

ZADOCK THOMPSON, who died at his residence in Burlington, Vt., Jan. 16, 1856, was born at Bridgewater, Vt., in 1790, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1813. He was in many departments of natural science the most learned man in the State, and had few superiors anywhere. He held, at the time of his decease, the office of State Geologist, in which place he was first appointed by Governor Ross in 1853, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, which authorized and directed his appointment "as State Naturalist," and made it his duty to institute a survey of the State, and publish the results of it, embracing the physical geography, scientific geology and mineralogy, botany, and general zoology, of the State. In this work he had since been engaged, with his characteristic zeal and devotion, having expended his labors in his Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry, in the University of Vermont, in which he had been appointed two years before, that he might bring to this great public work his undivided purpose and strength. It is perhaps not too much to anticipate that had his life been prolonged, he would have accomplished it, to the entire satisfaction of all—who, in these times of inter-needling pretension and ignorant hypercriticism is indeed saying very much, more far than we should dare affirm for any man less learned, less devoted and painstaking in his work, or less humble minded. But he is cut off in the midst of this most indispensable undertaking. And although we are assured the work is already far advanced, it is scarcely possible that another can take it up, where death decided the preparation, and finish it with either the same facility, or the same symmetry and perfection as the original projector.

Soon after he left the University he received Deacon's Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but his sense of his own deficiencies was so overwhelming as always to deter him from assuming the responsibilities of the Priesthood, for with him all sacred offices were places of deep and solemn responsibility. For many years he devoted himself to the instruction of youth with unvarying and almost untiring zeal and assiduity. We very well recollect our first opportunity of seeing him, at this same period, while holding a service in a retired school-house by the wayside, miles from any place of public worship, where the services of the Church at the time were almost unknown, and consequently less appreciated—with few attendants, and they, for the most part, wholly unacquainted with the service, and he the more earnest, the more solemn, and the less hesitating in regard to his own share in the worship, inasmuch as he felt that he was intruding upon the field of no more experienced preacher of the Word.—With far more ability than the majority of Christian ministers, we recollect almost no one so distrustful of self, so self-sacrificing, so little self-seeking.

He has devoted a large portion of his life to the study of Natural History and the kindred sciences, in which he made eminent proficiency, so much so as to have been the recipient of many honorary memberships from abroad than any other in the State, perhaps; and, notwithstanding the very marked plainness and want of ornament in all that he said or wrote, and his great diffidence of manner, which made him very far from being an attractive speaker, he was sometimes called to address the members of the more distinguished scientific Societies in our large cities, where he was much known and greatly respected by the most eminent naturalists upon the continent.

He has probably contributed more to the Natural, Civil, and Political History of the State than any other person. His *Gazetteer of Vermont*—a work of considerable research and accuracy—first appeared in 1824. It was thoroughly revised in 1842, at which time he published in connection his principal finished work, upon the Natural, Civil, and Political History of the State, embracing its literature, (such as it is,) its literary, scientific and benevolent institutions, which evinces great accuracy and thoroughness of research. The Natural History alone contains nearly two hundred closely printed double-columned pages, of the descriptive catalogues of our quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and reptiles, with about one hundred and fifty accurate engravings taken from the captured specimens of the rarer species, chiefly by his own hand. In consideration of this portion of the work, and its great public utility, the Legislature voted him a liberal gratuity, after the work was published, which is the more uncommon, and consequently the more creditable to them and to him, inasmuch as it could only have been prompted by a deep sense of the utility and value of the work as a contribution to the permanent history of the State.

For more than twenty years he has made and preserved the records of meteorological observations, both with the barometer and thermometer and other requisite aids, at different hours of the day, for every day, through the whole period; devoting the duty upon the other members of his family, in his absence.—The results are certainly curious, and attended with the observations and reflections of one so sagacious and discriminating, of no inconsiderable value.

His cabinet contained many very rare specimens, and among them some fossil bones, or rather actual bones, more or less tending to petrification, of almost inexplicable wonder. One, of a species of whale, found imbedded in the clay, in the valley of Lake Champlain, many miles from the present bed of the lake. Another, comprising parts of the bones of the veritable elephant of the eastern continent, found imbedded in a marl out, upon the line of the Rutland and Burlington Railway, near the summit of the Green Mountains. This was first deposited in the museum of Cambridge College, but beginning to crumble, the prizes of naturalists, Prof. Agassiz, surrendered it to Prof. Thompson, with the hope that he might be able to preserve it, which we think he succeeded in doing.

Prof. Thompson's specimens of the different woods of Vermont, prepared in the shape of 8,000 thin and 1500s, and labeled with descriptive catalogues containing the botanical and common names and qualities, obtained honorary medals, both at London and Paris, at the World's Fairs in those cities, and in the latter place, we think a gold medal of such distinction as was conferred upon very few up this continent. He attended the Exhibition in London and visited some of the more interesting localities in Great Britain, and elsewhere in Europe possibly, and published, on his return, a brief account of his travels and observations for the gratification of his friends.

But in all that he did, everywhere and under all circumstances, at home and abroad, in the crowd and in his Cabinet alone, or with a friend, he was always the same modest, unassuming, unpretending Christian gentleman and scholar. Few men in the State made less figure or attracted less notice, upon State occasions, or at public gatherings. It was almost a study for a painter to see him in a great public library, or in one of our large City hotels. The fashionable, the gay, the rich, the bold, the more humbly and unpretending even, claimed their full share of deference and attention.—

That it was enough for him, and all that he demanded, to take and gladly to accept the place, which at bed or board, was left unclaimed by others. He seemed too intent upon his work, too mindful of his high commission, to dwell much upon his lodgings by the way. To him Life was the starting point and death the goal, towards which he looked for his reward. And doubtless, he had the good and great of all ages and all climes, he had now entered into rest.

I. F. R.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

The slave-mother at Cincinnati, who killed her boy to save him from the patriarchal blessings of servitude, was chained as a fugitive from Slavery, and delivered up. She was given up notwithstanding a strong *prima facie* case existed to show that having been permitted at former times by her master to visit free soil, she had no become free; notwithstanding a higher claim over her person was urged by the laws of Ohio, on whose soil the homicide had been committed; notwithstanding the warmest sympathies of the whole population of Cincinnati, and indeed of the whole North, with the heroic confession of liberty. There was no popular resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Law; and compliance with its requirements was carried so far, that the service of regular legal process from a State Court for her arrest upon the charge of felony was suspended in order that the Federal authority might be thoroughly vindicated in her rendition.

The same act of Congress—that of Feb. 19, 1793—which creates the right of reclamation for fugitives from service, creates the right of reclamation for fugitives from justice. The duty of surrendering slaves and criminals is enforced by the law. Accordingly, the Chief Magistrate of Ohio, Mr. CHASE, has addressed his requisition to the Governor of Kentucky, Mr. MORROW, for the person of the murderer. She is required to stand trial for her life. Will she be surrendered? We do not for a moment believe so. By so much more elevated as are the exertions of Slavery over those of justice, are we to measure the probabilities of such compliance with the laws of the Union. By the fidelity with which every compromise touching Slavery has been complied with by the slaveholders are we to judge the future execution of this. By the Constitution, slaves were to be enumerated and represented, on condition of being taxed; they have always been represented, and have never been taxed. By the Missouri act, Slavery was to be perpetually excluded from one side of a line, on condition of its admission upon the other. The whole energy of slaveholding is directed to its introduction upon both. So obvious and uniform is the disposition to submit only to such Federal legislation as accedes to their benefit, and to nullify all the rest, that to indulge the hope of future credulity. We have no idea that Gov. MORROW will deliver up the infanticide.—What he would do if HENRY CLAY were alive and the honor, and justice, and civility of Kentucky laid to him, we very well know; but such influences no longer rule in the State.—We shall await the event with interest. Should the requisition be responded to, the general feeling will certainly be one of profound surprise. If it be denied, curiosity will be keenly excited to learn upon what issue of special pleading and sophistry this specific form of nullification is grounded. The subject is as interesting as it is important.—N. Y. Times.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Maine Legislature have reported a bill entitled "An act to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prohibit and suppress drinking houses and tipping shops." The report condemns the present prohibitory liquor law. The following is an epitome of the provisions of the bill presented by the Committee. There are 33 sections.—

- Sec. 1. No person to sell intoxicating liquor directly or indirectly, except as provided by law.
Sec. 2. No person shall manufacture distilled spirits without giving a bond in \$1000, which he will not sell any spirits except of his own manufacture, and without admission, or in quantities less than—gals., to be carried away at the time.
Sec. 3. Any person manufacturing without giving bonds to forfeit \$1000.
Sec. 4. This act not to extend to import liquors, cider, or home made wine.
Sec. 5. Physicians, &c., to sell it mixed with their medicines.
Sec. 6. City and town authorities to authorize persons to sell—as follows: In every town or city at least one and not more than two; every town or city having more than 3000 and less than 8000 population, two additional persons; every city and town having more than 8000, one additional person for every 3000. Such authority to expire on the 1st day of May next succeeding the granting of the same.
Sec. 7. Inholders may be authorized to sell to guests, but shall not keep a bar.
Sec. 8. No person shall sell to any minor, Indian, soldier in the army, drunkard or intoxicated person.
Sec. 9. Notice shall be given concerning persons of intemperate habits.
Sec. 10. No person shall be authorized to sell until he has given a bond of \$400 that he will not violate the law.
Sec. 11. Any person violating the 7th and 8th sections shall be fined \$30, be liable to a suit on his bond, and to have his authority revoked.
Sec. 12. No person shall furnish liquors to persons to whom its sale is forbidden.
Sec. 13. If any person, not authorized, shall sell, he shall be fined not exceeding \$30.
Sec. 14. Three unlawful sales constitute one common seller—and render him liable to a fine of \$100, or imprisonment for six months.
Sec. 15. (Entire.) No person shall keep a drinking house or tipping shop within this State.
Sec. 16. A drinking house or tipping shop is any place, except an inn, where liquors are sold except as provided by this law.
Sec. 17. The keeper of such drinking house shall be fined \$300, or imprisoned one year.
Sec. 18. Persons having liquors to sell contrary to law shall forfeit the same.
Sec. 19. Search may be made on complaint of two credible persons.
Sec. 20. Regulates trials and appeals.
Sec. 21. No action can be maintained on any claim originating for intoxicating liquors illegally sold.
Sec. 22. The aldermen, selectmen or assessors shall prosecute.
Sec. 23. Any person selling to a drunkard shall be held liable for all injuries committed by him while intoxicated.
Sec. 24. States penalties, if an unauthorized person sell to one.
Sec. 25. Any one selling impure liquor shall be fined \$100.
The remaining sections regulate the manner in which cases shall be conducted in court.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

No News from the Pacific.

The Africa arrived at New York from Liverpool, on Saturday evening. Nothing has yet been heard of the steamer Pacific.

Nothing new has occurred respecting the difficulties between England and the United States.

The representatives of the different governments to the peace conference, had all either arrived at Paris, or were on their way, and there was no doubt the conferences would open on the 25th ult.

Letters from St. Petersburg and Warsaw, in German papers, give details of the extensive preparations made by Russia for a continuance of the war, and state that on no point has the former energy of the military department been abated. Late letters from the Crimea bring no intelligence of importance.

The suicide of John Sadler, member of parliament, and the exposure of the extraordinary funds committed by him, continue to engross much public attention in England. It is said that his funds amounted to nearly a million pounds, in railway shares, mortgages, &c., and that he has also committed crimes of the most diabolical description.

ONE WEEK LATER.—The steamer Arabia from Liverpool, March 1st, arrived at Halifax, Tuesday night, with 123 passengers. She brings no news of the Pacific. The Arabia encountered no ice. The only item of intelligence possibly but not probably connected with the Pacific is this: The steamer Edinburg which arrived at Glasgow from New York, on the 7th of January, five days out from New York passed a large quantity of broken ice, and on it was broken cabin furniture, fine ornamental doors with white or glass handles, a lady's work box and some other articles, such as would be in use in the cabin of a first class ship or steamer. The Pacific had no cabin or other furniture with white handles, and the Liverpool agents of the Collins line were confident that these fragments did not belong to the Pacific. Insurance has been made on the cargo of the Pacific at Liverpool, at £20 5s free of average.

The Lord Mayor of London, on the 27th ult., assembled a distinguished party at the Mansion house to meet the United States minister previous to his return home. Unfortunately, Mr. Buchanan was the same day invited to dine with the queen, and etiquette required him to give Victoria's dinner the preference. The mayor's company consisted of members of Parliament, representing leading commercial constituencies, also American and colonial merchants. The mayor made a speech, regretting the absence of Mr. Buchanan, because the reception he would have met from representatives of the leading interests would have proved to him the absence of all unfriendly feeling in Great Britain as regarded America, and shown that though big words might arise on either side, the interests of commerce, peace, civilization, and humanity were too powerful to permit a collision between England and the United States. Similar feelings were expressed by other speakers, among them Colclough and Earl Elgin. At the queen's levee, the same day, Mr. Buchanan and the Brazilian, Peruvian, Mexican and Haytian ministers attended.

In parliament American matters received some attention. Delacy Evans gave notice in the house of commons of resolutions, disapproving of the government having refused direct offers of troops from Canada, while at the same time abortive attempts were made to enlist on the adjoining neutral territory of the United States, contrary to international law. Three meetings of the peace conference had been held at Paris. A written guarantee was signed not to divulge the proceedings until the whole were concluded. An armistice was agreed upon until the end of March, but not affecting the blockade. The Austrian propositions were formally adopted as the basis of negotiation. Orders have been forwarded to the allied generals in the Crimea respecting the armistice, and Napoleon has intimated to the generals and admirals now in Paris, that they probably need not return to their commands. Leave of absence is now freely given to officers in Crimea. The allies were about to destroy sunken ships in Sebastopol harbor, by dropping heavy shells to explode under water. The health of the armies continues good.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON YOUR NEIGHBORS.—Take care of them. Don't let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never know them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps, if it had not been for your kind care they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore, don't relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be; never mind your own business, that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along—there he is looking over the fence into his neighbor's garden—a suspicious of him, perhaps he contemplates stealing something some of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head. If you see any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of rectitude, don't say anything to the erring individual about it, but let every one else that you can see, and be particular to see a great many.

It is a good way to circulate such things, and though it may not benefit yourself, or any one else particular, it will be something equally important about some one else. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing, though it is said there was silence in the Courts of Heaven for the space of half an hour, don't let any such thing occur on earth; it would be too much like Heaven for the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. If, after all your watchful care, you can't see anything out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not because they have not done anything bad; perhaps, in an unguarded moment, you lost sight of them—throw out hints they are no better than that should be—that you should not wonder if people found out what they were after a while, and that they may not carry their heads so high.—Keep it a going, and some one will take the hint, and begin to help you after a while—then there will be music, and everything will work to a charm.

"There he goes again," said Mrs. Partington in the Legislature, as a member stood up for the fifth time to speak on a question.—"There he goes like a soda fountain, and just as fluidly as water. Now, Isaac, mind him, and see if you can't become a speaker of the house of reprehensibles sometimes. I declare!" continued she, as a new burst of eloquence reached her ear, "it does seem as if the manacles of Daniel Webster had fallen on him, he is so bright." The matter of the preceding officer called to order, and the old lady walked out, holding like by the hand, who kicked an elderly gentleman's heel, as he was going before him, by accident of course, and the elderly gentleman looked foolish at the young transgressor, who was so busy thinking of a roll of Juggens he was going to buy when he got down stairs, that he didn't mind the elderly gentleman at all.—Post.

The Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO, VT. SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We are in the receipt of partial returns from the New Hampshire election which indicate the defeat of Wells, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the election of an anti-Nebraska majority in the Legislature.—In 186 towns the vote for Governor is: Metcalf, anti-administration, 29,841; Wells, administration, 28,560; Goodwin, whig, and scattering, 2098. About 40 small towns remain to be heard from which, if they give a corresponding gain for Wells, with those already reported, will bring the vote of both Metcalf and Wells up to about 32,000 each, with 2400 for Goodwin. There is therefore no election by the people.

To the House of Representatives 142 Republicans and Americans have been elected, and 119 administration. The towns to be heard from are estimated to give 30 administration, and 23 anti-administration members, making the anti-administration majority about 15. The Democrats claim a majority, in the Senate, but it is still in doubt.

The anti-administration party of New Hampshire have done well, considering the circumstances in which they were placed, and the character of the foe with which they had to contend. Their defeat would have occasioned much more sorrow than surprise in those who sympathized with them, yet were fully acquainted with the difficulties by which they were surrounded. They went into the election under many adverse circumstances, but they have weathered the storm, and saved the ship of State.

The administration have played a bold and skillful game for the prize. Franklin Pierce knew very well that the defeat of his party in his own State would sweep away every hope of his re-nomination at Cincinnati.—Hence his special message and his proclamation, and hence the subsidies that are said to have been laid upon his officials for the purpose of furnishing the sinews of war. Money has been expended with a lavish hand, and administration newspapers and documents furnished to the voters without money and without price. No means have been left untried to bring about a different result. But all to no purpose. New Hampshire is saved from misrule, and the people of this nation are saved from the deep humiliation of having Franklin Pierce ever again, a Presidential candidate.

The anti-Nebraska party of New Hampshire were this year weakened by the defection of Edmund Burke and his followers.—They were further weakened by the opposition that was felt to the liquor law enacted at the last session of the Legislature. We think that Mr Wells received more than three thousand votes from those who love Democracy less than they hate prohibition. The nominations of the American Convention at Philadelphia threw cold water upon those who were urging the cause of Freedom in New Hampshire; while the proclamation of the President in relation to Kansas was used, as it was designed to be used, to make Pierce appear to be the friend of equal justice to all parties engaged in the struggle in Kansas.—If, amid all these discouragements, the new party, which only came into existence last year, has defeated the spasmodic struggles of the administration, and carried the State, it will be in vain for the South hereafter to reckon on New Hampshire on their side of Mason and Dixon's line. She will hereafter stand by her sister States, and New England will, with an unbroken front, demand the national-ity of Freedom.

REPUBLICANISM IN CONNECTICUT.

The Republicans of Connecticut met in convention for the first time on Wednesday, at Hartford, elected at State organization, and nominated a State ticket. This ticket is composed of new men from all of the old parties which were represented in Convention. We presume that there will be a good degree of harmony between this and the American party which carried the State last year. The action of the late National Council and Convention of the American party, seems to have rendered the organization of the Republican party in Connecticut necessary at this time. A State election is pending, and the friends of Freedom in Connecticut, although willing enough to support the men nominated by the American party, do not wish to labor under the imputation of giving even a seeming endorsement to the doings of the Philadelphia Conventions. They can act much more efficiently by being untrammelled by any such burdens as have operated against their friends in New Hampshire.

Among the leading men, who of old were Democrats, present and participants in the action of the Convention, were John M. Niles, for many years a Senator in Congress and at one time Post Master General of the United States under a Democratic administration; ex-Gov. Cleveland, and Gideon Wells. These men were all Democrats under the administration of Gen. Jackson, but the principles which they then entertained as Democrats, are now best represented by the Republican party. Gideon Wells was nominated as the candidate of the Convention for Governor, over Prof. Silliman, Senator, by 213 to 42 votes.

Whatever may be the division of votes between the American and Republican parties in Connecticut, at the April election, we feel quite certain that the present national administration party will suffer an overwhelming defeat, and that the dough-face Senator who mis-represents that State in Congress will receive another severe, though well merited, rebuke. The result in New Hampshire, the first gun in the elections of 1856, will receive a response from the nutmeg State.

HAWTHORNE'S LIFE OF FRANKLIN PIERCE.—The Boston Chronicle, in comparing the merits of Hawthorne, Poe, and Brocken Brown, thus speaks of the last novel of Hawthorne:—"The only occasion on which Mr Hawthorne failed, was when he wrote (or attempted) the 'Life of General Pierce.' His failure in that instance is, at the first blush, the more remarkable because he was then engaged on the most astonishing work of fiction that ever employed his pen, though there was not a particle of romance about it. He undertook it as a 'job,' for the doing of which he was handsomely paid, his remuneration being made contingent on the General's fate in the Presidential contest. Considering the character of the materials with which he had to work, perhaps we ought not to be surprised at the result of his labors."

CONGRESSIONAL.—During the past week no business of importance has been perfected in either branch of Congress. In the Senate, Welles' say, Mr. Douglas, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, presented a majority report sustaining the views and course pursued by the administration in relation to Kansas. Judge Collamer presented a minority report taking the Northern view of the question. He believed the Legislature that Territory was constituted in a fraudulent manner; and their action tended to drive out the Free State men or reduce them to subservience. Finding the government had become an engine of tyranny, the people had assembled peaceably to take measures preliminary to admission into the Union as a State. The proper course now would be, either to repeal the Act of 1854 and organize Kansas anew as a Free Territory; or, if Congress will not do that, let them declare all the acts of this spurious Legislature utterly inoperative and void, and provide a new Government for that Territory.

Up to the time of going to press we have not received sufficient details of the New Hampshire election to give the names of the successful candidates with perfect accuracy. The general result is indicated in another article. From the vote of Cheshire County, which is given in full (with the exception of Hoxbury) below, we judge that the anti-administration ticket for county officers in that county, was successful. That ticket was as follows: Charles Stratverton, Register of Deeds. Edward Edwards, Treasurer. Nelson Converse } County Commissioners. Arvin Aldrich } John Symonds } The Representatives from Cheshire County stand 20 opposition to 6 Democrats; last year it was 21 opposition to 6. In Chesterfield Otis Auden is elected Representative; in Hinsdale Hon. William Halle, who was President of the Senate last year; and in Winchester Dr. Ira W. Russell and S. W. Buffum, Esq., all of whom are anti-administration.

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Hon. George W. Hammond of Gilsum is undoubtedly re-elected to the Senate. He represented the 8th District last year, but owing to the re-districting of the State he will now, without change of residence, represent the 9th District. The following table shows the relative state of the vote as compared with that of last year, in CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Table with columns for Town, 1856, 1855, and a difference column. Rows include Abstead, Chesterfield, Dublin, Fitzwilliam, Gilsum, Hinsdale, Jaffrey, Keene, Marlboro, Marlow, Nelson, Richmond, Rindge, Roxbury, Stoddard, Sullivan, Surry, Swanzey, Troy, Walpole, Westmoreland, Winchester, and totals.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Concert by the Brattleboro Cornet Band.—The Brattleboro Cornet Band, assisted by the Brattleboro Quartette Club, will give a Concert of instrumental and vocal music at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening of next week. This Band under the instruction of Mr. Robbins, has obtained an excellence that might excite envy among much older performers, and lovers of music may expect a rich treat at their concert. Those who delight to "trip the light fantastic toe" can be abundantly gratified at the close of the concert. As the proceeds of the performance are to be devoted to the purchase of a necessary uniform we trust our citizens will give the Band a full house.

American House.—We learn that Mr. Nash has removed his lease of the American House, and that the building is to be repaired to such an extent that it will be neat and commodious in its arrangements. Mr. Nash has, during the two or three years which he has kept the house, secured the good will of a host of patrons, who will all rejoice at his increased facilities for winning success.

Kansas and a Republican Club.—Last week just before going to press we were informed by a gentleman who resides in a neighboring town, that Gen. Robinson of Kansas would address the citizens of Brattleboro on Monday evening, and that after the address a Republican Club would be formed. This information he professed to have received from the editor of the Republican, and we accordingly made the announcement in the PHOENIX. That the matter might obtain sufficient publicity, we presume, the official notification was withheld from us.

On Friday evening of last week a meeting of those who had been privately invited, was held in one of the rooms of the Town House. The object was to perfect the incipient stages in the formation of a Republican Club in this place. No public announcement of this preliminary meeting was given. Its results have not yet been made known.

On Monday evening of this week, Mr. J. S. Emery of Kansas delivered an address, detailing the political history of the settlement of that territory, including the election and proceedings of the "bogus legislature," the election of Whitfield and Redder, and the formation of the State Constitution, together with a narrative of the incursions of the "border ruffians," and the consequent combination of the Free State men. Gen. Pomeroy, who had been announced, was not present. Mr. Eli Thayer, of the Emigrant Aid Company made a few interesting remarks relative to his operations; after which the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening.

On Tuesday evening a small audience assembled in the lower Hall of the Town House. Mr. Warner, from a committee, reported a plan of organization similar, we think, to that adopted by the Republican association at Washington. The report was accepted and laid upon the table. Mr. Emery then entertained the audience with remarks upon the present condition and future prospects of Kansas. Subsequently the report was taken from the table and adopted. On motion of Mr. Platt a committee of five was appointed to report the names of officers for a permanent organization and report on an adjourned meeting Saturday evening. Mr. Platt was appointed chairman.

The other names, with the exception of Dr. Converse, we did not learn. The meeting then adjourned. Weather, Snow, and Railroads.—Since our last issue the weather has been colder than was ever before experienced in the month of March by the "oldest inhabitant." Sunday morning, 9th inst., the thermometer indicated 10 deg. below zero; the day was exceedingly cold, the night following still colder, and Monday morning was the coldest of all—the mercury falling to 20 deg. below zero, being the extreme limit which it has reached the present winter. Since then the weather has "cooled up" slightly, but it will still do credit to mid-winter.

The roads in this county and in the adjoining towns in New Hampshire, have been more obstructed with snow during the past few weeks than at any previous period for several years. The snow has settled in to such an extent even in such a manner that the almost caution is requisite in navigating safely.

The passenger train on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, which left this village for Boston Monday morning, returned Wednesday evening a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It encountered the same obstruction that has three times before, during the present year, delayed its arrival from one to three days. The cut a short distance this side of South Ashburnham station, has been the scene of trouble. Every blow has filled it with snow which each time had to be removed by the snow plows of shoveling. The banks on either side of the track had, by this process of accretion, obtained an elevation of from 15 to 25 feet, and the new deposit could only be cleared from the track by being shovelled over and over until it had been thrown over the tops of these high embankments. The up Boston train left this cut about sundown Wednesday evening, and the cattle train, which left this place Tuesday, noon, passed the same place but a few minutes previous, having suffered a detention of more than twenty-four hours. All of the difficulties growing out of the repeated drifts could have been avoided by the erection of a high board-fence on the windward side of the cut. Such a provision, we understand was urged by one of the directors, but the Boston members of the board thought the expenditure useless. A few hundred dollars outlay in constructing such a fence last fall, would have saved thousands of dollars of expense the present winter, and all the serious inconveniences which have arisen from these numerous detentions.

COMMON SCHOOL REPORT.

To the citizens of Brattleboro, East Village: Your School Committee submit the following brief report of the condition and progress of your schools during the year now passed.

Spring Term.—All the schools did well and never appeared in better condition. Not one pupil was reported by the teachers for bad conduct. At the closing examination, the schools, without exception, acquitted themselves admirably. The buildings during the term and six weeks vacation, were not injured in the least; not even a light of glass was broken; showing quite an improvement on former times. Your committee attribute these happy results, in part, to the competent and faithful teachers employed; and partly to the improvement in the condition of the buildings. They think that in repairing, in making as comfortable, pleasant and attractive as their means would permit, the places where your children spend so large a portion of their time,—they have done so much towards increasing the educational power of your schools.

Summer Term.—The schools, commencing Aug. 20th all did well excepting the one on the common. In this there was less order than usual; yet the pupils made good progress, and there was no complaint from parents. The High School during this term was very small. This was not because there were not scholars enough in the district; but your committee suppose the cause to have been the little interval which the parents felt in the education of their children.

Fall Term.—The schools were all good but the one on Canal Street, in which for some cause the teacher failed in government. Miss Keyes, the former teacher, gave very short notice of her inability to return and left your committee but little time to choose her successor. At the High school a few clumsy boys broke the front door and side windows. Your committee are well satisfied that these boys are; but for want of positive proof they were not prosecuted. At the commencement of this term, Sergeant Rowley was introduced into all the schools; and as far as your committee have been able to learn, have proved perfectly satisfactory to the teachers and parents and a great blessing to the pupils.

Present Winter Term.—The Primary schools are all doing well considering the large number of scholars that attend them. There are now registered in the Read school 62; Canal St. 42. Elliot St. 63; on the Common 54; Three of these are quite too large. No teacher however competent, can do justice to so large a number. Your committee, therefore, recommend, that the District build another house, either on Green or High street. The High School has been very full. Whole number 69, including Latin class of 1. It has done well considering the irregularity of attendance on the part of scholars, of which some idea may be formed by glancing at the teacher's report. This shows that in five weeks two hundred and four absences have been recorded. The Intermediate School is laboring under the same disadvantages as the High. Whole number of scholars, 20. Teacher's report shows four hundred and thirteen half day absences in five weeks. It is doing well considering its size and irregularity.

The weekly reports by the teachers in the Primary Schools of tardiness and absence had a good influence. They have been constant and faithful monitors, encouraging and sustaining the good, arousing the indolent, exposing and warning the bad, and assuring all that the results of their efforts will be known and appreciated by the committee. We think the same plan would operate well in the High and Intermediate, with the addition of a penalty; by sending the otherwise incorrigible back to the lower schools.

A word to Parents. Do not forget that these are your schools, existing to enlighten and improve your offspring; and that it is for you to determine, in a great measure, the amount of advantage your children shall derive from them. Is your whole duty done when you have appointed your committee, paid your school tax, obtained the requisite books, and sent your children to the school house? Your conscience, if you reflect, will answer no.—Your committee beg you to make it a matter of imperative duty to visit the schools your children attend at least once a term. By so doing you will manifest an interest that will communicate itself to teachers and scholars and give life and nerve to the work of the school room. Your schools are comparatively impotent from want of this kind of sympathy and encouragement. The general answer to the question, "have many visited the school this term," is, "no one but the committee." Your teachers are disheartened, your children careless and indifferent because you are not willing to spend one hour with them in three months.

All you need to think a little on this subject and you will act, and become yourselves witnesses of a most desirable change. Then, give your committee next year power to say in their report, parents have visited so generally during the past year, that there has not been scarcely a day in which the schools have not had company. Fearful improvement has been the effect. The solicited interest of parental witnesses has touched the right chords in the hearts of teachers and scholars; and learning has ceased to be the discordant drudgery, and become the musical ambition of the school room.

All of which is respectfully submitted. A. E. DWINELL, RAMEL KNIGHT, O. R. POST.

KANSAS MEETING IN WILMINGTON.—A meeting of the citizens of Wilmington interested in Kansas affairs, was held at the town hall in that village, on Tuesday evening. The following resolutions were offered, discussed, and adopted as indicative of the sense of the meeting:—

Resolved, Our fellow citizens in Kansas, who are so nobly endeavoring to consecrate that territory to Freedom, are occupying the post of danger and sustaining the weight of the crisis now impending in the mighty conflict between Freedom and Slavery in our country, therefore

Resolved, That they are entitled to, and we now most cordially tender to them, our warmest sympathies in their severe afflictions, our hearty co-operation in the unequal struggle in which they are engaged, and our earnest prayers to Almighty God for their protection and success.

Resolved,—That the recent special message of the President of the United States, as well as his proclamation, leave little to hope and much to fear from executive power in relation to Freedom in Kansas.

Resolved, That the course of the President in regard to Kansas, presents a humiliating spectacle of disregard for the rights of American citizens, of dereliction from duty, and devotion to the slave power, utterly unworthy alike of a man, a native of New England, or of the Chief Magistrate of a Free and Christian people.

Resolved, That the New England Emigrant Aid Company and other kindred organizations, so far from meriting the calumnious charges preferred against them by the President, are entitled to the gratitude, and deserving the confidence and patronage of all true lovers of Freedom.

Resolved, The President has forewarned us of his purpose to enforce by the military power at his disposal, the unconstitutional and unchristian enactments of the so-called Legislature of Kansas, therefore

Resolved, That in the name of Humanity, of Justice, of Freedom, and of the Christian religion, we protest against such a course as an atrocious outrage upon all that we hold dear as citizens and as men.

Resolved, That we most respectfully but urgently call upon our fellow citizens of Vermont to come promptly forward to the rescue of Kansas from the Slave power; and relying upon the protection, and invoking the aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, we pledge ourselves by all means sanctioned by the American Constitution and the Bible, to resist to the utmost all efforts to fasten the blighting curse of Slavery upon that country.

Resolved, That a subscription be now opened to raise means to aid our fellow citizens in Kansas.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Vermont Phoenix and in the Vermont Republicans, the N. Y. Tribune and the National Era.

AN ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, '56.

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