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## THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER.

OFFICE IN BREWSTER'S BLOCK ON MAIN-ST.

J. H. BARRETT & J. COBB,  
Publishers and Proprietors.

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V. B. Palmer is agent for this paper in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

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## AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE.

**PRESIDENT HITCHCOCK'S**  
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Containing Thrice Illustrated.  
Read the following notice from a distinguished Clergyman:  
"We are not accustomed to laugh outright, or to converse with laughter, yet we have never found it more difficult to restrain our merriment than when present at this most ingenious satire and yet with all its comical, diverting, and laughable scenes, the most solemn, important and instructive lessons are conveyed in every page. Teachers should read it—parents, teachers, preachers, everybody."  
NATHANIEL NOYES, Publisher,  
No. 11 Cornhill, Boston.  
Price, seven, 42 cents; gilt, 58 cents.  
Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.  
AGENTS WANTED in every Town to sell this Book. Circulars furnished. Apply to the Publisher.  
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Nov. 22, 1854. A. H. COPELAND.

## S. HOLTON, JR.

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## Poetry.

### The Two Looks of Hair.

BY R. W. LOOPFELLOW.

A youth light-hearted and content,  
I wander through the world;  
Here, Arab-like, is pitched my tent,  
And straight again is furled.  
Yet oft I dream that once a wife  
Close in my heart was locked;  
And in the sweet repose of life  
A blessed child I reared.  
I wake! Away that dream—away!  
Too long did it remain!  
So long that both by night and day  
It ever comes again.  
The end lies ever in my thought;  
To a grave, so cold and deep,  
The mother beautiful was brought,  
Then dropped the child asleep.  
But now the dream is wholly o'er;  
I bathe mine eyes and see,  
And wander through the world once more,  
A youth so light and free.  
Two looks—and they are wondrous fair—  
Left me that vision mild;  
The brown is from the mother's hair,  
The blonde is from the child.  
And when I see that lock of gold,  
Pale grows the evening red,  
And when the dark lock I behold,  
I wish that I were dead.

## Miscellaneous.

### A Slave-Auction.

The following graphic account of a Slave-Auction, at Richmond in Virginia, is from Mr. William Chambers' recently published "Things as they are in America."  
"An intensely black little Negro, of four or five years of age, was standing on the bench, or block as it is called, with an equally black girl, about a year younger, by his side, whom he was pretending to sell by bidding to another black child, who was rolling about the floor.  
"My appearance did not interrupt the merriment. The little auctioneer continued his mimic play, and appeared to enjoy the joke of selling the girl, who stood demurely by his side.  
"Fifty dollars for the girl—fifty dollars—fifty dollars! I sell this here fine gal for fifty dollars," was uttered with extraordinary volubility by the woolly-headed urchin, accompanied with appropriate gestures, in imitation, doubtless, of the scenes he had seen enacted daily on the spot. I spoke a few words to the little creature, but was scarcely understood; so the fun went on as if I had not been present; and I left them, happy in hearing what was likely soon to be their own fate.  
He went to another room, and appeared among the purchasers were proceeding with personal examinations of several lots, I took the liberty of putting a few questions to the mother of the children. The following was our conversation: "Are you a married woman?" "Yes, sir." "How many children have you had?" "Seven." "Where is your husband?" "In Madison county. When did you part from him?" "In Madison Wednesday—two days ago." "Were you sorry to part from him?" "Yes, sir, I was sorry with a deep sigh, 'my heart was a'mos broke.' 'Why is your master selling you?' 'I don't know—he wants money to buy some land—suppose he sells me for that!'  
"There might not be a word of truth in these answers, for I had no means of testing their correctness; but the woman seemed to speak unreservedly, and I am inclined to think that she said nothing but what, if necessary, could be substantiated. I spoke, also, to the young woman who was seated near her. She like the others, was perfectly black, and appeared stout and healthy of which some of the persons present assured themselves by feeling her arms and ankles, looking into her mouth, and causing her to stand up. She told me she had several brothers and sisters, but did not know where they were. She said she was a house-servant, and would be glad to be bought by a good master—looking at me, as if I should not be unacceptable.  
"I have said that there was an entire absence of emotion in the party of men, women, and children, thus seated preparatory to being sold. This does not correspond with the ordinary accounts of slave sales, which are represented as fearful and harrowing. My belief is, that none of the parties felt deeply on the subject, or at least that any distress they experienced was but momentary—soon passed away and was forgotten. One of my reasons for this opinion rests on a trifling incident which occurred. While waiting for the commencement of the sale, one of the gentlemen present amused himself with a pointer dog, which at command, stood on his hind legs and took pieces of bread from his pocket. These tricks greatly entertained the row of Negroes, old and young; and the poor woman, whose heart three minutes before was almost broken, now laughed as heartily as any one."  
No sale could be effected here: the lots were all brought in. At another room Mr. Chambers was more successful.  
"Mingling in the crowd, I went to see what should be the fate of the man and boy, with whom I had already had some communication.  
"There the pair, the two cousins, sat by the fire, just where I had left them an hour ago. The boy was put up first.  
"Come along, my man—jump up; there's a good boy! said one of the purchasers, a bulky and respectable-looking person, with a gold chain and bunch of

## This is the whole of the secret work in the first degree, which is the working degree of the order.

### A Gentle Reproof.

One day, as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine large cod-fish, and sent it home, with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also, with some little difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into a pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and, with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation:  
"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"  
"Yes, my dear."  
"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet anything that you have spoiled it by my cooking. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled frog."  
"Why, my dear I thought you loved it best fried."  
"You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?"  
"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."  
So saying, she lifted a cover and let the shoulders of the cod, nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish, a sight which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.  
"A pretty dish this," exclaimed he—"Boiled fish! Chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of woman kind, you would have made it into a chowder."  
His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him, containing an excellent chowder.  
"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please. There is your favorite dish."  
"Favorite dish, indeed," grumbled the disgruntled husband. "I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."  
This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a large BULL-FROG, of portentous dimensions and pugnant aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah sprang from his chair, not a little frightened at the apparition.  
"My dear," said his wife, in a kind, entreating tone, "I hope you will at length be able to stand a dinner."  
Zachariah could not make this—His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that she should never have occasion to read him such another lesson, and he was as good as his word.

### Know-Nothing Exposure.

We find in an exchange the following "exposure" of the latest form of Know-Nothingism—or what purports to be such. We give it for what it is worth, not attaching much importance to any such pretended revelations.  
Mr. Editor.—Something new has just come to light in our quiet village concerning the "Know Nothings" and their midnight doings.  
A notice in the order has let the new cat out of bag, in other words, has exposed the new work and signs solemnly put forth at the late session of the National Grand Council, in Cincinnati.  
It is briefly this, with the exception of the obligations and charges which are too long to be remembered by the initiated.  
After being proposed and elected, the candidate is informed by a letter signed "K. N." where to go, and is met in a dimly lighted anteroom by the "Worthy Interrogator" (who is disguised and masked, as is also the "Outside Guard") by whom he is sworn and questioned on his oath as to his birth place and whether he will obligate himself never to vote for a foreigner or Roman Catholic.  
If the answer is not satisfactory, he is dismissed, without being any wiser as to who invited him there, or whom he met there, or who was inside. Such is the secrecy of their preliminary steps.  
If the answers are satisfactory, he is blind-folded and taken into the main room, where he is questioned by the President, who then administers a long obligation to him, the candidate repeating the words, and having one hand resting on an open Bible and the other on the Constitution of the United States.  
This is done in perfect silence, and if at any time the candidate objects to proceeding, he is taken to the anteroom by the "Interrogator" (who is still disguised) without having seen any one whom he knows.  
If he gets through with the obligation he is then admonished by the President and thereupon the bandage is removed and he finds himself in a brilliantly lighted room, surrounded by many of his friends and acquaintances.  
He is then conducted to the "no operator's chair," by whom he is instructed in the secret work of the order as follows:  
At the outside, one heavy rap follows by two light ones.  
QUESTION.—"By 'Outside Guard' through the wicket—'Who comes?'"  
ANSWER.—"Nobody."  
QUEST.—"Where from?"  
ANS.—"Nowhere."  
QUEST.—"What do you want?"  
ANS.—"Nothing."  
This admits to the ante-room. At the next door two heavy raps, and one light one.  
QUEST.—"How did you get here?"  
ANS.—"Regularly."  
QUEST.—"Can you go further?"  
ANS.—"Yes."  
QUEST.—"How?"  
ANS.—"Through my pass."  
QUEST.—"Give it."  
ANS.—"My Country."  
Being admitted he proceeds to the centre of the room and salutes the President with a shake of the head, signifying "I Know Nothing," which is answered by the President pinching his own lips together with the thumb and forefinger, signifying "don't tell if you do."  
Recognition is given by slightly raising the hat or cap in front with the right hand, which is answered in the same way. The grip is given by the ordinary shake and inserting the little finger between the last two fingers of the one you meet, followed by the interrogation "are you right?"  
ANS.—"Nothing else."

## COODLE AND DOODLE.—Ministerial crises and changes are well caricatured by Dickens, in a sketch that applies to such events elsewhere as well as in England.

"England has been in a dreadful state for some weeks. Lord Coodle would go out, Sir Thomas Doodle wouldn't come in, and there being nobody in Great Britain (to speak of) except Coodle and Doodle, there has been no government. It is a mercy that a hostile meeting between these two great men, which at one time seemed inevitable, did not come off; because if both parties had taken effect, and Coodle and Doodle had killed each other, it must be presumed that England must have waited to be governed until young Coodle and young Doodle, now in frocks and long stockings, were grown up. This stupendous national calamity, however, was averted by Lord Coodle's making the timely discovery, that if in the heat of debate he had said that he scorned and despised the whole ignoble career of Sir Thomas Doodle, he had merely meant to say that party differences should never induce him to withhold from it the tribute of his warmest admiration; while it as opportunely turned out, on the other hand, that Sir Thomas Doodle had, in his own bosom, expressly looked Lord Coodle to go down to posterity as the mirror of virtue and honor.  
Still England has been some weeks in the dismal strait of having no pilot (as was well observed by Sir Leicester Deulock) to weather the storm; and the marvellous part of the matter is, that England had not appeared to care very much about it, but has gone on eating and drinking, and marrying and giving in marriage, as the old world did in the days before the flood. But Coodle knew the danger, and Doodle knew the danger, and all their followers and hangers-on had the clearest possible perception of the danger. At last, Sir Thomas Doodle has not only condescended to come in, but has done it handsomely, bringing in with him all his nephews, all his male cousins, and all his brothers-in-law. So there is hope for the old ship yet."  
ANTICQUITIES.—Nineveh was 15 miles by 9, and 40 round, with walls 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast.  
Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which was 75 feet thick, and 300 feet high, with 100 broken gates.  
The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 feet high to support the roof. It was 200 years in building.  
The largest of the pyramids, is 481 feet high, and 652 feet on the sides, its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. 300,000 men were employed in its erection.  
The labyrinth of Egypt contains 300 chambers, and 15 halls.  
Thebes in Egypt presents ruins 27 miles round. It had 100 gates.  
Carthage was 25 miles round, and contained 250,000 citizens, and 400,000 slaves.  
The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of £100,000 sterling, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues.  
The walls of Rome were 13 miles around.

## MILTON A FAILURE AND SHAKESPEARE A MYTH.—Mr. Goddard of Cincinnati has been lecturing in Boston to show that the idea of Milton's being a great poet is a grave error. He demonstrates, by taking Paradise Lost apart, that it was never artistically put together, and he shows up Milton's Satan so as to make him a very poor devil indeed. Therefore, as to fame, Milton may be considered dead, though, as the New York Evening Post says, taking Comus, Il Penseroso, &c. into consideration, he makes a very handsome body.

Miss Bacon has been lecturing at various points on the theory that Shakespeare did not write Shakespeare; that the plays that bear his name were written by the wits of his day, Raleigh, Ben Jonson, Bacon, &c., and put upon Shakespeare, the actor, who fathered them for the time. This very excellent theory reminds us of what was said of Gen. Taylor's despatches, which, in their beautiful and dignified English, came home to us while he was winning battles in Mexico. It was said that Gen. Taylor did not write them, but that they were prepared by some one in the army.—Then, said an old captain, "they must be written by some private soldier, for there is no officer who could write them." So, if Shakespeare's plays were not written by Shakespeare, they must have been written by some obscure man, for no Bacon, Jonson or Raleigh could write them.—[Bangor Mercury.]

## THE DEATH OF BILL POOLE.—One of the New York papers thus comments upon the death of the late prize fighter:

Much noise is being made about the murder of this noted character, and in one sense it is an event of some importance. Bill Poole was one of a class of men who rose into notoriety some twenty years ago, when the fashion began of packing the primary elections and selling the nominations. He and others by their superior physical strength and pugilistic ability, completely excluded honest respectable men from these assemblies, and for years and years were in the habit of selling every nomination to the highest bidder. In fact these men lived on what they made in this way, were regularly employed to fight for one party or the other at every election, and were sometimes even sent off specially into the country to manage a canvass or bully a convention. When the Know-Nothing revolution broke out, and honest men began once more to rise up against this system of black-guardism and pugilism, the fighters were thrown out of employment, and for some time we have heard less and less of them; then we heard they were fighting among themselves as soldiers usually do when disbanded; and now we hear that Bill Poole is shot dead in a beastly affray at a drinking house in Broadway. A fit end to such a career! and deeply ought we to be thankful to the Know-Nothings that the unfortunate man who is dead and the wretches who killed him are not still banded together to disgrace this city by controlling its elections.  
Among the evil practices abroad in this community, opium eating deserves to be mentioned, both on account of its extent, which is much greater than is generally supposed, and its pernicious influence. We happened to know the other day, of a drug store in a back street, that had six regular opium customers; and upon further inquiry we found that nearly all the second class drug dealers had more or less of this sort of customers, who are females almost without exception. Persons addicted to the habitual use of either opium or laudanum, endeavor to avoid notice by patronizing small shops, and purchasing such insignificant quantities at a number of different places as to avoid suspicion. The habit is most commonly formed during a period of illness, (as the drug, at first, is very offensive to the taste,) and, by not being abandoned on recovery, becomes strengthened by indulgence. It produces a dreamy sensation, serving to release the victim from the pressure of ordinary cares and perplexities, and affords an artificial refuge for which unaided nature does not provide. The subjects of this vice are noticeable from the dull, bleary aspect of their countenances, sallow complexion, and haggard frames. The practice should be universally frowned upon and reprobated.—[Sour. Com.]

## A SECRET SOCIETY IN CANADA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, residing in Sutton, Canada East, tells a curious and improbable story about the existence of a secret organization in Canada, having for its object the release of that province from allegiance to the crown, and the formation of an independent republic. He says that the society in its general arrangements and method of initiation somewhat resembles the society of Know-Nothings; but the oath of secrecy is stronger and more binding.

The following was written by John Quincy Adams in 1813, and we copy it for the purpose of showing how the opinions of public men are modified by the special political objects they have at different times in view. Think of Mr. Adams saying the same thing twenty-five years later:  
If New England loses her influence in the councils of the Union, it will not be owing to any diminution of her population. It will be from the partial sectarian, or as Hamilton called it, classish spirit, which makes so many of her political leaders jealous and envious of the South. This spirit is in its nature narrow and contracted, and it always works by means like itself.  
Mrs. Alexander Hamilton once told a friend that she was the first person in the United States for whom ice-cream was made. A famous cook from Paris came to see her to obtain employment, and by way of showing her skill asked for some lemons, cream, ice, and sugar, with which she made some delicious ice cream, which from that time became the fashion in New York for dessert and evening entertainments.  
COURTS OF CONCILIATION.—Bills have been introduced in the Legislature of New York and of Massachusetts for the establishment of courts of conciliation and arbitration, to take jurisdiction of that class of cases in which personal feeling is not liable to be exerted, and of contracts where the amount does not exceed one hundred dollars. The design is to prevent litigation and to give adverse parties an opportunity to come together on fair terms, without the vexation and delay and exasperation which attend legal proceedings. There are grave difficulties in this scheme, but the experiment is worth trying.

## Education in Vermont.

VARIETY AND DIFFERENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION WITH RESPECT TO THE KIND OF LAW REQUISITE.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir: There seems to be a strange variety of opinion, in the state, with respect to the description of legal enactment, which will meet the exigencies of common school education. It appears, that a general conviction of the necessity of some kind of legislation on the subject extensively prevails, and yet there is singular disagreement among the friends of education, on the question what that legislation shall be. This is no new state of things. In 1845, a law was enacted, authorizing the annual election of state and county superintendents. In 1849, before time had been given the law to show what it could do, so much of the act of 1845, as related to county superintendents was repealed, and that part of the system was abolished. Since Oct. 1847, owing to the prevailing prejudice against the state superintendent (a very unjust prejudice, as any man may see by an examination of the annual reports of that officer, which bear testimony to his fidelity and great usefulness), the Legislature has appointed no state superintendent, though the law of the state required it. There is therefore now no state or county superintendent, and but a very limited town superintendency, and in a large part of the state none at all. During the current year, the \$200,000 annually spent on common schools, will be expended with very little supervision and in no small part of the state without any.  
At the session of Oct. 1853, a bill passed to a third reading, and was sustained by 85 votes in the House, as I have been informed, of course supported by the friends of education, authorizing the appointment of county superintendents in each county and repealing so much of the act of 1845, as related to state and town. The passage of this superintendent's bill into a law would have been a very serious evil.  
1st. Because it was in the main only the old county system, which was so offensive to the people, that it was abolished in 1849. With this difference, the county superintendents were called a Board of Education, and were to elect a secretary to make a report, but they were not required to act in concert, or even to meet together once a year. 2d. The annual expenditure for such a purpose, as would doubtless have secured the repeal of the act at an early day. 3d. This bill contemplated the annihilation of town superintendents, without which common schools never have flourished and never can flourish. Therefore this Board of town superintendents exists in some form and under some name in every state in the Union, where there is anything like advancement in common school education.  
We come now to the bills introduced into the House and Senate besides those introduced by the committee on education, during the last session, and the various petitions referred to the committee. These documents and petitions are particularly noticed as exponents of the diversity of public sentiment upon the subject to which they relate. They show a wish for legislative enactment, but they differ widely as to what that action shall be. One bill introduced into the Assembly, was only a modification of the bill referred to above, presented in 1853. It provides for the appointment of county superintendents. The salary of the county superintendents was the same as in the bill of 1853.  
It was an improvement upon the bill of the previous year in this respect; half of the Board remained in office two years, which gave some permanency to the system, and thus received the benefit of experience and of acquired information. But it had one very objectionable feature, that of electing the Board in joint assembly, thus mixing education with politics and leaving the election of a very important office to the contingencies of mere favoritism, or party predilection. A bill which came into the House from the Senate, having only been received to be printed, provided for the establishment of a Board of Education, a little nearer what may be found the best system and yet it is a skeleton without a soul, or a trunk with but few branches. It is understood, that no sensible man, who understands the subject, could entertain it after due examination. It provided for the election of a Board of Education, to consist of one from each county, elected by popular vote, at the annual March meeting, certainly a very objectionable feature. The Board was to meet at Montpelier in April, or organize and choose a secretary, who is required to do nothing except keep the records, collect information of the condition of the schools in the state, and make

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## Education in Vermont.

VARIETY AND DIFFERENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION WITH RESPECT TO THE KIND OF LAW REQUISITE.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir: There seems to be a strange variety of opinion, in the state, with respect to the description of legal enactment, which will meet the exigencies of common school education. It appears, that a general conviction of the necessity of some kind of legislation on the subject extensively prevails, and yet there is singular disagreement among the friends of education, on the question what that legislation shall be. This is no new state of things. In 1845, a law was enacted, authorizing the annual election of state and county superintendents. In 1849, before time had been given the law to show what it could do, so much of the act of 1845, as related to county superintendents was repealed, and that part of the system was abolished. Since Oct. 1847, owing to the prevailing prejudice against the state superintendent (a very unjust prejudice, as any man may see by an examination of the annual reports of that officer, which bear testimony to his fidelity and great usefulness), the Legislature has appointed no state superintendent, though the law of the state required it. There is therefore now no state or county superintendent, and but a very limited town superintendency, and in a large part of the state none at all. During the current year, the \$200,000 annually spent on common schools, will be expended with very little supervision and in no small part of the state without any.  
At the session of Oct. 1853, a bill passed to a third reading, and was sustained by 85 votes in the House, as I have been informed, of course supported by the friends of education, authorizing the appointment of county superintendents in each county and repealing so much of the act of 1845, as related to state and town. The passage of this superintendent's bill into a law would have been a very serious evil.  
1st. Because it was in the main only the old county system, which was so offensive to the people, that it was abolished in 1849. With this difference, the county superintendents were called a Board of Education, and were to elect a secretary to make a report, but they were not required to act in concert, or even to meet together once a year. 2d. The annual expenditure for such a purpose, as would doubtless have secured the repeal of the act at an early day. 3d. This bill contemplated the annihilation of town superintendents, without which common schools never have flourished and never can flourish. Therefore this Board of town superintendents exists in some form and under some name in every state in the Union, where there is anything like advancement in common school education.  
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