transaction perfectly regular.—*New York Tribune.*

MASSACRE OF MORMON EMIGRANTS BY THE INDIANS. Letters from Council Bluffs, dated June 8th and 9th, state that a friendly Sioux, chief, with a small band, has just come in, and reports that they met with the main body of the hostile Sioux, at Bear Creek, 300 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the march towards that fort, and having in their possession 100 wagons, plenty of flour and meat, and 20 women and children. No white men were seen among them, and the inference is, and so the friendly Sioux report, that a company of Mormon emigrants which crossed the river in May, had been attacked, and all the men massacred. The Sioux chief, 'Four Bears,' who brings the intelligence, is known to be trustworthy. The Indians are aware of the proposed expedition of U. S. troops into their territory, and set them at defiance.—It is said that an army of not less than 10,000 will be required to put them down, and even the war would be long and bloody. The Omahas received their annuities about the first of June, and immediately laid it out in horses and goods, and with the Pawnees started off on their annual buffalo hunt. Several government steamers are their way up the Missouri with troops.

We have observed many tumbles through life, but have invariably noticed that it is the man who mounts the high horse that receives the least pity when he falls.

"BRISTOL BILL."

STATE vs. WM. H. WARBURTON, *alias* "Bristol Bill." This was an indictment found by the Grand Jury in 1851, for an assault on Bliss N. Davis, Esq., at the time of the trial of the prisoner in 1850. The *Caledonian* of last week says:—"The prisoner was brought from Windsor on Monday by Sheriff Evans, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus. He was arraigned on Tuesday noon, when S. B. Colby was assigned as his counsel at the request of the prisoner. A motion was then made by his counsel to change the venue, and have the trial in another County, alleging as a reason, that he could not have such a trial here as the law designed, the crime having been commited in open court, and at the time creating quite a feeling in the community. The motion was argued by his counsel and also by the prisoner himself, who thought that his former trial and conviction was illegal and unjust.

The prisoner was then taken back to jail and brought into court on Wednesday noon, when S. W. Slade was also assigned by the court as his counsel, when the motion was further argued by his counsel, and also by E. A. Cahoon for the Government, opposing the motion upon the ground that the Statute gave the court no authority whatsoever to change the venue.

The court overruled the motion upon the ground that they had no power or authority to change the venue. It could only be done by an express act of the Legislature. A motion was then made by his counsel to have the cause continued for the reason that the prisoner was not now prepared for his trial, which motion after being argued by the counsel on both sides and by the prisoner himself, was granted, and the prisoner ordered to be remanded to Windsor. He was taken back on Thursday by the Sheriff.

The prisoner was brought up here for trial at the present time, by the attorney for the Government, at the suggestion of the Governor, who has given the prisoner to understand, and also intimated the same to the Government attorney, that he should grant a pardon for the remainder of the term for which the prisoner is now serving his term, being five years. What course the Governor will now adopt, in regard to granting a pardon, is not known, but probably he will not pardon him till he has received his trial on this indictment.

WINDHAM COUNTY.—We find the following paragraphs in the "narrative" of the *Chronicle*, relating to religious matters in the County as presented to the Convention in this village last week.

"*Windham Association* reports a low state of religious interest in most of their churches. In West Halifax there have been a number of hopeful conversions; in West Townshend, eight additions by profession—are reported as the fruits of a former revival, and at West Brattleboro, there seems at the present time to be a growing interest and hopeful appearances. In Guilford, a decided change has been wrought in the aspect of things. The church there is one of the oldest in the State, having been organized more than eighty years ago.—During the first half of this period, it seems to have enjoyed a good degree of prosperity and to have been among the most efficient churches in county. But the latter half of its history is strikingly the reverse. From 1816 during which year twenty-nine persons were received as the fruits of a revival, there have been in all but six additions, to the present year. For thirty-one years there were no additions, and there is no evidence that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated during that period. For thirty-seven years they had no settled minister or stated supply. The name of this church appears in the statistical table of the churches of the Association, though for a number of years without any figures attached to it, until 1835—just twenty years ago, since which time it has been dropped from the list, and has not been numbered among our churches. Yet, though reduced to nine members, eight of whom were females, it still remained organized, the only surviving male member having been chosen clerk of the church in 1818. Into this field a Home Missionary was sent last September. The church, having renewed its covenant, enjoyed, on the second Sabbath in May, the privilege of reuniting in gospel ordinances—having admitted into their number seven new members, to one of whom the ordinance of baptism was administered. Thus resuscitated, they are now endeavoring to raise funds for the erection of a small house of worship, and they ardently desire the sympathies, prayers, and cooperation of sister churches."

"Rev. Charles Whiting of Windham Association died in Fayetteville, May 5, 1855, aged 41. He completed his studies for the ministry in 1842, and was soon settled in Wilton, N. H., where he remained eight years. He is spoken of by one who knew him well as a student, and in that field of labor, as a man of great moral worth; retiring and self-distrusting, yet of no common intellectual power and cultivation. The last four years of his ministry were spent in Fayetteville, where, as well as among his ministerial associates, he will long be remembered as a faithful and devoted servant of his Divine Master."

DEATH OF JUDGE WILDE.—Samuel Sumner Wilde, late Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, died in Boston Friday, aged 84 years. The following brief biographical notice we find in the Boston *Journal* of Monday:—

"Judge Wilde was a man of fine talents and of great judicial experience. In his private life he was an affectionate father and friend, and in his more public career he won the respect, esteem and confidence of the community. Judge Wilde was born in Taunton on the 5th day of February, 1771. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1789. He was admitted to the bar in 1792, and subsequently resided and practised his profession in the towns of Walboro,' Warren and Hallowell, in Maine—which State was then a part of Massachusetts. He was elected by the people to various offices of honor and trust, and in 1815 was appointed by Gov. Strong an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which position he retained until his resignation about five years ago. At the time of the separation of the States of Maine and Massachusetts, in 1820 he removed to Newburyport, and eleven years later took up his residence in Boston, where he has since remained. Judge Wilde has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from three colleges—Dartmouth, Harvard and Bowdoin. He was a member of the famous Hartford Convention in 1814."

The examination of the graduating class of cadets at West Point was brought to a close on Friday last, when the diplomas were presented and an address made by Rev. Dr. Vinton. Cyrus B. Comstock of Massachusetts heads the list of graduates in the order of merit. The examination for admission took place on Saturday. The cadets went into camp Monday.

A printer out West, whose office is half a mile from any other building, and who hangs his sign on the limb of a tree, advertises for an apprentice, and says: "A boy *from the country* would be preferred."

The Vermont Phœnix.

BRATTLEBORO, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

NOTICE.

The Phœnix will be printed at present on the afternoon of Fridays. By this arrangement we are enabled to give our readers the reports of the Cambridge and Brighton Cattle Markets, and we feel quite sure that most of them would prefer one day's delay to the omission of those reports.

☞ Those who wish to have their Probate Notices appear in the PHŒNIX will give directions to that effect at the Probate office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We solicit correspondence from all parts of this and the adjoining counties, both in and out of the State, upon all subjects which interest the public.—All News, local occurrences, fires, storms, accidents, meeting, facts, &c., &c., transmitted to us *early*, will receive prompt attention. Our friends by remembering this, can add much to the value of THE PHŒNIX. "Original Poetry" is not sought for with much avidity by the reading community. The latest quotations show it to be a very poor stock for investment.

THE BURLINGTON PLATFORM.

In another column we publish a full report of the proceedings of the State Convention held at Burlington on Wednesday. The resolutions, with the exception of one of a complimentary nature relating to the ticket put in nomination, are confined to two subjects—slavery and temperance. The first five are devoted to an enunciation of the principles by which the Freemen of the State proposed to be governed in their treatment of the subject of slavery, and they may be expressed in few words—"No more Compromises, and no further extension of Slavery."

The South have for a long series of years sought to make the extension of their pet institution the cardinal object of their statesmanship; and they have been eminently successful in accomplishing their purpose in this respect. Slavery and the desire for its extension led to the annexation of Texas and the consequent war with Mexico; it led to the so-called Compromises of 1850; it induced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and it is at the bottom of our difficulties with Spain, the fillibustering spirit of the South, and the attempts to create some pretext for the acquisition of Cuba. It controls the government of the nation and directs the intercourse of this government with most of the foreign powers. Every question of a national importance that has of late years been agitated in Congress has been considered, argued and determined, so far as the action of the South is concerned, by this standard. Slavery is the crucible in which all their notions of politics and government are prepared; it is their test of political orthodoxy.

To such an extent have the demands of this local institution been carried, so completely has it permeated all the ramifications of government, that the North are compelled to lay aside all other questions of policy and unite in defence of the principles upon which the government of this nation was founded, and on which their own rights are based. The position assumed by the State Convention at Burlington in declaring for the Freedom of all territory where Slavery does not exist by local law, will meet with a hearty response from the people of this and other Northern States. It received the assent of nearly all of the delegates from the Northern States to the National Council at Philadelphia. It has been endorsed by the people of Maine and Massachusetts, and it will receive the assent of every anti-administration convention held in the Free States.

[illegible] we cannot escape the conviction that these resolutions present substantially, the test upon which the next Presidential contest will be made. It is the test that was first instituted by the South, and has been presented by them at every national convention for many years. If the North accept the issue there can therefore be no just cause for complaint.

From the antecedents of certain individuals whose names figured largely in the convention we should have supposed that had they considered the principles of the American party of sufficient importance to demand a national Convention for their elimination, they would have made some movement for their recognition in a State Convention in which they appeared as prominent actors. However, we will commend the good that was done and "bury the evil out of sight."

THE CROPS.

The cold, windy, dry weather of the last half of May and the first of June has been followed by a succession of moderately warm days during which genial showers have been abundant. Instead of the pale, sickly hue of vegetation then witnessed, we now find the trees, shrubs, earth and fields clothed with garments of the richest green. Nature wears an uncommonly smiling aspect, and in appearing in such attractive loveliness, invites us to leave paved streets and brick walls, and wander forth among the luxuriant herbage, to inhale the odor of sweet flowers, and to listen to the lays of the songsters of the forest and the lulling murmur of gushing waters.

The crops, upon whose success our very existence is predicated, are generally quite backward for the season. The unusual continuance of cold weather in April and May caused a great delay in planting and sowing, and the same cause, combined with the drouth, retarded the process of germination.

Grass, of which so little was expected three weeks since, now looks very well, with the exception of being backward. The drouth of last year was so severe as to kill the roots of many of the varieties in all localities, and the ice in the winter continued the work so successfully commenced in the summer. These causes combined with the drouth this spring so affected this important crop, that great apprehensions have been entertained in many quarters of a complete failure. But the aspect has been entirely changed of late, and, judging from reports from various portions of the county, we apprehend the crop of hay this year will be fully up to the average. Fields that were seeded last year will show the greatest falling off, while the hill farms will exhibit the best increase.

Winter grain, wheat and rye, looks uncommonly fine where it was not winter-killed, and promises a good yield.

Corn is backward. It has come up well and if the weather in July and August is favorable a good crop will be realized. A larger breadth than usual was planted.

Oats look finely. The growth is large and of a rich color and the yield promises more largely than that of the last two or three years.

It is yet too early to predicate much of the potato crop on present appearances. An unusual number of acres have been planted and thus far they have done well in coming up.

Fruit-trees are very well loaded with the immature article, which is of a fairer quality than we have seen for several years. The curculio seems not to have been about this year, as the fruit gives no evidence of having been visited with the scourge.

With a favorable season the returns of the husbandman will be ample, and the present enormous prices of everything eatable will be materially reduced.

STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Chairman of the Whig and Republican conventions of last year, in which call was embraced the "Freemen of Vermont "who desire to co-operate in the State election of "September next, and the approaching Presidential election, in opposition to the pro-slavery policy of the present National Administration and to "the propagandists of slavery of every name in the "Union,—for the defence of Freedom and to protect the rights of the Free States," a Mass Convention was held at Burlington on Wednesday.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the choice of Hon. Alvah Sabin, President pro tem., and C. H. Hayden, Esq., and Z. K. Pangborn as Secretaries pro tem.

On motion of Edward Kirkland, Esq., a committee of one from each county was appointed to nominate permanent officers of the convention.—This committee subsequently reported and the Convention elected the following:—

Hon. Alvah Sabin, President.
Gen. Simeon Strong, } Vice Presidents.
Hon. John Peck, }
G. G. Benedict, }
Z. K. Pangborn, } Secretaries.
W. P. Davis, }

On motion of G. W. Benedict, Esq., a committee of nine was appointed to report resolutions to the Convention. The Chair appointed the following as that Committee:—

E. P. Walton, Jr.,	J. M. Hotchkiss,
J. S. Morrill,	P. P. Leavens,
J. H. Barrett,	C. H. Hayden,
Geo. W. Benedict,	C. H. Chapman,

E. Kirkland.

On motion of Edward Kirkland, Esq., the Convention resolved itself into County Conventions to appoint gentlemen from the several counties equal in number to the Senators to form a committee to bring in nominations for the State officers and for a State Committee.

Edward Kirkland and O. H. Platt, the only delegates from this County constituted the quota of the Committee for Windham County.

On motion the Convention adjourned till 2 o'cl'k P. M.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention reassembled at the hour fixed.

The Committee on nominating a State Ticket, reported by their Chairman the following named gentlemen as candidates for the several State Officers.

For Governor,
Hon. STEPHEN ROYCE of East Berkshire:
For Lieut. Governor,
Hon. RYLAND FLETCHER of Cavendish:
For Treasurer,
Hon. HENRY M. BATES of Northfield.

These nominations were severally adopted and confirmed unanimously.

The following gentlemen were appointed a State Committee for the year ensuing.

Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, Hon. John Porter, Hon. Elias N. Davis, Hon. Bella Gleason, David S. Church, A. S. Root, James S. Moore.

Hon. Alvah Sabin being called upon addressed the Convention briefly and with his usual ability and interest.

Hon. J. S. Morrill addressed the Convention with much force upon the political questions of the day.

Hon. Portus Baxter and Austin Beecher, also addressed the Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following Preamble and Resolutions which were adopted.

Preamble.—Called to renew our offerings on the altar of Liberty, we find no occasion to abate one jot or tittle from the fervor which last year led the Freemen of Vermont to lay aside old party organizations, sacrifice personal and party prejudices, and merge all minor differences of opinion in one brotherhood of Freedom. If new parties have sprung into existence, which in ordinary times [illegible] outrages upon the consecrated ground of Freedom have demanded new sacrifices for its defence. That demand has been promptly and nobly responded to by the minority of the late National Convention at Philadelphia: and we, now and here, in the same fearless spirit, echo their response in our own behalf, and for every faithful son of our liberty-loving state. To that perfidy of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has now been added the crime of civil war—the intrusion of an armed mob of Missourians upon the *free* territory of Kansas, and the destruction, by force, of the elective franchise. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and virtually of the ordinance of 1787—that charter of Liberty, more ancient than the Constitution itself—opened the door for Slavery to territory hitherto free; the Demon has now passed that door, sword in hand, and its first victim is the sacred right of suffrage. Slavery was an accident—a wound which time was to eradicate; it now claims to be an institution, a member of the body politic, making war upon all the other members, and exercising fatal supremacy over the whole system.—Sweeping away all parties which do not tamely submit to its behests—diverting the Government from all its legitimate functions, and absorbing the Executive, the Army and the Navy in new acquisitions of Slave territory—Slavery now assumes to control the sovereign people themselves in laying the foundation of every future State, and thus steadily aims to make Slavery National—Freedom Sectional! As a local wound, confined within the Slave States, we would cheerfully leave it, as our fathers left it, for medication. As an aggressive power in the nation, and an unruly member, in the language of the Holy one of Israel, we reverently and earnestly say—"Cut it off and cast it from thee."

1. *Resolved*, That we do hereby re-affirm in all their parts the resolutions and pledges of the State Conventions of the Freemen of Vermont, holden on the 6th of June and the 13th of July, 1854.

2. *Resolved*, That as by open perfidy all former Compromises on Slavery have been rendered morally null and void, and all future compromises morally impossible, we hereby forswear all Compromises, past or future, "the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 included," and plant ourselves immutably upon the Platform of the Fathers of the Republic, as practically enunciated in the Ordinance of 1787—"No Slavery outside of the Slave States."

3. *Resolved*, That the late infraction by force of the right of settlers in Kansas to the free and undisputed exercise of the elective franchise, was an outrage which must be repudiated in all its consequences by the National Executive and by Congress, in obedience to that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to the American people "a Republican form of Government," and in respect to the supreme right of American Citizens to cast their suffrages "unswerved by fear and unawed by force."

4. *Resolved*, That clinging to the Federal Union and Government, in their original purity as the rock of National Liberty, National Defence, National Peace and National Prosperity, and regarding Slavery as the source of real danger, a *final and irrevocable settlement of the slavery question* is in our judgment the first and imperative duty of every Statesman and Patriot.

5. *Resolved*, That in the sentiment of "No Slavery outside of the Slave States"—"Slavery Local, Freedom National"—implying that Slavery, a local evil and the creature of local law, is to be left forever undisturbed by the Federal Government in the States where it exists, and its extension beyond that limit forever excluded by positive prohibition—we find a ground of settlement, just alike to the Slave States and the free, and therefore practicable and wise. For such a settlement, we pledge our support, and hereby invite the co-operation of all the States of the Union disposed to meet the question in the spirit of justice and patriotism.

6. *Resolved*, That we cordially commend to the freemen of Vermont, Stephen Royce for Governor, Ryland Fletcher for Lieut. Governor, and Henry M. Bates for Treasurer, pledging ourselves for a hearty support at the polls.

7. *Resolved*, That the prohibitory liquor system adopted by this state, has by its salutary influence, commended itself to the support of the people and we are opposed to any alteration of the existing laws on that subject except such as may be necessary to give it greater efficiency.

After the unanimous adoption of the preamble and resolutions the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Attest, ALVAH SABIN, President.
G. G. Benedict, }
Z. K. Pangborn, } Secretaries.
W. P. Davis, }

Maine Democracy.—The late Democratic State Convention of Maine, which nominated Judge Wells for Governor, was controlled by the "Wild Cats," but it seems that they were not wild enough to swallow all the acts of the present administration. The fifth resolution, as reported to the convention, stood as follows:—

"5. *Resolved*, That the National Administration by its faithful execution of the laws; by its adherence to the constitution; by its admirable foreign policy and by its resolute maintenance of the old land-marks of the Democratic party, will command the respect and support of all true men."

An animated discussion followed its reading.—Mr. Williams of Augusta, was the only member of the Committee who disapproved of it, while all the office-holders rallied to its support. But it was "no go." The rank and file of the party would not swallow the pill until it had been heavily sugar-coated, as was done by the following proviso, offered by Mr. Swasey:—

"*It being understood that this approval of the National Administration is expressive of no opinion in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.*"

A tempting bait was never more greedily seized by a hungry fish than was this amendment by the members of the Convention. It was unanimously adopted; and thus was the administration "damned with faint praise" by the Maine Democracy.

A Curious Fact.—About thirty years ago there died in Southwick, Mass., a man who had lived to a good old age on the same lot of land on which he was born; yet while occupying the same house he lived in two states, three counties, and four towns. When he was born his father's house was in the town of Westfield, county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts. By a readjustment of boundary lines, it was thrown within the town of Simsbury, County of Hartford and State of Connecticut. Subsequently it was included within the limits of Granby in the same County and State. Still another change threw it into Southwick, which was afterwards embraced in the County of Hampden. Thus was a man who never left the place of his birth, a citizen of two States, a voter in four towns, and a resident of three counties.

Fern Leaves.—The popularity of "Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio" is well attested by the fact that the *sixty-sixth thousand* has just been published. They amply deserve this popularity by their freshness, raciness, and originality. Fanny is now one of the well recognized "powers" in American literature, and these first sprightly effusions of her genius are among the best things she has written. Messrs. Miller, Orton, and Mulligan have just brought out a new and uniform edition of "Fern Leaves," handsomely bound in green and gold, and every way suited to adorn the center-table or book shelf.

The Story of the Campaign" is the title of a neat little volume issued by Messrs Gould & Lincoln of Boston. It purports to be a complete narrative of the war in Southern Russia, written in a tent in the Crimea, by Maj. E. Bruce Hamley. The narrative first appeared in Blackwood's Magazine. It then attracted general attention, as being the most brilliant, and at the same time, the fullest and most connected account yet given of the campaign [illegible] The narrative is brought up to the 1st of April, and in due season will be continued. It is written in a graphic, racy style and will well repay an attentive reading.

For sale by J. Steen & son.

Maine.—A Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, was held at Augusta on Thursday of last week. The delegations were full and much enthusiasm was exhibited.—Speeches were made by Ex-Governor Hubbard, Hon. George J. Shepley, and others, whose remarks were generally denunciator of the Know Nothings, and the vindictive features of the Maine Law. Judge Wells, of Portland, received the nomination for Governor, receiving 199 votes; scattering 11.

Connecticut.—Thomas B. Butler, John D. Park, Origen S. Seymour and Loren P. Waldo have been elected Judges of the Superior Court of Connecticut, by the Legislature. The first two belong to the American party and the last two are Democrats. This court has received an addition of four Judges by an act of the present Legislature, making the entire number nine. Their annual salaries are to be two thousand dollars, instead of twelve hundred and fifty, and they are to hold their office for life.

☞ George H. Burrows, formerly a conductor on the Connecticut Railroad, in which position he was favorably known to many of our readers, has resigned the superintendence of the Western Division of the New York Central Railroad, and has accepted the appointment of General Superintendent of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, at a salary of $5000 per annum. He enters upon the duties of this appointment on the 1st of July.

The Illinois Liquor Law.—The Prohibitory Liquor Law which was submitted to the people of Illinois by the last Legislature of that State, was recently voted upon and defeated by over 14,000 majority. The total vote was 167,356, the largest vote ever polled in the State.

Forcing the Season.—The New York *Times* of the 22d, says:—"Monday will be Dog-Day." Gothamites will produce all sorts of vegetables, including *greens* of course, a month earlier in the year than Vermont; but this is the first time they have got ahead of us on dog-day.

Journal of the Council of Censors.—We are indebted to James M. Slade, Esq., Secretary of the Council of Censors, for a copy of the Journal of its proceedings at its late session. We have already published the most important of its transactions.

Patents have recently been issued to the following Vermonters; Isaac M. Newton of Eden, for sewing machine; Joseph Adams of Fairhaven, for improvement in stone sawing machines; Henry Boynton of Hinesburgh, for reciprocating railway propeller; David Pierce of Woodstock, for machine for manufacturing wooden ware.

☞ Do not fail to read the articles on the fourth page. Among other interesting matter in to-day's issue, is an excellent article from the pen of Hon. F. Holbrook, relating to "Imauia"—the Arabian Horse owned by Messrs. S. M. & A. F. Wait of this village.

Insanity.—Sheldon Pond who was recently tried at Middlebury for the murder of Decatur Cheney, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sabbath School Excursion.—The Baptist Sabbath School in this village, made a Railroad Excursion to Bellows Falls, on Wednesday the 27th inst. The day was favorable, and all the arrangements successful, under the direction of Mr E. E. White, the Superintendent of the School. A procession was formed at the Meetinghouse, on Elliot St., which presented a very interesting sight, in the long line of children and youth, wearing neat badges, and bearing tastefully executed banners, upon which appropriate mottoes were inscribed.—This procession, numbering more than 250 persons, was escorted to the Depot by the Brattleboro Brass Band, in a style that contributed its full share to the interest of the occasion. It was soon ascertained that the two cars previously engaged, would be quite insufficient, and a third was procured, and filled as full as consisted with comfort. Upon arriving at Bellows Falls, the procession again formed and marched to the music of the Band, through some of the principal streets, to a beautiful grove, which was already animated with a host of children from other schools. Windsor was there with 175, Claremont with 150, Chester with 175, Bellows Falls with its 100 or more, and Keene soon arrived with 125, which with considerable numbers from Saxton's River and Grafton, made a large gathering of 12 or 1300 persons, mostly children and youth. A great pic nic was prepared in the grove, and the best cheer prevailed during the discussion of various inviting eatables. The whole company then arranged themselves in seats which had been prepared, and a speakers stand was well filled with clergymen and others, who led off interesting exercises, (interspersed with singing, and music from the Band,) in which the following gentlemen participated; Rev. L. Howard of Rutland, Rev. D. Burroughs, Chester, Rev. J. Alden, Windsor, Rev. O. Ayer, Claremont, Rev. J. C. Foster, Brattleboro, Rev. G. Robbins, Keene, Rev. L. Hayden, Saxton's River, Rev. N. B. Jones, Bellows Falls, Rev. R. Wheeler, Grafton, and S. Woodward, Esq., Editor of the Keene News. The speeches were short, off hand, and to the point—just what they ought to be, on such an occasion. Everything passed off in the very best manner, and at half-past four the whole company from Brattleboro, were safely returned to the Depot in this village, with material for much pleasant recollection, pertaining to this delightful Excursion. The Band did excellent service throughout the day, and won for themselves much deserved praise. Brattleboro may be proud of her representation abroad when her Band, as on this occasion, favors other places, with their services, and receives as cordial a welcome, as was extended to them at Bellows Falls, where they gained numerous compliments and a multitude of friends.

Special acknowledgments are due to P. B. Chandler, Esq., the gentlemanly superintendent of the Valley Road for his unwearied efforts to promote the safety and comfort of the Excursion. A road with such a Superintendent deserves well of the public.

F.

Our Village Schools.—We understand that the Visiting Committee examined the several schools in this village on Monday and Tuesday of the present week. They report the schools in good condition, the teachers competent and faithful, and the punctuality in attendance and the progress in study generally satisfactory. The only exception they noticed was in the attendance at the High School. Although this village contains about five hundred and fifty scholars between the ages of 4 and 16, less than twenty attend the High School. That the District should support such a school at an annual expense of more than a thousand dollars, for the instruction of fifteen or twenty pupils, seems an extravagant use of the money raised by taxation.—Yet the blame must rest on the parents themselves. The Committee have done all in their power to render the school worthy of the patronage of every citizen. The services of an able and faithful teacher have been procured, new apparatus has been added to the cabinet, the study of the languages has been introduced, and every effort possible has been put forth to place the school in the front rank of educational institutions. We sincerely hope that those having children of a suitable age to attend that school will not fail to improve the advantages provided at so much expense. This is a matter in which not only parents but every tax-payer and every citizen is interested.

The Whitingham Case.—A correspondent who was in a much better condition than we were to judge of all the facts as given in our report of "Assault, &c.," in Whitingham sends us the following which we cheerfully publish:—

Mr Editor:—I noticed in your last number an account of an assault in Whitingham which I consider to be incorrectly narrated, and calculated to mislead the reader, and I deem it my duty, as I had something to do with the prosecution to state the facts as they appeared upon examination. James Wheeler of Whitingham was arrested on the 18th inst., and brought before Ezra T. Butterfield and Hosea F. Ballou, Esqrs., on charge of an assault with intent to kill, and also with intent to maim one Cyrus Bryant of said town, on the 9th day of Nov. last, having been brought from the State of Illinois by a requisition from the Governor of this State, by sheriff Gorham. The circumstances as appeared in evidence upon the examination were as follows: Wheeler had been on unfriendly terms with Bryant for a considerable length of time prior to the assault complained of. On the evening of the day above named, Wheeler went to the house of Bryant and requested him to attend a school-meeting that evening, saying that the Clerk wished him to attend in order that they might be able to obtain a vote to build a school-house, the old school-house in said district having been consumed by fire a short time previous by the hand of an incendiary, and Bryant had used considerable exertion to bring the perpetrator to justice. Suspicion had rested upon Wheeler, and Bryant had measured the track in the snow and compared it with Wheeler's boots.—Bryant replied by saying that he had seen the warrant and it contained no article for building a school-house. Wheeler hesitated a few moments and then said "You dare not be out nights." "It will not be healthy for you to be out after dark" and further said "If I had known as much when you measured my track as I know know there would have been blood shed." Upon this Bryant raised a chair and ordered Wheeler to leave his house. Wheeler immediately left. A large dog belonging to Bryant followed him, Bryant fearing that there might be trouble from the dog, stepped quickly to the door and called to the dog to come away; the dog obeyed. By this time Bryant's wife had reached the door and stood with Bryant in the door-way.—Wheeler turned immediately around and discharged a pistol in a northeast direction, the contents passing near Bryant and his wife who were about sixteen feet from Wheeler and lodged in the house, the dog standing in a north-westerly direction from Wheeler, and not more than three feet from him.—Wheeler left the State that night and has not since returned until the arrest. Wheeler claimed that he was bitten by the dog but there was no direct testimony to that point. He also claimed that he had been bitten two years before slightly by the same dog, and it appeared so in evidence, thus claiming that he fired at the dog instead of Bryant. It also appeared in evidence that he had made arrangements to go west on the morning of the 10th, but did in fact on the evening of the 9th. After a protracted hearing he was held to bail, and I am in-