The Vermont Phœnix.

BRATTLEBORO:
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, 1875.

The Phœnix for 1876.

In accordance with our usual custom, we offer the PHŒNIX from November 1st inst., to January 1st, 1877, —**14 months—for $2.00,** when sent in clubs, or for $2.25 to single subscribers.

STATE OF VERMONT.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, ASAHEL PECK, GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

In obedience to the custom of our fathers —a custom having its origin in the relation of Man to his Maker—hitherto sacredly observed and handed down by their children until it has become of national regard, and in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, I hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1875, a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God. And I recommend that on that day, the people of the State, abstaining from all unnecessary secular labor and employment, assemble at their chosen places of public worship, there, as well as in private devotions to give thanks and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the innumerable blessings bestowed upon us as a State and as individuals, and make Thanksgiving Day truly a day of giving thanks; thanks which give expression not only in exercises of public and private devotion, but also in remembering the needy and distressed, by acts of mercy and deeds of charity and benevolence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, in Executive Chamber, at Montpelier, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundredth. ASAHEL PECK.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
W. P. DILLINGHAM,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

Brother Bowen threatens to act ugly if they undertake to drop his name from the roll of Plymouth church.

We should not like to endorse as accepted science M. Flammarion's somewhat wild speculations in regard to life on the planet Mars, which we give on our first page today, but the article nevertheless makes very bright and agreeable reading.

Mrs. Moulton demands that a council of churches be called to consider the action of Plymouth church in dropping her name from its roll; if this is refused she says she will call an ex parte council. There is a pretty good prospect that, in some shape or other, the scandal will have another general overhauling.

Vice President Wilson is gradually recovering from the sudden and severe attack of illness which he experienced on Wednesday of last week. All misfortunes have their compensation, and Mr. Wilson must have found much to gratify and encourage him in the universal expression of sympathy and confidence which his dangerous sickness has called out from all sections of the country.

There is blood on the hands of the owners of the ship Waco which was burned last week in Galveston harbor, as well as on those of the customs officers who allowed her to slip off to sea with three hundred cases of petroleum on board, contrary to law. The petroleum took fire, the ship was burned, and two hundred persons met a terrible fate, not a soul on board having been saved. The responsibility for the disaster is a fearful one.

Possibly there may be people who will regret to learn that the firm of Eddy Brothers, of Chittenden, Vt., is "busted." A correspondent of the Rutland Herald reports that at a recent seance the spirit of the devil got the upper hands, and the result was a terrible rumpus among the mediums, during which flat-irons and shooting-irons were "cast around regardless." The quarrel ended in a separation of the various members of the family. Horatio stays in the old fort, while "Bill" and the sister go "across the way into Edward Brown's woodshed."

The bones of poor Guibord, who, during his lifetime, was only an unaspiring printer, have at last, after six years of waiting, found rest in the lot which he owned in the Catholic cemetery in Montreal. The burial took place on Tuesday, and there was no disturbance, and no opposition to the enforcement of the order promulgated by the Privy Council in England. A Catholic cure was on hand to ask about the depth of the grave and the identification of the body, so as to be sure that the bishop makes no mistake in cursing the right corpse to the proper depth! The grave was filled up with Portland cement and iron scraps, a mixture which becomes very hard in a few hours. The stone coffin was abandoned on the earnest plea of the Mayor that it would lead to useless difficulty. Armed guards of police will watch the grave, and here the matter rests for the present, but it certainly would not be strange if a charge of nitro-glycerine, or something of the kind, should some day play a part in the programme.

Mr. Bristow and the Whiskey Ring.

While people at the East, in general, are aware that Secretary Bristow has made a brave fight against the whiskey ring of the West, and that he has got this great combination for defrauding the government completely "corraled," few, it is said, can have any adequate idea of what a gigantic affair the ring was, or what a splendid thing the government's triumph over the thieves is. The ring had been in active and successful existence for three or four years. It was essentially a Western institution and included all the leading distillers in the three great whiskey-producing cities—St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. Men of all parties and all pursuits were in league with it, and business, society, and public opinion were largely controlled by it. There can be no doubt that the stealing began with the cognizance of the officers of the revenue department. The substantial methods of operation of the ring were brought to the notice of Commissioner Douglass more than a year before Mr. Bristow began his campaign. Mr. Douglass was warned that the internal revenue service in the quarters controlled by the ring was corrupt, and that he must proceed outside of the department. But he quailed before the formidable undertaking, or his hands were tied by committals to parties in the ring—at any rate, nothing was done by him, although he saw the government fleeced of thousands of dollars every day the ring was left untouched. As soon, however, as Mr. Bristow came into office, and arrived at a full appreciation of the state of affairs, he began the war in earnest, resolved, apparently, to conquer the ring or perish (politically) in the attempt. With many of the subordinate officials of the department in league with the thieves it will be seen that the work before the new Secretary was one of no ordinary magnitude. Outside agencies must be used, and the greatest care and circumspection were necessary in weaving a net-work of indisputable evidence of guilt about the ring, but when this was complete and the trap was finally sprung the capture of the criminals was as complete as it was surprising, and there was no getting out of it. The Boston *Herald* pays Mr. Bristow a deserved compliment when it says: "The time has not yet come to tell the whole story of the contest, which in the course of one year from its inception will have restored millions to the treasury, sent one hundred men to the penetentiary, and made frauds in the whiskey tax practically impossible. The more the results of this victory over the thieves are contemplated the wider and more valuable they will be seen to be. In the cities where the convictions are occurring the social effects cannot fail to be very striking, while the political results will extend through all departments of the government and all parts of the land. In the whole matter the Secretary of the Treasury has stuck faithfully and modestly to his task. With plenty more of such work to be done at Washington, it will be very strange if the people do not insist on Mr. Bristow's continuance in public life, however administrations may come or go."

The Ward Will Case.

The trial of the famous Ward will case, at Detroit, Mich., about which the daily papers have been saying so much, ended last week in a disagreement of the jury. The real point at issue was as to whether a man who believes in the influence of "departed spirits" and acts upon their supposed advice, is of sound mind and capable of making a legal will. Capt. Ward left several million dollars to be quarreled about by numerous heirs. Affairs were complicated by the fact that Ward was twice married, and that his marital relations were of a very loose character. It was proved that he was in the habit of appealing to "the spirits" for aid in all his financial schemes. The shade of the late Dean Richmond was said to be his counsel in all railroad negotiations, and the ghost of a German savan, familiarly known as "Cabbage John," was his customary guide, philosopher, and friend. His will was a curiosity of cunning and malevolence. The heirs entered into a stubborn fight over the disposition of the property, but, as stated above, the jury failed to come to an agreement. It appears, however, that only one juror thought the testator was of unsound mind, but as he persisted in his opinion to the bitter end the only result of the trial is to leave the estate in the hands of the special administrator until another trial, when a verdict for the will must be obtained under the law of the State, although it has to be formally probated before it possesses any validity or any distribution of property can take place. It will be seen that some very nice points of law were involved in the case, and it is probable that any court or jury would hesitate to establish a precedent virtually declaring all "Spiritualists," so-called, of unsound mind and incapable of legally transacting their own private business.

The Export of American Cottons.

The regular export of American calicoes to England and their sale in the markets of that country at a less price than the English made goods, and yet at a living profit, appears to have become an established fact. As many of these goods are now sent abroad from American ports, every week as were formerly sent in a month, and competent judges of the trade assume this to be "the starting point of a vast export movement of American cotton cloths, which will, in certain departments at least, compete with the English manufacturer in Manchester itself, and which ere long must find their places side by side with the products of British looms in the bazaars of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay." Sanguine political economists believe that we are on the threshold of a new era in the industrial history of the country, and the prediction is even made that the present generation "will live to see the United States the greatest cotton-weaving, as well as the greatest cotton-producing, country in the world." But the English don't feel so happy about the matter. Mr. Smalley writes in his last London letter to the New York Tribune, that the British manufacturers of cotton goods are very much enraged in their feelings by the importation of cotton goods from the United States. Mr. T. Garrett informed the chamber of commerce of Bradford, Eng., that the American cottons were not only cheaper but better than Lancashire goods; they were strong and durable, while those manufactured in Lancashire were laden with sizing. At the same meeting Mr. Carbrett remarked that it was not a surprising cheap cotton goods could be shipped from America, seeing that many companies in Lancashire were earning a profit of 40 to 50 per cent. Mr. Hugh Mason, a very large manufacturer in Lancashire, in addressing a meeting of his work people, told them that he thought the importation of American cloths a formidable fact.

If this new venture of American manufacturers in the industrial competition of the world proves a permanent success, its bearings upon the industrial and commercial interests of the country will be many and of great importance, but not the least of its benefits will be the steady employment which it will assure to thousands of our working people, and it may possibly prove to be one step toward the solution of the of the problem of the present "hard times."

THE PERILS OF THE SEA—FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—It is now certain that the sinking of the steamer Pacific two weeks ago, on the Pacific coast, 30 miles north of Cape Flattery, was the result of a collision and, singularly, while the steamer sank almost immediately, the ship with which she collided escaped with comparatively slight injuries, only to be wrecked, two days later, on a sunken rock still further down the coast. The additional particulars are furnished by Captain Sawyer of the Orpheus, the colliding ship, who, with his officers and crew, were found at an Indian camp on Barclay sound, Vancouver island, by the revenue cutter Wolcott while out searching for survivors and dead bodies of the Pacific disaster. Capt. Sawyer says that he at first supposed his own ship to be in a sinking condition and hailed the Pacific, asking her to lay by him, but heard nothing from her. Out of more than 200 persons on board the Pacific only two survivors have made their appearance.

The steamship City of Waco, which arrived at Galveston, Texas, from New York on Monday, and anchored outside the bar for the night, caught fire about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and burned to the water's edge, and it is believed that all on board were lost. The wind was blowing a heavy gale at the time, and the night was very dark, so that, although some 15 vessels were anchored in the neighborhood, all that is known about the fire, is that the flames first appeared on the deck, having apparently caught in the oil, of which there was a large quantity on board, and swept over the vessel, burning everything before them; one theory is that the ship was struck by lightning, as there was a severe thunderstorm at the time. The Waco had on board 200 passengers and crew. The City of Waco was valued at $150,000, and partially insured in New York and Europe.

—THE Oceanic House at the Isles of Shoals was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning of last week. Loss, $200,000; insured for $125,000.

Arrangements for the Centennial.

The act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The exhibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuykill river, and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The Park contains 2150 acres, 450 of which have been enclosed for the exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be large yards near by for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of 42 acres has already been suitably planted for the tests of plows, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

The exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, over the tracks of which trains will also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroads. Thus the exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within 90 miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna exhibition.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	BUILDINGS.	ACRES COV'R'D.
1. Mining and Metallurgy, 2. Manufactures, 3. Education and Science,	Main Building.	21.47
4. Art,	Art Gallery,	1.5
5. Machinery,	Machinery Building,	14.
6. Agriculture,	Agricultural "	1v.
7. Horticulture,	Horticultural "	1.5
Total,		48.47

This provides nearly ten more acres for exhibiting space than there were at Vienna, the largest International Exhibition yet held. Yet the applications of exhibitors have been so numerous as to exhaust the space, and many important classes of objects must be provided for in special buildings.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States Government, and is being prepared under the supervision of a board of officers representing the several executive departments of the Government. A fine building of 4½ acres is provided for the purpose, space in which will be occupied by the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Post Office, and Agricultural Departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The women's centennial executive committee have raised $30,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection, women of all nations are expected to contribute.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan, and others—are putting up one or more structures each for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa and Dela ware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of trade and industrial associations, which require large amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage builders, the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, beside quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demands for space will probably render this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the main exhibition building, for example, 333,300 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States department, is only 100,000 square feet, about one-third of which will be consumed by passage ways.

The machinery building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna machinery exhibition. Extra provision is being made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic machinery, the steam hammers, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the machinery hall will be chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss engines. Each cylinder is 40 inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the fly-wheel is 31 feet in diameter, and weighs 55 tons; the horse power is 1400; and the number of boilers is 20. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

For the Art exhibition, the most eminent American artists are understood to be at work, and it may be confidently stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting, the United States will present a finer display than the public has been led to expect. Quite aside from the contributions of American artists, applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great Memorial hall. Provision for the surplus will be made in temporary fire-proof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the central art gallery.

The Secretary of the Navy has arranged that a United States war vessel shall call next spring, at convenient European ports, to collect and transport hither to the exhibition the works of American artists resident in Europe. Among the ports thus far designated, are Southampton for England, Havre for France, Bremen for Germany, and Leghorn for Italy, to which, if desirable, others may be added.

Mr. Bell, the eminent English sculptor, who designed the groups for the plinth for the great Albert memorial in Hyde Park, London, is reproducing in terra cotta, at the celebrated works in Lambeth, the one which symbolizes America. The figures in this group are colossal, covering a ground space of 15 feet square. It will probably be placed in the great central gallery, opposite the principal entrance.

The art exhibition will include, in addition to the works of contemporary artists, representative productions of the past century of American art—those, for instance, of Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neagle, Elliot, Kensett, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, will be passed upon by the committee of selection, who will visit for the purpose, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities, in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of art not up to the standard of admission.

A large number of orders and fraternities have signified their intention to hold gatherings at Philadelphia during the period of the exhibition. Among those which may now be enumerated, are the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Lodge, United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Commandery Knights Templar; Grand Army of the Republic; Presbyterian Synod; California Zouaves of San Francisco; an International Regatta; the Life Insurance Companies; National Board of Underwriters; Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; American Pomological Society; Army of the Cumberland; Rifle Association of the United States; International Medical Congress.

One of the best features of the elections just passed was the conviction in the minds of political leaders of all parties that success could be secured only by the nomination of good and capable citizens. Wholesale corruption and dishonor in our Legislatures had so increased the number of thoughtful, honest, independent voters, that neither of the two great parties could afford to despise the will of this large and powerful independent minority.—*Liberal Christian.*

Whether any serious complications are likely to arise or not from our present relations to Spain and our interest in the affairs of Cuba, there is no doubt of the fact that our navy has been quietly placed upon such a footing as to be ready for service in any emergency. Out of 27 iron-clads 19 have been completely equipped for active duty and stationed all along the coast from Pensacola to Boston, with their complements of men, officers, ammunition and stores, whence they could proceed at a very short notice. Besides these there are twenty-five more vessels, some of which are nearly ready for sea, constituting in all a powerful fleet, carrying 300 guns, and capable of doing a great deal of mischief upon the high seas should the occasion arise for their services against any of the lesser maritime powers of the world.—*Boston Herald.*

About this time expect signs of a severe or mild winter to be pointed out by those estimable persons whose peculiar folly takes the direction of weather wisdom. The muskrats have dug holes with bay windows and rear extensions on them, but on the other hand the beavers do not appear to consider the prospects of a severe winter worth more than an average dam. The ground hogs have laid in more than their usual supply of cordwood, and the red squirrels are putting up double windows, but the bark on the northeast side of dogs is not as thick as usual, and the crows have deferred purchasing passage tickets till after New Years. Altogether the signs are contradictory, and not likely to induce a downward movement in coal.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The truth is the majority of the Democratic party of this State is largely made up of Roman Catholic voters. The ignorant among these are under the exclusive control of their priests. These as a class cannot endure "Liberal Catholics," and they hold a logical position on the school question, directly opposed to the liberal view. They claim that the salvation of man's soul is the first interest of all; that there is no salvation *extra ecclesiam*; that a school without the Catholic religion is "godless" and therefor dangerous to the soul, and that consequently the first duty of the Catholic is to oppose all education in common schools where no religion is taught. It is not because the Bible is read in our public schools, or the Lord's Prayer said by a layman, that they object, but because the schools are "godless," being destitute of the Catholic religion.—*N. Y. Times.*

Hinsdale, N. H.

—Rev. James Eastwood preached to the Universalist society last Sunday at the usual hour.

—The dedication of the Methodist church will take place sometime preceding the middle of December.

—While Mr. Rugg and wife, who formerly resided here, were coming down the hill on Brattleboro street, the harness broke, thereby throwing Mrs. Rugg from the carriage and injuring her quite seriously. She was conveyed to her home in Northfield immediately.

—It is expected that a young clergyman from New York will supply the pulpit in the church of the Redeemer two Sabbaths in the month of December. He is coming on trial, and should he meet the expectation of the society, they will doubtless engage him for their pastor during the winter months.

—The "Lady Washington Tea Party," referred to last week, took place on Thursday evening, Nov. 11. A good number were in attendance. The exercises consisted of several well-selected pieces of music, a poem and recitation, all of which were presented in an excellent manner. Lady Washington, with her "better-half" was present, and both received their numerous friends with an unusual degree of cordiality. Quite a large number of the company, including the General and his "helpmeet," were clad in antiquarian styles. A huge pair of wooden shoes, belonging to one of the oldest citizens in town and owned formerly by his grandfather, were worn by one at least if not more of those present. Supper was served for those who desired in the vestry. Thus passed away the evening, the company retiring for their homes well satisfied with the pleasures of the entertainment.

—No services were held as usual in the vestry of the Methodist church last Sabbath, on account of the illness of the pastor.

—Charles A. Holman of Hinsdale, died at Pensacola, Florida, October 25, of yellow fever. He was at the time of his death in the service of the United States navy. B.

—GEO. L. FOX, the celebrated pantomimist, has softening of the brain.

—The New Hampshire Prohibitionists held a convention at Concord, last week Thursday, and nominated A. S. Kendall of Swanzey, for Governor.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris and son are expected from Europe in about three weeks, and will pass the winter at the White House.

—Evangelist Moody has promised to spend the Christmas holidays with his brother-in-law at Evanston, Ill., and he expects to dedicate his new church at Chicago at that time.

—Mr. Wilson's physician says that, while he expects him to be about again in a few days, his ultimate recovery cannot be fully expected, as there is a disease of the spine which will not give way to medical treatment, and that this will necessitate a very careful regard on Mr. Wilson's part, if he expects to have even moderate health.

—Jeff Davis has found employment. He has been tendered and has accepted the presidency of the American department of the Mississippi valley society of London, whose object is to direct attention to the development of the commercial, agricultural and mineral resources of the valley of the Mississippi. Mr. Davis will devote his entire energies to the work in this country and Europe, making his head-quarters at New Orleans.

—The railroad along the west shore of Lake Champlain, from Whitehall to Plattsburg, a bold feat of railroad engineering, has been completed, and will have a formal opening in a few days. It gives better access to the Lake Champlain iron region, and completes a new line from New York to Montreal, which is doubtless destined at some day to be an important competitor with the Connecticut route for Canadian travel.

Local Intelligence.

Brattleboro.

—English sparrows have lately made their appearance here.

—The mercury Thursday morning was 12 degrees below the freezing point.

—Mr. L. Streeter, agent for the Elastic Truss, is coming. Read his announcement.

—The time of the public examination of teachers has been changed from the 20th to the 27th inst.

—F. A. Wells has bought the house adjoining his residence on High St., occupied by H. H. Miller.

—There will be divine services in the Universalist church on Thanksgiving day, at eleven o'clock, a. m.

—Union services will be held at the Baptist church Thanksgiving day, with a sermon by Rev. H. Burchard.

—"The Springfield Bulletin" is the name of a new paper just started at Springfield, Vt., by O. A. Libby, formerly of this town.

—The burning out of a chimney on Clark street called out the fire department, Wednesday morning, but no damage resulted.

—Messrs. J. Estey & Co. have reduced the pay of their employes ten per cent., and J. Retting & Co. have made a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

—The New York Manufacturer and Builder has the following:

As Elihu Burritt is the "Learned Blacksmith," Riley Burdett, inventor of the Burdett Organ, is the "Ingenious Blacksmith."

—B. R. Jenne has sold the lot owned by Mrs. E. Allen on Elliot St., to E. M. Fox, on private terms. Mr. Fox is one of our enterprising mechanics, and will commence re-building on this site at once.

—The new bank will be ready to commence business next week. The safe procured is of Herring & Co.'s manufacture, 6400 lbs. in weight, and was raised to its position in the second story of Crosby block on Saturday.

—All those who heard the able sermon on "Working for Jesus," at the Universalist church last Sunday morning were deeply interested. Rev. James Eastwood—a former pastor—was the preacher. Evidently Mr. Eastwood believes that it is necessary for man to work to obtain salvation.

—The February term of Windham county supreme court commences February 14. There are thirty cases set for hearing. The Judges assigned for the term are Hon. John Pierpoint, Chief Judge; Hon. James Barrett, Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, Hon. H. Henry Powers, Associate Judges.

—The Northeastern Mutual Life Association of Brattleboro has paid over to the heirs of Mrs. Julia J. Page, of St. Albans deceased, one thousand dollars on her policy for that amount, dated July 7, 1875. Age over 60 years. Total cost from date of policy, $61.18.

—A neighbor hands us the following recipe for brown bread: Four cups of Indian meal, two and one-half cups of rye meal, two-thirds cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one quart of water. Stir well together and bake three hours. If the crust be too hard, dip a sponge in boiling water and wet it, and wrap the loaf in a linen cloth.

—Fountain Engine Co., No. 4, elected the following officers at their annual meeting, Monday evening: Foreman, C. B. Fairbanks; 1st ass't, J. B. Coffin; 2d ass't, G. H. Hines; clerk, J. C. Howe; engineers, J. G. Howard, Wm. Smith, A. N. Johnson, B. M. Clay; hosemen, E. C. Crosby, H. E. Meacham, O. J. Willard A. R. Willard; axemen, D. E. Downer, G. E. Warner; steward, Morris Hart.

—It is a well-recognized (?) rule among bakers that "the poorer the flour the better the bread;" but Brattleboro bakers are a notional set, and one of them (unfortunately not now in the trade,) having a lot of flour on hand which had acquired more than usual *life*, actually bought a sieve and sifted all the worms out of it before using. Now where, outside of Brattleboro, lives the baker who would have put himself to all that trouble and expense, just for a notion?

—The following is the list of letters remaining in the post office in this village, Nov. 18:

Gents.—Simion Adams, Jr., Arthur Brown, Abiel Codding, Elmer Crosier, Willard Ellis, P. Fisher, William Gordon, F. H. Howe, John Houghton, William Hamilton, Sheldon S. Howard, Asa Kinson, Genett Moran, C. H. Pettee, Seymour G. Philips, Moses Reneard, O. M. Reed, Cornelius Sullivan, H. Salisbury, C. B. Shepardson, Martin Sumner, Wm. Somers, Henry Tyler, Frank Wheeler.

Ladies.—Miss Alice Burnham, Kate Baker, Louise Cleveland, Mrs. A. Estey, Cordelia Freeman, Miss Kit Foster, Mrs. Henry Hescock, Mrs. S. B. Houghton, Miss Susan L. Johnson, Eliza Lamountaigne, Miss Jennie Mason, Miss Lilia Mackswell, Miss Emma Potter, Mrs. A. J. Streeter, Miss Anna Stickney, Mrs. Margaret Stewart.

Held for postage.—Mrs. E. M. Powers, Bellows Falls, Vt., A. J. Gorden, Rapidan Station, Culpepper County, Virginia.

ENGLISH OPERA.

—The Redpath English Opera Company will perform the opera of "Martha" at the town hall on Tuesday evening next. This company was organized last season to meet a want long felt in lyceums, for an entertainment, combining fine music and dramatic situations, which might upon occasion take the place of the stereotyped miscellaneous concert. Under the direction of Mr. Edward Payson, Flotow's charming little opera of "Martha" was adapted for five artists, and the troupe made their first appearance in Boston early in the autumn of 1874. Their success was instantaneous and of the most flattering description. The press critics of the most critical city in America gave them a remarkably cordial welcome to the lyric stage, and they were the recipients on every hand of every possible token of popular appreciation. A tour in the far west followed and was a continuous ovation. Flotow's "L Ombre" was then added to their repertory and given at the Chelsea (Mass.) Academy of Music before a large and enthusiastic audience. The new opera was subsequently presented in the principal cities of central New York, and delighted and charmed crowded audiences everywhere. The company has already performed upwards of one hundred and fifty nights in New England, the Middle States and the West, and enters the new season flushed with a series of veritable triumphs. As now organized it consists of Miss Clara B. Nichols, soprano; Miss Abby R. Clark, contralto; Mr. Chas. H. Clark, tenor; Mr. Edward S. Payson, basso; Mr. J. A. Howard, piano forte. "Martha" will be given here, in all respects excepting chorus and orchestra, as presented on the English stage; and a large audience will doubtless be present.

West Brattleboro.

BRATTLEBORO ACADEMY — EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.

The closing exercises of the fall term of the academy occurred on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Under the efficient management and thorough discipline of Prof. Lang and his able corps of assistants, this old and well known institution of learning is attaining renewed prosperity, and the attendance at these closing exercises was good evidence of the interest felt in the institution by the community.

The examining committee report as follows:

The examination of the students of Brattleboro Academy, on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th inst., gave evidence of thoroughness on the part of both teachers and pupils during the term just passed. The topics chosen were well fitted to bring in brief review the work that had been performed and show what result had been obtained. Among the excellences specially noticeable were the thoroughness of drill in the portion of studies that had been taken, the emphasis given to the leading points, and the effort to secure a knowledge of them. There was also evidence that the pupils had not been made complete slaves to the text-books, excellent as the more recent editions seemed to be. The teachers have reason to be congratulated in the class of scholars they have drawn together. It is seldom that among so many is found so large a proportion deserving the name of student. In this respect the institution has maintained its exceptionally high rank, and the scholars most certainly have reason to be congratulated on the quality of the instruction that has been given them. The increase of the school in numbers under its present administration is a pleasing indication that its excellence is appreciated.

C. H. MERRILL, C. A. VOTEY, W. H. BIGELOW, } *Committee of Examination.*

At the exhibition, Tuesday evening, the attendance, in spite of the bad travelling, was equal to the seating capacity of the hall, and the exercises were of a character seldom, if ever, excelled in any like institution. The programme comprised a song, "The old, sweet story," by Miss M. E. Morse of Williamsville; Salutatory, original, by Willard S. Cutting of West Brattleboro; recitation, "Abou Ben Adhem," by Miss E. S. Harris of Wardsboro, with tableaux; music, "In the Forge," by Miss L. F. Safford of Westminster; tableau, "The Flower Fairy," by little Miss Florence Newman; declamation, "The alchemist's dream of death," by C. C. Gale of Wardsboro; pantomime, by Miss Marian Morse of Williamsville, Miss Lucy Goodenough of West Brattleboro, George Gorham of Westminster, Walter Strickland and W. S. Cutting of Brattleboro, and Ansel I. Miller of Dummerston; music, "Leaf by leaf the roses fall," by Miss L. E. M. Bemis of Dover; original poem, by Miss E. A. Titus of Wilmington; declamation from Cicero, by A. I. Miller of Dummerston; the same translated, by E. H. Arthur. Then followed a scene from the French play of Les Petits Oiseaux, by R. A. and W. H. Bigelow, and Misses Mary Post, and E. E. Streeter, all of this town. Music, "The Monk's Prayer," by Miss E. E. Streeter, was followed by a short drama entitled "Down by the Sea," in which the cast was as follows:

Abner Raymond	R. A. Bigelow.
Capt. Dandelion	A. I. Miller.
John Gale	R. N. Fairbank.
Sept. Gale	H. Mann, Jr.
March Gale	D. F. Merrill.
Grapeau	E. J. Temple.
Kate Raymond	Miss N. E. Barrett.
Mrs. Gale	Miss M. A. Kathan.
Kitty Gale	Miss L. F. Safford.

The song and chorus, "Lost on the Lady Elgin," was then given with fine effect, and R. A. Bigelow pronounced the valedictory.

"Where every one did so well it would seem invidious to discriminate," must be the verdict in this instance. One of the finest things presented, certainly, was "Abou Ben Adhem," but the pantomime was what "brought down the house" with the greatest emphasis, as humor is wont to do. Both the salutatory and valedictory were very fine and worthily delivered; the Latin oration by Mr. Miller would have done credit to a collegian, and the music displayed a good degree of talent. The whole formed an entertainment of a superior order and gave entire satisfaction to the audience.

—D. R. Allardice and family left last Friday for a residence on the Isle of Wight in Great Britain, where he has relatives.

—R. A. Bigelow is on a visit to Washington, D. C.

Bellows Falls.

—Rev. Mr. Perry of Brattleboro preached at the M. E. church, last Sabbath, and gave a lecture in the evening. The congregation has rarely, if ever, listened to a better sermon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Bolles have, for some time past, been members of the choir of the M. E. Church, Mr. Bolles being chorister. They are both excellent singers, and their services have been highly appreciated by the pastor and congregation. Last Monday evening, their friends to the number of about forty surprised them with a visit, took possession of their house and provided a table laden with refreshments, and the evening was a merry and happy one. Some valuable gifts were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Bolles, accompanied with interesting remarks by Rev. Mr. Tabor.

—The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Chase occurred last Wednesday. They have for many years resided at Bellows Falls, and are highly esteemed for their estimable qualities. A large number of their friends assembled at their residence, in the evening, and among other valuable mementoes, and gifts, they left with them a generous roll of greenbacks. The entertainment was enlivened with appropriate remarks from Rev. Mr. Tabor, and songs sung by a glee club under the direction of Francis A. Bolles, Esq. An excellent piece appropriate to the occasion, entitled "There isn't more night than day," was sung in admirable manner and excellent voice, by Mrs. Bolles, and was received with great satisfaction.

East Dover.

—A singing school is in progress, taught by M. L. Boynton of Jamaica. It is to be held Monday and Tuesday evenings of each week.

—The steam mill formerly owned by R. S. Staples is now owned by Prouty and Bliss and run occasionally.

—H. P. Freeman is fitting up a shop to make butter tubs.

—A new road has just been built from near W. Jones to A. W. Needham's for winter use.

—S. H. Sherman, formerly of East Dover is now employed in C. F. Thompson & Co.'s store, at Brattleboro.

Dummerston.

—The select school, numbering twenty pupils, closed the twelfth of this month. Average attendance, nineteen. All but one of the scholars studied grammar. Of this number twelve were boys, and as boys in general do not like to study grammar, this is saying a good word for them. The deportment record demands attention. The roll call was made each day before the close of the school, and each pupil answered for himself or herself whether correct or incorrect. The summary at the close of the term was commendable to most of the scholars, but unfavorable to a few. Profanity and ill manners when manifest in school plays cannot be accounted for good, and some outside influence more than the teacher's labor must be brought to bear against it, or some Young Americas in this community cannot gain the approbation of teachers or be an element for good in society. A large part of the scholars were good spellers and readers. Rose R. Gates did not miss a word in spelling, and Ida J. Wilder and Morton C. Davis missed only one word each during the term. The oral method was used. Aggie L. Bancroft, Jennie Miller and Ida J. Wilder were not absent a day.

—The public examination for teachers in this town will be held at the school house in district No. 1 East, on Saturday, Nov. 27th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Grafton.

—In the old grave yard at Grafton are the graves of Mrs. Park and fourteen infant children. Mr. Park afterwards had two other wives and, in all, 21 children, 16 of whom died in infancy, in consequence, the old wives used to say, of a curse pronounced upon the family.

Guilford.

—The public examination of teachers is to be held on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m.

—Mr. Edward Conant, State superintendent of schools, will address the people of Guilford at the town hall on the 6th of December, at 6:30 p. m.

West Halifax.

—We understand that Lyman Clark has hired the store lately occupied by Martin Scott, and is going to continue the mercantile business there.

—Any one in want of fresh beef can get a good article by calling on "Uncle Lem," who is doing considerable in the butchering business this fall.

—Timothy Larrabee is greatly improving the looks of his place by painting his house and building a new fence around his yard.

—Oscar Hubbard has returned from Wilmington to his father's farm.

Jacksonville.

—Squaw winter stepped quick upon the heels of Indian summer, and "beautiful snow" fell to the amount of eight inches on the 10th inst., and we have had a foretaste of coming sleighing.

—Mr. Allen A. Priest has closed a successful term of select school, and is engaged to teach the higher department of the village district school the coming season, commencing on Monday, the 29th inst. The primary department has already commenced under the instruction of Miss Myra Edwards of Saxtons River.

—On Monday evening, the 15th inst., a portion of our citizens held an informal meeting on very short notice to listen to remarks by Mr. Sprague, President of the Green Mountain railroad company. Much interest was felt by those present, and Mr. Sprague informed them that responsible parties out of the State had voluntarily offered to complete and equip the road, provided the towns along the line would raise $6,000 per mile. The towns have already commenced taking action with favorable results, and if they succeed as it is expected they will, the plans will be perfected during the coming winter, and work on the road commenced early in the spring, with a prospect that it will be in running order in about one year from this time.

Jamaica.

—There is renewed interest in the Green Mountain Railroad, and there will be a town meeting Nov. 22nd, at one o'clock p. m., to find what action the town will take in aiding in the construction of the road. The time for action is here, and every voter should take an interest in this matter. A railroad is possible; let the people along the line, by wise, prompt and generous action, make it probable. If all take hold of the matter heartily, the road will be built.

—The Jamaica Agricultural Society have elected the following officers: W. H. H. Holton, President; Mark C. Livermore, Vice President; G. Kellogg, Secretary; John C. Robinson, Treasurer; M. T. Pierce, Isaac N. Coombs, A. O. Coleman, F. Ryder, Romanzo Thayer, Lewis Phelps, Revillo Howard, W. L. Barnes, Riley Davidson, Directors.

—The fall term of the village schools have closed. Miss Twitchell had 34 pupils; average, 32. Those having no absent or tardy marks were, Walter Cutler, Charlie Holton, John Kellogg, Emma Bogle, Minnie Clark, Florence Clark, Mary Howe, Myrtie Kellogg, Clara Pierce, Abiile Skinner, Nellie Skinner, Delia Smith, May Waterman. In Miss Howe's school, there were 29; average, 27. Neither absent nor tardy, Welthia Shepard, Ella Shepard, Clara Smith, Nellie Allen, Katie Allen, George Butler, Hallie Waterman, Hugh Waterman, Webble Haven, Cecil Cheney, John Tibbets.

—The public examination of te