

The Burlington Free Press.

NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR; BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME.

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There is a richness and beauty in the following lines from the pen of a friend, now in Europe, which would do honor to WADSWORTH. They were written many years ago; but they have a direct and peculiar application to the autumn season from year to year.—U. S. Gaz.

AUTUMN.

With what a glory comes and goes the year!
The flock of spring—those beautiful halcyons
Of sunny days and bright serene times—
Life's newness and earth's verdure spread out;
And when the silver halcyon of the clouds
Comes down upon the autumn sea, and, with
A blue-grey gleam, should year takes up
His bright abundance of golden fowls,
A pomp and pageant fill the splendid scene.

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
In mellow richness on the clustered trees;
And, from a beaker full of richest dews,
Filling new glory on the autumn woods,
And dipping in warm light the painted clouds,
Morn, on the mountain, like a common bird,
Lifts up her pin plume; and in the vales
The gentle wind—a sweet and passionate wooer,
Kisses the laughing leaf, and stirs up life
Within the solemn woods of ash deep crimsoned,
And silver larch, and maple yellow leaved—
Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down
By the wayside weary. Through the trees
The golden robin moves; the purple finch,
That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds,
A winter bird—comes with its plaintive whistle,
And pecks by the witch hazel; while aloft,
From orange roofs, the warbling bluebird sings;
And merrily, with outspread wings,
Sounds from the threshing floor the lark's fall.

O, what a glory doth this world put on
For him that, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glowing sky, and looks
On dimes well performed, and days well spent!
For him the wind, and the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings,
He shall so hear the solemn hymn that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting place without a fear.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

GEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE.

Some conversation took place in our private room yesterday morning, upon the subject of organic remains, and of course the cosmogony of Moses was discussed. A scientific friend, who is a professor of Christianity, professed to believe that the lower order of animals, many years prior to the creation of Adam, was not inconsistent with the Mosaic account of creation, and indeed that the discoveries of geology confirm that account, if the world had been taken to signify a considerable number of years. After the conversation, we accidentally opened Bell's London Weekly Messenger, and found a hastily written article upon the subject, in which views opposed to those of our scientific friend, are advocated. We transfer the piece to our columns, promising that it is likely to be followed by the opposite views of the great Dr. Chalmers.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER. THE NEW PHILOSOPHY, AND ITS DANGEROUS AND FANTASTIC DOGMAS.

In some of the papers of the week, and in the Standard in particular, have been published two letters, which have excited that public attention which their importance so well merits; the one from a gentleman of sound religious feeling, and of an exact and profound education, in which, in a tone of grave and sober indignation, he animadverts upon the ill-judged and ill-weighed declaration of Dr. Buckland, the Oxford professor of geology, and the Rector of St. George's church in the borough, that he (the professor) deems that a change is necessary in the interpretation of the first chapter of Genesis, regarding the creation of the world and its organic creatures. "For years past," says this correspondent, "a discordance has been seen between the plain and unequivocal statements of Moses, as to the days of the creation, and the unbounded periods which men of science have declared necessary for the life and death of successive generations of living beings as are now found buried in the strata of the earth. Every method has been tried to bring the Mosaic account and the geological facts into such harmony as well alone and the odiousness of such a compromise." All these attempts having failed, Dr. Buckland (continues this correspondent, in substance) comes now forward with his proposed new interpretation of scripture, the suggested change in the received version being, that by the term "days" an indefinite extent of some millions of ages shall be understood. Another interpretation which Dr. Buckland proposes is, that the first verse of Genesis, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," should be read separated from the two verses which follow, and "God said let there be light and there was light, and the evening and the morning were the first day."

To this very serious charge, and particularly in the character of a clergyman, who has hitherto borne a high name among the men of learning of the day, Dr. Buckland has replied, in a letter, the material substance of which, so far as regards the present argument, is contained in the following passage from it:

"The objections and difficulties proposed by the correspondent in the Standard, are nearly the same that occurred to myself, and which I believe occur to most persons, when the results of geological researches are first laid before them, without those explanations which show that, when fully understood and rightly interpreted, they not only afford a host of new and important evidences of the being and attributes of God, but are also strictly consistent with the literal interpretation of the Mosaic account of the creation. As the explanation to

which I allude is contained in my "Bridgewater Treatises," which will be published in a few days, the public I trust will do me the justice to suspend their opinion of the charge against me till they shall have seen that book."

One further passage from the admirable correspondent of the Standard, by whom the above charge is made, will afford our readers a complete view and explicit understanding of the accusation and the defence, and moreover contains an argument in itself, which without having seen Dr. Buckland's book is worth all the uncertain speculation and the groping in the dark, which from all our former experience in all geological works, we very much apprehend will be found to characterize even the learned professor's lucubrations.

"If such (namely the desire of a new interpretation of scripture) be the spirit in which the long-looked-for, and the long-since-reviewed Bridgewater Treatise has been written, clothed as it certainly must be by the brilliant talents of its author, it had been much better that it had never been undertaken. Almost every one sees that geology is not yet sufficiently ripe for so standard a work as this ought to be. The discoveries of every year serve to chasten theories of former years; and no one can yet foresee the full consequences which must follow from the new and unlooked-for discovery as to the connexion of electricity with mineral structure, which was for the first time made known to science at the late Bristol meeting. It is therefore the more alarming to thousands of unscientific believers in the Word of God to find the commencement of innovation thus countenanced, as it were, by the church; and we can readily understand the loud applause which Dr. Buckland's announcement drew forth from the numbers who have had no scruples, when they found so important a convert had at length openly subscribed to the latitudinarian principles of interpretation which geology has long inculcated."

Such, indeed, would be our first, and as it appears to us, such is the common sense answer, and a most satisfactory one it seems to be, to the difficulties which are suggested by these geological discoveries—namely, that in its present shape, geology in no degree whatever possesses that principle of certainty, and that system of fixed and undeniable axioms and postulates which entitles it to the name of a science; that it is yet in fact, but a succession of floating theories, and that even within our own experience, in the last thirty years we have seen theory after theory give way to its successor. We remember in our own very early life, that a very strong public sensation was excited by the publication of a volume of travels in Italy, by a Norfolk gentleman of the name of Bristled, in which he mentioned that an Italian Abbe, whom he had encountered on his travels, had discovered certain strata of lava with strata of vegetable earth between each, in some plain near Mount Vesuvius, and that it had been ascertained that it required a period of 12,000 years to convert a stratum of lava into a stratum of vegetable earth; he suggested that the world must necessarily have been of an earlier date than recorded in the Mosaic account. In the recently published edition of Croker's "Boswell's Life of Johnson," it will be seen that this observation of Bristled's was mentioned to Dr. Johnson, and that the answer of this acute reasoner was, "Sir, all this, the number of years which will require to convert a stratum of lava into vegetable earth, must depend upon the position of the stratum, and upon circumstances and accidents of temperature, occasional culture, earthquakes, &c. which admit of no calculation, and it is the most unreasonable of all unreasonable things to call in question the most ancient records of mankind, and throw aside the concurrent testimonies of history, for fancies and theories resting upon such basis." We quote from memory, but the above will be found the substance of the great reasoner's reply. And what was the result? Why, that in about 20 years afterwards when Dr. Watson published his "Apology for the Bible," in answer to the imputes of Paine, he took occasion to touch upon this objection of Bristled as an example of the frivolities which every age was producing, and every age in its turn dissipating to the winds; for the matter was no sooner examined, said Dr. Watson than another series of ten or twelve lava, each with its stratum of vegetable earth between, was discovered near the same spot, and it was ascertained by positive historic documents, that the whole number of the strata both lava and vegetable matter, had all been produced within the last three hundred and fifty years.

Now it is a known observation by Paley, that in all argumentation of any complexity, every man who is at the trouble to examine the process of reasoning in his own mind, will discover that his opinion has been very early made up by some one argument in particular—by some argument to which his own former experience, or the circumstance of his having tested its worth on other points has given a peculiar energy. And in ninety-nine cases of a hundred, an argument is generally so sound and good as these. Upon this principle we have no hesitation in saying that the above circumstances have always occurred to us, whenever we have encountered any of these reasoners upon geological difficulties; we have always remembered how many successions of theories we have seen and known in our time, and how the one has successively demolished the other; we have seen the Neptunian theory, according to which the earth has been buried—we know not how many times in the course of some thousand years; the theory of Dr. Darwin, according to which in some million of years, stones divided into flakes might become living animals; and the theory of Spallanzani, or that of the self-creation of insects in the mud in the Nile. We have seen and known the beginning and end of such follies, and we

have no manner of doubt but that Dr. Buckland himself will yet live to give a much better answer to his difficulties, than a priori any human ingenuity can at present apply to him. At any rate, to adopt the language of Dr. Johnson, let us not distrust the most ancient and sacred of all records, and the concurrent faith of all history, for theories and fancies resting upon such basis, the most vague, unsettled, and uncertain of all sciences at the present day, — geology.

There is another consideration which must be obvious to all who give to this subject the attention which its importance so well merits, and which is, that to all human labors and efforts time is a necessary agent; there is an essential interval between cause and effect. It is so also in the ordinary course and operation of nature; the seed time, the early and the latter rain, the germination of the bud, the fructification, and the ripening, must all precede the natural harvest or gathering into store. But, as regards God, time is one of his creatures, only, and not a necessary agent; it may, or may not, according to his almighty will, be an instrument, or may be entirely superseded and laid aside. When the machine of nature or the created world was completed, time became subject to fixed laws and properties and was there after employed as an agent or instrument in working out the will of the Almighty Creator. But before his scheme of creation was completed, it was a mere rotation or creature, and we most admit and believe, either that it had received no laws, or was suspended and dispensed with. Thus, for example, the first man and woman were made in their full growth and stature at the moment of their creation; it was the same with all other animate beings—the same with trees, vegetables, the grass of the fields, the stones, the strata of the earth, and all the contents both of the air and the sea. To apply the argument to the case in point—"Known unto God" in the words of the sacred oracles "are all his works from the beginning." Is there any difficulty, therefore, in believing that he foresaw and foreknew at once that such a quality and property of earth, such vegetable matter, such carbon, coals, stratifications, &c., would be required in such lands and islands for the due sustenance of mankind; and in order to afford such qualities of soil, he, either by his infinite power, created them at once, or so accelerated the properties of the secondary causes of temperature, atmosphere, moisture, dryness, &c. which he knew to be necessary to their formation (because he had so rendered them) as to produce them at the time and place in which human necessities required them. For example, according to the ordinary operation of second causes, and the common course of nature, it might take, say a thousand years, to convert a stratum of fallen trees into a stratum of coal. God saw that this ordinary course would not work out his designs and produce sufficient for the want of his creatures; he therefore either so qualified and modified the causes already existing, or brings others into operation, as to produce the same effect in a fifth or a tenth part of the time;—perhaps by the mere operation of his will at once;—perhaps by the chemical properties of fire and water held in the bowels of the earth. We know that some springs have the property of petrifying in a single year, whilst others require centuries to produce the same effect; and as we know that nature itself is an great laboratory or machine under the direction of Providence, its operations might be retarded or accelerated according to his all-sufficient will and purpose.

As regards the fossil remains of supposed animals and living creatures, from which the geologist deduces his other arguments of the creation of the world prior to the account given by Moses, the whole argument rest upon premises wholly unsatisfactory and vague. First, the same fossil relates the actual remains of animal bones or not, or are they mere casual forms or not, and how? Now, as there are no living types with which to compare them, to argue from such fossil remains is all mere conjecture; and geologists are divided upon this very first principle of their own science. Let us again, why is it necessary to suppose that wherever there has been a shell there must have been a fish in it? Might not the shells have been one creature, or fossil or workmanship, and the animals another? Besides, who knows what is the structure, what the economy, and what are the vital parts of a centre of the earth, the surface of which has not been penetrated at the most more than between two or three miles? What rivers may not percolate it, what may not be their normal productions, and of what kind and nature? Why should not the bowels of this earth, utterly unknown to us, contain innumerable and most surprising classes of animal existence, suited by their peculiar nature to the elements of fire and water, wholly different from those which we discover in the beds of streams, or the chasms of mountains, or its surface? Within one half of this globe we are perfectly acquainted,—the caverns of the ocean.—But in the course of the last five hundred years, it is well known that large portions of seas have receded from their beds, whilst their bottoms have been heaved up in some instances and depressed in others.

In this dim twilight, therefore, and imperfect knowledge of physical matter and its causes, is it not at once the most monstrous presumption and ignorance to question the truth of those biblical records which stand upon the authority of revelation? Is geology, like mathematics, arrived to that state of perfection, that we can venture, even most humbly, to scan the accuracy, and measure the powers and attributes of the Almighty Creator. But secondly, and most materially, are we not groping in the dark? Before the age of printing, which does not now exceed 350 years, there are scarcely any records of the

former convulsions and mutations of the surface of the globe. The classic writers afford but one, and what a description of water is he? Phyl's natural history.—Who knows what may have happened within six thousand years even in our own island; and how many spots have been buried hundred of fathoms under the earth within the annuals upon them at that time. Our limits will only now admit us to mention one memorable example. Almost to the time of our own great grandfathers, that is about 100 years since, an earth quake in the neighborhood of Mexico, threw up a mountain nearly as high as the highest Alps in one night only, submerging at the same time nearly the whole of the neighboring lakes, and, of course, with all the fish in them. Now, if the world should last another two or three thousand years, and the record of this fact should be lost or forgotten, an American geologist in digging up some portion of the earth, might exclaim, how could these fish be buried in the earth, and found under this mountain, and moreover in the vegetable mould, which I ascertain with my own eyes, unless a million of ages had passed long since.

In a word, we must dismiss this fantastical subject of geology by observing that the same infinite power which could make out of stones children to Abraham, and could create man, vegetables, and other fruits of the earth, at the instant of creation, and for his support, without any intervals of growth or visible progress, could at all times either employ or dispense with the operation of time, whenever he judged it necessary for any purpose of his wisdom or goodness.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

EVENING SESSION, MONDAY, NOV. 14.
Temperance Bill.—Mr. Young, from the select committee upon the subject, reported the bill with an amendment, proposing to erase all after the enacting clause, and insert a substitute, which was read, explained by Mr. Young, essentially the same in its provisions as the bill committed, and such as the committee believed was called for, and would be sustained by public opinion. The amendment takes the power of granting licences from the county courts and places it under the guardianship of the civil authority of the several towns, provides the manner and limits the quantity of sales by retailers and keepers, and fixes the penalty for infractions of the law at ten dollars. Mr. Howe moved to raise the penalty to twenty dollars, when on motion of Mr. Briggs, the bill and the amendment were laid upon the table.

Surplus Revenue.—The senate resumed the consideration of this subject, the question being upon the amendment to the bill, from the house, proposed by the committee in their report of Saturday evening. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Watson, Smiley, Hubbard and Ranney, who supported the amendment, and by Messrs. Bell, Converse, Porter and Pierpont, in its favor, when the Senate, without taking the question, Adj.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

SENATE.—Bills—read a 3d time and passed; authorizing Courts to settle certain accounts of land tax committees.
Bills—to pay Mr. Harris the sum mentioned, the question being upon the 3d reading, Mr. Briggs went into an investigation of the claim, and opposed the passage of the bill in a speech of some length, both on the ground of the facts in the case, and because he was in principle opposed to paying the claims arising from the passage of acts of suspension by the Legislature. Mr. Sheldon followed in reply to Mr. B. in favor of the bill and of the justice of the claim generally, resting upon the same basis—the unconstitutional acts of the Legislature. Mr. Palmer spoke in favor of the bill, and although, in former years he had been opposed to similar claims, the question now being apparently settled, he felt it his duty to acquiesce in the general principle; on these grounds and believing the present quite as meritorious a claim as those of a similar character already paid, he should be in favor of the passage of the bill. On motion of Mr. Hubbard the bill was laid upon the table. The bill to pay Peter Nichols the sum mentioned, the claim of a similar character as the above, was reported by the committee to whom it was committed for amendment, with a proposal to amend, by reducing the same; and the general principle of allowing the claim was discussed by Messrs. Pierpont, Briggs and Howe opposed, and by Messrs. Kinsman and Waterman in favor of the latter Senator saying he had a similar claim, but should vote in the same manner as he would had he no such claim. On the question shall the bill pass? the yeas were 17, nays 9.

On motion of Mr. Pierpont the Senate resolved to meet hereafter at 8 o'clock A. M.

House.—The amendment of the Senate to the indigo bill was concurred in.
Bills ordered to a third reading.—To prevent circus riding—locating Franklin Co. buildings—relating to the State prison, supported by Messrs. Condit and Conant, and opposed by Mr. Dewey of G.

The bill appropriating a sum for rail road surveys was amended by striking out the Western and Central routes, on motion of Mr. Buckmaster, supported by Messrs. Vilas, Fitch and Curtis, and opposed by Messrs. Brewster and Sargeant.

2 o'clock P. M.
SENATE.—Mr. Briggs called up his motion to reconsider the vote assigning Thursday morning as the day of adjournment; vote reconsidered, when Mr. Briggs moved to amend the resolution by erasing Thursday and substituting Friday. The Senate concurred in the resolution as amended, to adjourn without day on Friday morning next.

Bills—establishing permanent salaries for certain officers, reported by com. proposing to add to the proposed salary of sec. of state, so that it amount to \$250; amend-

ment lost, and on motion of Mr. Sheldon the blank was filled with \$400—librarian \$100—engrossing clerk \$175; read a 3d time and passed.

Surplus revenue—the order of the day was resumed upon this subject, when Mr. White addressed the Senate at length, in favor of the amendment to the bill, by the com. proposing to make a safe deposit of the money, when received, at 6 per cent, the distribution to be left at the disposal of the people by a future Legislature.

Mr. Young spoke in favor of the amendment, when Mr. White replied to Mr. Merrill, and the latter rejoined. Mr. Bell closed the debate, and the question of amendment was decided in the negative, yeas 12 nays 16.

Mr. Pierpont moved to erase all the sections of the bill, after the enacting clause, and offered a resolution, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Sheldon, committed to the com. on the judiciary.

Bills—relating to endorses, ordered to be engrossed; regulating and governing the militia, called up by Mr. Phelps, read a 3d time.

House.—Bills passed—in relation to common schools—appropriating \$2000 for survey of Eastern rail road route, 95 to 52. The Senate came in and the joint com. made the following appointments:

WINDSOR COUNTY.
Daniel Bowen, Sheriff.
Seth Adams, Hop Inspectors.
Ezra Putnam, Hop Inspectors.

The report on the subject of slavery was considered; the first resolution declared that Congress and the States have no power to prevent the transmission of papers by mail, &c. the second, that Congress has no power over slavery in the district of Columbia; and the third for the transmission of the two first to other States. Mr. Needham of B. moved to refer the whole matter to the next Legislature; discussed by Messrs. Needham, Hastings, Buckmaster, Haswell, Brewster, Vilas, and withdrawn. Mr. Stevens of R. moved to dismiss—Mr. Haswell & Needham of B. supported & C. K. Field opposed it—negative. Mr. Tracy supported the 1st resolution, and it was adopted. Messrs. C. K. Field, Hale, Fitch & Goodale supported the second, and it was adopted. The third was adopted without discussion.

Referred to next session.—Bill to charter Washington Co. bank, 90 to 73, a motion to dismiss having been negatived 30 to 77.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

SENATE.—Bills—relating to the state prison, read twice and referred to committee on finance; authorizing the removal of Essex county grammar School to a new location, read a third time and passed.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.—The order of the day was announced by the President, and the resolution, on motion of Mr. Briggs, again laid upon the table.

Bills—Appointing a committee to locate the public buildings in the county of Franklin; object of the bill and wishes of its friends, explained by Mr. Sheldon, supported by Mr. Young, opposed by Mr. Briggs, read a third time, and passed.

Surplus revenue.—Mr. Briggs, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill as proposed to be amended by Mr. Pierpont, and also another proposal of amendment, by the committee, which were considered by the Senate, acting as in committee of the whole, Mr. Converse in the chair. On the amendment offered by Mr. Pierpont, providing that the money be loaned to each town in the State, according to population of 1830—the interest to be annually paid into the treasury of the several towns, according to the population, for the support of common schools. Mr. Hubbard objected to the security, by mortgage on real estate, as proposed in the amendment, as introducing an odious feature into our institutions. Mr. Bell was very glad the gentleman found but one objection to the amendment; that would be as easily obviated as the objection to the bill from the house, or the amendment proposed by the committee. He preferred the amendment now under consideration to either and continued his remarks in illustration of the benefits he believed would be derived by the entire population of the state for years to come, if the amendment of the gentleman from Rutland prevailed. Mr. Hubbard stated other objections than the one alluded to by Mr. Hubbard, and when wholly influenced his vote, particularly in regard to the application of the money, and the pay to the distributors, who would be likely to consult their own interests, as much, certainly, as the interests of the public. Mr. H. continued his remarks at some length, in opposition to the amendment, as objectionable, also in respect to the difficulty of obtaining security on real estate, with indisputable title; objecting likewise to the power proposed to be conferred upon the Treasurer, wherever he might be, as liable to party influences, from year to year, as one party or another might alternately prevail. Opposed also by Messrs. Ranney, and Waterman, supported by Messrs. Porter and Pierpont. Mr. Brannan opposed the amendment, calculated and he believed intended, to defeat a distribution the present session, to which he was convinced would not meet the approbation of the people. He preferred a deposit in the banks, or the erection at once of 14 new banks, than to distribute it to the towns, proposed by the amendment under consideration and gave his reasons for his opposition. Mr. Ranney again took the floor in opposition to the amendment, not on account of the distribution, for the promotion of education met his approval; but the manner in which the object was proposed to be attained; followed by Mr. Young, who objected in the erection of as many Loan Offices as there are counties in the state, and suggested the placing the revenue at the disposal of the state, to be divided as the population might vary from year to year, and moved to lay the

subject upon the table. Mr. Pierpont disclaimed all idea, or desire, to defeat the distribution the present session, and said he most cheerfully consented to and heartily concurred in the proposition of the gentleman from Orleans, [Mr. Young:] laid upon the table.

11 o'clock—Bills ordered to 3d reading.—Making appropriation for state house.

Referred to next session.—Bill repealing the act of 1833, 105 to 45—petition of Wm. Bridges and accompanying bill—petition of Wm. Washburn and bill—a motion was made to reconsider the vote dismissing the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt—after some discussion by Messrs. Rice of Stratton, Tracy and others, negatived without a count.

Mr. Ellis was appointed on the distributing committee.

SENATE.—Bills—read a third time and passed; to pay Ebenezer C. Barton, \$5 for killing a bear repealing part of an act relating to what shall be deemed a legal settlement; relating to duties of constables in the county of Lamoille; incorporating the Guilford Bridge Co.; relating to duties of bank committee or bank inspectors.

Bills referred—extending the limits of jail yards in this State, to the limits of the respective counties, referred to committee on the judiciary.

Slavery—the report and accompanying resolutions of the committee of the house, to whom was ref. certain communications from the executives of other states; on the subject of slavery, were read, and on motion referred to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Porter the vote on the passage of the bill relating to common schools, was reconsidered, and the bill rejected.

Temperance bill.—The question being upon Mr. Briggs' motion of indefinite postponement; Mr. B. withdrew the motion, and the bill, on motion of Mr. Bell, was laid upon the table.

Surplus revenue.—The Senate resumed consideration of this subject as in com. of the whole, Mr. Converse in the chair, when Mr. Young offered an amendment, in pursuance of his suggestion in the forenoon, as accepted by Mr. Pierpont. [This amendment requires the state treasurer to receive the surplus whenever paid by the U. S., deliver it over to trustees to be appointed by the several towns for that purpose, in proportion to the population of the several towns in 1830; to be loaned to the citizens at 6 per cent; the principal to remain the property of the several towns, unless called for by the United States; the interest to be appropriated to the support of common schools; distribution of interest to be equalized after 1840 according to population of the towns.] Amendment adopted, and bill referred to select com. Messrs. Pierpont, Porter and Hubbard.

House.—The Senate came in and the joint com. made the following appointments.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.
Wm. Wait 1st Justice.
Harry B. Mott Sheriff.
Parson T. Kimball Brig General 1st brigade 1st division.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Joseph Howes, Luther Cross, Thomas Needham Jail commissioners.
L. L. Lamb Justice of Probate.
Jason C. Center Judge of Probate.
Elihu S. N. Woodcomb High Bailiff.

Bills passed—Incorporating Enosburgh beet root sugar manufacturing Co.
SENATE—Evening session, Nov. 16.
Bills—making an appropriation of \$3000 for surveys of rail road routes, read a 3d time and on motion of Mr. Hubbard, laid upon the table.

Slavery.—Mr. Briggs from the com. on the judiciary, reported the resolution, upon this subject, referred to them in the afternoon with proposed amendments, which were concurred in, excluding the report, and the first resolution adopted, as follows.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that neither Congress, nor the State governments, have any constitutional right to abridge the free expression of opinion for the transmission of them through the medium of the public mails.

Mr. Waterman demanded the yeas and nays on the second resolution, and it was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That Congress do possess the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

The third resolution, passed without debate, as follows:

Resolution, That his Ex. the Gov. be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Ex. copies of each of the State, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Bills—appropriating \$25,000 for completing the State House, read a 3d time and passed.

Surplus Revenue.—Mr. Watson offered an amendment to the amendment, erasing the words State Treasurer, which prevailed. After other amendments, which animated discussion, and some warmth of feeling at a late hour, the Senate having acted as in com. of the whole, reported the bill, as amended, which was read, amendments concurred in, bill read a 3d time, when the senate adj.

House.—Evening session, Nov. 16.
Passed—Bills appropriating \$25,000 for state house—to incorporate Bennington manufacturing and printing Co.
Ordered to 3d reading.—Manchester cotton & woolen manuf. Co.

Referred to next session.—Report of com. on education on the subject of University of Vermont—bill to charter banks at Bradford, Castleton—incorporating Rutland & Middlebury rail road Co.—abolishing capital punishment—relative to with excess—Memorial of faculty of Middlebury college.

The select com. on the state library reported that it was inexpedient to make any appropriation for additions this year.

Thursday Nov. 17, 1836.
SENATE.—Bills—incorporating the Enosburgh beet root sugar manufacturing Co., read a third time and passed—relating to publication of notices or land taxes, called up by Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Briggs in the