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☞ The following from an esteemed friend, we received some time since, but from an oversight, the publication of it has been delayed until the present time, for which we beg the author's pardon. It is however, as timely and beautiful now as ever.—ED.

For the Star.

TO ELLA.

"I saw two summer currents
Flow smoothly to their meeting."

Be long a bride! then once again
The poet shall claim a thought from thee,
And once again the poet's strain,
Shall greet thine ear while thou art free;
For when the bridal ring is given,
And solemn marriage rows are breathed,
Most each bright flower be rudely riven
From out the garland "Lang Syne" wreathed.

We may not then recall the hours,
So lightly passed, remembered well;
When roaming neath the forest bowers
We felt the magic of "Love's spell;"
Or if recalled, to each alone
Must memory picture silently,
Each pleasant word or thrilling tone,
I breathed to thee, or thou to me.

My Life's stream ever held its way
Through arid waste and evergiade,
And few green spots beside it lay
STILL FEWER WHERE THE SUNSHINE PLAYED;
But shine like some sweet upland rill,
Hath only moved mid flower gemmed fields,
Oh, be its course as radiant still—
Each joy be thine that earth o'er yields.

T. O. W.

FATE DAYS.

It is a difficult puzzle to reconcile the existence of certain superstitions that continue to have wide influence with the enlightenment of the nineteenth century. When we have read glowing paragraphs about the wonderful progress accomplished by the present generation; when we have regarded the giant machinery in operation for the culture of the people—moved, in great part, by the collective power of individual charity; when we have examined the stupendous results of human genius and ingenuity which are now laid bare to the lowliest in the realm; we turn back, it must be confessed, with a mournful despondency, to mark the debasing influence of the old superstitions which have survived to the present time.

The superstitions of the ancients formed part of their religion. They consulted oracles as now men pray. The stars were the arbiters of their fortunes. Natural phenomena, as lightning and hurricanes, were to them, awful expressions of the anger of their particular deities. They had their *dies atri* and their *dies albi*: the former were marked down in the calendars with a black character, to denote ill-luck, and the latter were painted in white characters to signify bright and propitious days.—They followed the finger-posts of their teachers. Faith give dignity to the tenets of the star-gazer and fire-worshipers.

The priests of old taught their disciples to regard six particular days in the year as days fraught with unusual danger to mankind. Men were enjoined not to let blood on these black days, nor to imbibe any liquid. It was devoutly believed that he who ate goose on one of these black days would surely die within forty more; and that any little stranger who made his appearance on one of the *dies atri* would surely die a sinful and violent death. Men were further enjoined to let blood from their right arm on the seventh or fourteenth of March; from the left arm on the eleventh of April; and from either arm on the third or sixth of May, that they might avoid pestilential diseases. These barbaric observances, when brought before people in illustrations of the mental darkness of the ancients, are considered at once to be proof positive of their abject condition. We thereupon congratulated ourselves upon living in the nineteenth century; when such foolish superstitions are laughed at; and perhaps our vanity is not a little flattered by the contrast which presents itself, between our own highly cultivated condition, and the wretched state of our ancestors.

Yet Mrs. Flimmins will not undertake a seavoyage on a Friday; nor would she on any account allow her daughter Mary to be married on that day of the week. She has great pity for the poor Red Indian who will not do certain things while the moon presents a certain appearance, and who attach all sorts of powers to poor dumb brutes; yet if her cat purrs more than usual, she accepts the warning, and abandons the trip she had promised herself on the morrow.

Miss Nippers subscribes largely to the fund for eradicating superstitions from the minds of the wretched inhabitants of Kamschatka; and while she is calculating the advantages to be derived from a mission to the South Sea Islands, to do away with the fearful superstitious reverence in which those poor dear islanders hold the native flea: a coal pops from her fire, and she at once augurs from its shape, an abundance of money that will enable her to set her pious undertaking in operation; but on no account will she commence collecting subscriptions for the anti-drinking-slave-grown-sugar-in-tea society, because she has always remarked that Monday is her unlucky day. On a Monday her poodle died, and on a Monday she caught that severe cold at Brighton, from the effects of which she is afraid she will never recover.

Mrs. Carmine is a very strong-minded woman. Her unlucky day is Wednesday. On a Wednesday she first caught that flush which she has never been able to chase from her cheeks, and on one of these fatal days her Maria took the scarlet fever. Therefore, she will not go to a pic-nic on a Wednesday, because she feels convinced that the day will turn out wet, or that the wheel will come off the carriage. Yet the other morning, when a gipsy was caught telling her eldest daughter her fortune, Mrs. Carmine very properly reproached her first-born for her weakness, in giving heed to the silly mumblings of the old woman. Mrs. Carmine is considered to be a woman of uncommon acuteness. She attaches no importance whatever to a star under which a child is born,—does not think there is a pin to choose between Jupiter and Neptune; and she has a positive contempt for ghosts; but she believes in nothing that is begun, continued, or ended on a Wednesday.

Miss Crumple, on the contrary, has seen many ghosts,—in fact, is by this time quite intimate with one or two of the mysterious brotherhood; but at the same time she is at a loss to understand how any woman in her senses, can believe Thursday to be a more fortunate day than Wednesday, or why Monday is to be black-balled from the Mrs Jone's calendar. She can state, on her oath, that the ghost of her old schoolfellow, Eliza Artichoke, appeared at her bedside on a certain night and she distinctly saw the mole on its left cheek, which poor Eliza, during her brief career, had vainly endeavored to eradicate, with all sorts of poisonous things. The ghost, moreover, lisped, so did Eliza! This was all clear enough to Miss Crumple, and she considered it a personal insult for anybody to suggest that her vivid apparitions existed only in her own over-wrought imagination. She had an affection for her ghostly visitors, and would not hear a word to their disparagement.

The unearthly warnings which Mrs. Piptoss had received had well-nigh spoilt all her furniture. When a relative dies, the fact is not announced to her in the commonplace form of a letter, no, an invisible sledge-hammer falls upon her Broadwood, an invisible power upsets her loo-table, all the doors of her house unanimously blow open, or a coffin flies out of the fire into her lap.

Mrs. Grumple, who is a very economical house-wife, looks forward to the day when the moon re-appears,—on which occasion she turns her money, taking care not to look at the pale lady through glass. This observance, she devoutly believes, will bring her good fortune.—When Miss Caroline has a knot in her lace, she looks for a present; and when Miss Amelia snuffs the candle out, it is her faith that the act defers her marriage for a twelvemonth. Any young lady who dreams the same dream two consecutive Fridays, will tell you that her visions will "come true."

Yet these are exactly the ladies, who most deplore the "gross state of superstition" in which many "benighted savages" live, and willingly subscribe their money for its eradication. The superstition so generally connected with Friday, may easily be traced to its source. It undoubtedly and confessedly has its origin in scriptural history: it is the day on which the Saviour suffered. The superstition is the more revolting from that circumstance; and it is painful to find that it exists among persons of education. There is no branch of the public service, for instance, in which so much sound mathematical knowledge is to be found, as in the Navy. Yet who are more superstitious than sailors, from the admiral down to the cabin boy?—Friday fatality is still strong among them. Some years ago, in order to lessen this folly, it was determined that a ship should be laid down on a Friday, and launched on a Friday; that she should be called "Friday," and that she should commence her first voyage on a Friday. After much difficulty a captain was found who owned to the name of Friday; and after a great deal more of difficulty men were obtained, so little superstitious, as to form a crew. Unhappily, this experiment had the effect of confirming the superstition it was meant to abolish. The "Friday" was lost—was never, in fact, heard of from the day she set sail.

Day-fatality, as Miss Nippers interprets it, is simply the expression of an undisciplined and extremely weak mind; for, if any person will stoop to reason with her on her aversion to Mondays, he may ask her whether the death of the poodle, or the catching of her cold, are the two greatest calamities of her life; and, if so, whether it is her opinion that Monday is set apart, in the scheme of Nature, so far as it concerns her, in a black character. Whether for her insignificant self there is a special day accursed! Mrs. Carmine is such a strong-minded woman, that we approach her with no small degree of trepidation. Wednesday is her *dies ater* because, in the first place, on a Wednesday she imprudently exposed herself, and is suffering from the consequences, and, in the second place, on a Wednesday her Maria took the scarlet fever.—So she has marked Wednesday down in her calendar with a black character; yet her contempt for stars and ghosts are prodigious. Now there is a consideration to extended to the friends of ghosts, which Day-fatalists cannot claim.—Whether or not deceased friends take a more airy and flimsy form, and adopt the invariable costume of a sheet to visit the objects of their earthly affections, is a question which the shrewdest thinkers and the profoundest logicians have debated very keenly, but without over arriving at any satisfactory conclusion.

The strongest argument against the positive existence of ghosts, is, that they appear only to people of certain temperament, and under certain exciting circumstances. The obtuse, matter-of-fact man, never sees a ghost; and we may take it as a natural law, that none of these airy visitants never appeared to an attorney. But the attorney Mr. Fee Simple, we are assured, holds Saturday to be an unlucky day. It was on a Saturday that his extortionate bill in poor Mr. G.'s case, was cut down by the taxing master; and it was on a Saturday that a certain heavy bill was duly honored, upon which he had hoped to reap a large sum in the shape of costs. Therefore, Mr. Fee Simple believes that the destinies have put a black mark against Saturday, so far as he is concerned.

The Jew who thought the thunder-storm was the consequence of his having eaten a slice of bacon did not present a more ludicrous picture, than Mr. Fee Simple presents with his condemned Saturday.

We have an esteem for ghost-inspectors, which it is utterly impossible to extend to Day-fatalists. Mrs. Piptoss, too, may be pitied; but Mog, turning her money when the moon makes her re-appearance, is an object of ridicule. We shall neither be astonished, nor express condolence, if the present, which Miss Caroline anticipates from the knot in her lace, be not forthcoming; and as for Miss Amelia, who has extinguished the candle, and to the best of her belief lost her husband for a twelvemonth, we can only wish for her, that when she is married, her lord and master will shake her faith in the prophetic power of snuffers. But of all the superstitions that have survived to the present time, and are to be found in force among people of education and a thoughtful habit, Day-fatalism is the most general, as it is the most unfounded and preposterous. It is a superstition, however, in which many great and powerful thinkers have shared, and by which they have been guided; it owes much of its present influence to this fact; but reason, Christianity, and all we have comprehended of the great scheme of which we form part, alike tend to demonstrate its absurdity, and utter want of all foundation.

Dickens' Household Words.

THE SCHOOL-MISTRESS AND HER CANINE FRIEND.—One of the most touching instances of canine attachment, of which we ever heard, was related to us, the other day, by a matress of the neighborhood where the finale of the melancholy event transpired.

A young lady of one of the northern towns of this county, while engaged in teaching school, the past summer, a few miles from her home, was singled out, towards the close of her engagement, without any apparent inducement, by the dog of one of her employers, as the peculiar object of his regard, which soon unaccountably increased to such a degree that he could scarcely be beaten from her side, or prevented from entering the school-house, to which he daily repaired. At the termidation of her school, which she left in failing health, when about to start for her paternal residence, the dog gave signs of his determination to follow her, which perceiving, she turned to the owner, and soon effected a purchase of the animal, which now joyously attended her home. Her first words, on entering the house, were —"Mother, I have come home to die, and have brought a friend here to watch over my grave." After making this remarkable announcement, she immediately took to her bed, and sunk rapidly in a typhoid, which, in about a week, terminated in her death. During her whole sickness, the faithful, and evidently sorrow-stricken dog, never, but for a few minutes at a time, left the sick room, constantly lying dejectly near the head of her bed, and seeming but too blest when permitted to lick her fevered hand which was occasionally extended for his tender caresses. As her final hour drew near, he became indifferent about food, and soon refused it altogether. After her death, which he seemed to comprehend, he continued to watch by the corpse, only at one time leaving it, and that was when the coffin case, which had arrived with the coffin, was carried and placed by the side of the grave previously dug in an enclosure near the house. He then, having somehow been made aware of what was going on, came out of the house, went to the case, and, with his paws on the side, looked in, and seemed to examine it attentively. He next jumped down into the grave, and appeared to inspect that also with equal care and attention. He then came out and hurried back to his post by the corpse, which he continued to watch, till it was brought out for interment, when he closely followed the coffin, and looked sorrowfully on, as it was lowered to its final resting-place, and the grave filled up. When his human fellow-mourners retired, however, he remained behind, and, lying down at the head of the grave, could not be induced to leave the spot, refusing, for the first few days, all food, then, for a week or two, sparingly receiving it when brought to him, and, at last, going occasionally to the house for it, but only to dispatch in haste what was set before him, and instantly return to his sad and lonely vigil, which, night and day, he still continues to keep up over the remains of his beloved mistress.—*Green Mountain Freeman.*

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS—JUDGE MCLEAN'S OPINION.

For the benefit of all, and especially of those who are disposed to listen to interested agitators on the slavery question, we copy below from an opinion of Judge McLean, of Ohio of the U. S. Supreme Court. The opinion was given in a suit brought by a citizen of Kentucky for damages for harboring and concealing runaway slaves. No one will impeach the Free Soilism of Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, we think, and we commend his opinion, as applicable to the duty of all law-abiding as well as liberty-loving citizens of the Union. Judge McLean said:—[Windsor Journal.

"No earthly power has a right to interpose between a man's conscience and his Maker. He has a right, an inalienable and absolute right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. For this he alone must answer, and he is entirely free from all human restraint to think and act for himself. But this is not the case when his acts effect the rights of others. Society has a claim upon all its citizens. General rules have been adopted, in the form of laws for the protection of the rights of persons and things. These lie at the foundation of the social compact, and their observance is essential to the maintenance of civilization. In these matters, the law, and not conscience constitutes the rule of action. You are sworn to decide this case according to the law and the testimony. And you, become unfaithful to the solemn injuncitions you have taken upon yourselves when you yield to an influence which you call conscience, that places you above the law and the testimony. Such a rule can apply only to individuals; and when assumed as a basis of action on the rights of others, it is utterly destructive of all law. What may be deemed a consciencious act by one individual, may be held criminal by another. In view of one, the act is meritorious; in view of the other, it should be punished as a crime.

And each has the same right, acting under the dictates of his conscience, to carry out his own. This would overturn the basis of society. We must stand by the law. We have sworn to maintain it. It is expected that the citizens of the free States should be opposed to slavery. But with the abstract principles of slavery we have nothing to do. As a political question there could be no difference of opinion among us on the subject. But our duty is found in the constitution of the Union, as construed by the Supreme Court. The fugitives from labor we are bound by the highest obligations, to deliver up on claim of the master being made; and there is no State power which can release the slave from the legal custody of his master. The chief glory and excellence of our institutions consist in the supremacy of the laws. We are instructed to reverence and obey them from our earliest years. And it is this, connected with faithful administration of the laws, which has given security to persons and property, throughout the wide extent of country. In this consists in a great degree, the strength of government. And we should be careful not to weaken is power. There is enough in the general aspect of our affairs if not to alarm, at least to admonish, us that every cord which binds us together should be strengthened.

In regard to the arrest of fugitives from labor, the law does not impose active duties on our citizens generally. They are not prohibited from exercising the ordinary charities of life towards the fugitive. To secrete him or convey him from the reach of his master, or to rescue him when in legal costody is forbidden; and for doing this a liability is incurred.—This gives to no one a just ground of complaint. He is only to refrain from an express violation of the law, which operates to the injury of his neighbor. Is this a hardship? No law abiding man can so consider it. He cannot claim a right to do that which the law forbids, without striking at the base of society. If the law be unwise or impolite, let it be changed in the mode prescribed; but so long as it remains the law, every good citizen will conform to it. And every one who arrays himself against it, endeavors by open or secret means to bring into contempt so that it may be violated with impunity, is an enemy to the best interests of the country."

HUMORS OF A LARGE CITY.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following pleasant adventure as happened to himself:

Having an advertised letter in the Post Office, I went down for it Sunday noon. I stoped to buy a peach of a little girl who kept a stand near, and gave her a quarter for the peach; waiting for my change, she told me that was right. "I gave you a quarter," said I. "No you only gave me a cent." Then she began to whine, which drew around some dozen Irish woman who kept stands near. Some well dressed (I wish I could say well behaved,) men stopped, and I was accused of being a swindler, and trying to cheat a child. One or two peaceable individuals threatened to flog me and talked of calling the police. I walked off philosophically, leaving a very bad character behind me.

IMPORTANT MISSION TO THIS COUNTRY FROM ROME. His Holiness, Pius IX, has sent to this country John Alemani, Bishop of California, on a very important mission. His purpose is the same as that of Amin Bey, the Turkish Ambassador. He will look carefully through our great cities, examine our progress in the beautiful and useful arts, make all necessary estimates of our great public and private enterprises, and will then depart for California, just in season to carry out his instructions in that romantic and golden-hearted country.

The N. Y. Herald says, "the recent quarrels will dwindle into memories of small things forgotten, and the fights of the squatters with the land speculaters will sink into the utmost insignificance, in view of the great spiritual and temporal attention which will be paid to California by the newly appointed Bishop."

☞ A country editor advertises his whole concern for sale—including, we suppose, his interest in the widow down the lane, the best half of an old hat, a plate of "hasty soup" and a ticket for the alms-house.—[Boston Bee.

☞ Three black sailors were recently shot at Brest, in pursuance of sentence by the Council of War, for the murder of the Captain of the French brig Adele, during the shipwreck of the vessel on the coast of Africa, on the 28th of July, last.

LEGISLATIVE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, a convention of the Whig Members of the Legislature, and other Whigs assembled at the State House in Montpelier, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, 1850, and were called to order by A. P. Lyman, Esq., Chairman of the State Committee, and organized, by the election of Hon. CHARLES PAINE, of Northfield, as Pres, and D. W. C. CLARKE, of Burlington, as Sec'y.

On taking the chair, Gov. PAINE made a brief and pertinent address, when the Convention proceeded to the business for which they were assembled.

On motion of Mr. Colburn, of Castleton, it was

Ordered, That a Committee to consist of as many members ar there are State Senators and to be nominated on the call of the several counties, be appointed, to report the names of suitable persons to constitute the Whig State Committee for the year ensuing.

The counties were thereupon called when the Nominating Committee, consisting of 30 members, was appointed, and the committee thereupon retired, and during their absence, the Hon James Meacham, the Representative from the 3d Congressional District, and Hon Samuel S. Phelps, one of the Senators from this State in Congress, being called for, addressed the Convention.

The nominating committee, through their Chairman, Mr Benton, reported the following as the Whig State Committee for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously appointed:—

JOHN DEWEY, Guildhall.
DAN'L A. HEALD of Ludlow.
J. H. BARRETT, of Middlebury.
H. B. STACY, of Burlington.
O. SMITH, of Montpelier.

The President introduced the Hon Mr Little, of Maine, who made a brief and eloquent address, when, on motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

CHAS. PAINE, President.
D. W. C. CLARKE, Secretary.

Vermont Legislature.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Chamberlaine.

Bills passed. Providing for the further distribution of the acts and laws of the General Assembly. In addition to an act incorporating the National Life Insurance Co. of U. S.

Resolution. By Mr. Benton, that the committee of one from each county, raised on the bill offered by him in relation to the judiciary, inquire into the expediency of electing a court of conciliation or of precognition in this State; adopted.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22, A. M.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Petitions and remonstrances referred. Of the Black River Division Sons of Temperance, for alteration in the license law; to select committee on petition of R. Roby and others. Of Allen Warden and 15 others relating to purchasing Webster's Dictionary; to committee on education. Remonstrance, of Wm. Harris and 58 others of Windham. Samuel Phelps and 34 others of Grafton, Elias Olcott and 41 others of Rockingham, Cyrus H. Locke and 35 others of Saxton's River, Ellery Allice and 20 others of Westminster, and David F. Cushing and 24 others of Rockingham, against Bank at Saxton's River; to committee on banks.

Mr. McLean called up the bill relating to Highways, making the town in which a road was laid liable for indictment if the road is not opened at the specified time, and if the road or bridge is rendered impassible; ordered to a third reading.

The bill increasing the capital stock of Bank of Orleans, was read the third time and passed.

The bill relating to highways was taken up read the third time and passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill to incorporate the People's Bank at Derby, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Weston called up the bill relating to sheriff's and Constables, members of Railroad corporations, giving them power to serve processes on said corporations, and proposed to amend so the officers can serve processes in favor or against *any* corporations, towns and counties of which they are members.—The amendment was accepted.

Several amendments were accepted, which together with the bill were fully discussed, a motion to postpone by Mr. Keith was lost, also to lay on the table by Mr. Marvin, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill has been several times amended, the following is the substance of it:

Every Sheriff, deputy Sheriff or Constable not otherwise disqualified is hereby authorized and empowered to serve any writ, execution or other process in favor of or against any corporation, county or town, notwithstanding such Sheriff, deputy Sheriff or Constable may be a stock holder of such corporation, or an inhabitant or tax payer of such county or town.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall authorize any constable to serve any writ execution or other process in any other town than the town in which he is constable, excepting in cases where by law constables now have authority to serve writs, processes and executions.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Petitions referred. Of the Executive committee of the University of Vermont, praying that the State would discharge them from the debt due the State school fund; to committee on Education.

Engrossed Bills.—Incorporating the People's Bank at Derby; extending the jurisdiction of sheriffs and constables; and exempting certain plank road stocks from taxation; passed.

From the House.—To protect fish in artificial ponds; to judiciary committee. Relating to duties of superintendents of common schools; to committee on education. To regulate certain offices and salaries; to committee on finance. Providing for the appointment of jail commissioners by the Governor; to committee on judiciary.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Eli Ballou.

Resolution. By Mr. Gregory, that an appropriation of $1000 per year be made for five years to the Vermont State Agricultural Society for the purpose of holding annual fairs and to increase the agricultural interest of the State; on his motion referred to the committee on Agriculture. By the same, in relation to common schools; adopted. By Mr. Colby of Salisbury, that Bliss N. Davis, State's Attorney of Caledonia county, be authorized to dispose of all property designed for criminal purposes in his possession and forfeited to the state; adopted. By Mr. Burgess, authorizing committees to sit during the session of the House whenever business requires; laid on the table.

Engrossed Bill. For appointment of jail commissioners by the Governor, supported by Messrs Vail and Colby, opposed by Mr. Kellogg, and passed.

HOUSE.

Reports of Committees. By general committee in favor of bill for the protection of fish in artificial ponds; ordered to third reading. By the same committee, bill relating to certain officers and salaries, with amendment, empowering the Clerk of the House to appoint three Assistants instead of two, and requiring him to perform the duty now appertaining to the Engrossing Clerk; adopted. Also adding to the 4th section the following: the members of the two Houses shall receive $2,00 per diem for each day's attendance upon the General Assembly. This was supported by Mr. Vail, and the yeas and nays having been demanded were Yeas 152, Nays 72. The amendment was consequently adopted, Mr. Burgess of Grafton moved to amend the bill further by inserting after the words "$2,-00 per day" the following; viz: "while in session only;" lost by 168 nays to 37 yeas. The question then recurred upon the 3d reading of the bill. Mr. Hatch moved that it lie on the table, lost, and bill ordered to a third reading. Mr Vail called up the bill relating to the judiciary, and after discussion by Messrs Vail, Leavenworth, Bartlett and Everts, the latter moved to dismiss; lost yeas 89, nays 117. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

A communication was received from the chairman of the committee on Roads, to which committee has been referred the bridge question, inviting the members of the Legislature to an Excursion to Rouse's Point and back on Saturday next; accepted.

The Chair announced the following committee, ordered to be raised on the act in amendment of an act relating to the judiciary, approved 1849; Messrs Benton, Boorn, Hyde of Rockingham, Osgood, Hall, Worner, Hyde of Chelsea, Leavenworth, Vail, Mattocks, Hubbell, Noyes, Dickerman. Adjourned.

Petitions referred. Of J. H. Goff and others, of Timothy Follett and others, of George B. Isham and others, for an act to incorporate the Shelburn and Hinesburgh Plank Road Co; severally to committee on Roads. Of Daniel S. Ewing and others, of Alanson Allen and others, of Wm. C. Kittredge and others, of Erastus Higby and others, of James Adams and others, of Ralph Page and others, for extension of Rutland and Whitehall Railroad Co; to committee on Roads. Of Horatio Brock and others, for new county or half shire in Orange Co.; to the select committee.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.

The President being absent, the Senate was called to order by the Secretary and Mr Weston, President pro tempore, took the chair.

Mr Crowley presented the credentials of Elisha Lapham of Rutland county, when he received the oath and took his seat.

Bills introduced and referred. By Mr Hyde, in addition to an alteration of act incorporating the Rutland and Whitehall Railroad company; to committee on Roads. The vote was reconsidered and bill withdrawn, as a bill of like import had been already introduced in the other House, and could not be entertained in the Senate on account of the 11th joint rule.

Resolutions. By Mr Parker, that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay for such newspapers ordered by Senators as are printed out of the State; and by Mr Holbrook, that when the two Houses adjourn to-morrow (Thursday) night they adjourn to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening to hear an address by D. P. Thompson upon the early history of the State; both adopted.

HOUSE.

Bills referred. By Mr Everts, relating to Rutland Aqueduct Co., to committee on the judiciary.

Petitions referred. Of B F Langdon and others, of Justus Collins and others, for taxation of Rutland and Whitehall Railroad Co. to committee on roads.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Resolution. By Mr Weston instructing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing houses of correction in each county in the state, and amending law relating to punishment for theft so as to punish for the second offence where the amount stolen is less than seven dollars by confinement to hard labor in State prison; adopted.

Petition referred. Of Wm. C. Cutting and others relating to the disposition of public lands; to committee on agriculture.

Bills introduced and Referred. By Mr Holbrook, in addition to an act approved 1847, relating to rights of married women, exempting personal property of married women acquired during coverture from attachment for her husbands debts; to committee on judiciary.

Engrossed Bills. Relating to common schools, giving selectmen power to fill vacancies of town superintendents; passed. Amending an act relating to banks approved in 1840; ordered to lie on motion of Mr Weston. Relating to Union school districts; passed.

The House amended the bill rela-