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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the State Journal.

REMARKS ON THE STATE OF AMERICAN EDUCATION.—No. 8.

However indefatigible and successful the student may have been during the periods of infancy and childhood, yet, he can have stepped but upon the threshold of this theatre of wonders whose elements have defied the scrutiny of six thousand years, and whose philosophy beckons, alike, the most eminent and insignificant to s ill higher acquisitions.

Little more can the child have accomplished, even, during the protracted period which is, by this arrangement, allotted him, than to have accumulated a stock of materials for the employment of future reflection. Physical curiosity and an aptitude to imitation, so peculiar to early life, and so happily adapted to its cultivation, still continues to predominate over the mature faculties of reason and invention.

The period of youth may, not inconveniently, be supposed to extend from the period of childhood to that of the seventeenth and nineteenth years, respectively, for the two sexes, including a new era in the progress of human life, and a new developement of physical and moral character. The commencement of this period accords with that of puberty whose radiation is indelibly impressed upon the physiology and metaphysics of the race; calling forth, as by the power of magic, passions, sentiments, feelings, and imaginations, equally marked by novelty and impetuosity. As a counter impulse to the delerium of this period, we have the developement of personal consideration, associate sympathies and love of reputation—circumstances whose judicious culture is indispensable to the acquisition of moral excellence. Its government and its education should be modified by its peculiarities; and whatever the plausibility of arguments in favor of coercion, during the antecedent periods, its exercise is palpably preposterous during that of youth. Would you prepare your offspring for the adoption of the most unworthy sentiments, and for the practice of the most contemptible vices? your object is infallibly accomplished by suppressing that insipient self-esteem whose perpetual admonition, to avoid the inevitable penalty of conscious meanness, should effectually prevent its perpetration.

Persuasion is the only weapon which we may hope to wield, successfully, against the waywardness of youth. An improved state of intellect justifies the suggestion while experience abundantly demonstrates its accuracy. The period of youth should be employed as an apprenticeship to the more important occupations of manhood. The mind should be engaged in contemplating the relationship of things, and in arranging the elements of science into comprehensible systems, reducible to practical utility. And whatever is essential to the construction of the future man, should be masticated, digested and assimilated to the very element of mind, undistinguishable from its own primitive suggestions. That, which is recollected as having been acquired, has scarcely become so essentially ours as to justify us in its appropriation. Let the memory be charged with principles rather than formulas, since the former may be supposed capable of suggesting the latter as convenience may require. In anticipation of an inquiry relative to the particular branches of science which should constitute the maximum of common school education, I offer the following explanatory remarks:

Etiquette requires that a catalogue adapted to the female sex should be first presented, to which I submit without hesitation. Those which I consider indispensable, are the following, viz.: Spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, common arithemetic, mathematical, physical, and statistical geography, history, biography, chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, to which I would add, as no unworthy appendage, logic, rhetoric, music, drawing, and the French language. The first ten of these branches should, not only, be studied and regularly disposed of by daily or weekly recitations, but they should be effectually acquired and susceptible of ready adaptation to the interests of mankind. It will, perhaps, be asked by those who are acquainted with the present uninteellectual mode of education, and its almost entire failure to elevate humanity above the mimicry of the ape, What are the benefits to be derived from female acquisitions more than to enable them to read, write, and keep accounts? I answer, nothing at all, while education remains so impracticable that the highly, or at least the expensively, educated matron is annoyed, to a state of peevishness, by the simplest inquiries of her child, whose laudable inquisitiveness is not unfrequently *rewarded* by a box of the ear, and the *encouraging approval*, "get out of my way you little plague."—Although I am aware that this description is not universally, yet I am constrained to acknowledge, that it is too generally, applicable. It must be a subject of deep humiliation to the ambitious mother, to be reminded of the entire abortiveness of her own education, by the hourly questions of her inquisitive offspring, which she finds herself altogether incapable of explaining.

I would ask the individual, who deems the foregoing an exaggeration of the fact, to point me to her whose practical acquaintance with the principles of science enables her to offer to her children, intelligible, or even plausible explanations of the commonest phenomenon with which we are presented; such as the motion of the atmosphere, the communication of sound, the formation of clouds and of dew, the evaporation and christalization of water, decomposition by fire, the mechanical operation of the screw, the associate utility of the dial and equation table, or even the operation of yeast in the manufacture of bread. If the truth of the above suggestion is no less palpable than a tweak of the proboscis, which I believe is scarcely questionable, an inquiry, may be reasonably instituted, into the cause of the defect. Nothwithstanding parents may be charged with indifference and parsimony, teachers with deficiency of qualification and negligence of duty, and children with obtuseness of intellect and obstinacy of disposition; yet the predominant responsibility rests upon the legislature of the state, and upon it are chargeable the grosser defects of common education. It is undeniably and essentially the duty of legislation to exercise its powers, in the promotion of the public welfare, whenever and wherever they can be successfully applied, subject to no deduction for contingencies.

If it does not already exist, let a fund be created whose proceeds may be equivalent to the institution of a seminary for the adequate qualification of school teachers, under the direction of the government of the state, with appropriate legislative appendages, and every friend of literature may venture himself as a pledge of the success of its operation.

CINCINNATUS.

For the State Journal.

Mr Editor:

I do hope the time is near, when the Church of God will awake from her slumbers, and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The commands of Christ to love our neighbor as ourself, and to remember those that are in bonds as bound with them, have been too long disregarded. And, indeed, upon many who call Christ their Lord, they appear to have no more influence than a *ray* of light falling upon an iceberg. Priest and Levite pass by on the other side, but have no compassion for their wounded, lying neighbor. But this state of things cannot remain; he that is not in heart for slavery must be against it. And he that will not raise his voice against oppression, and all the crimes embodied in our slave system, will soon be ranked with the oppressor. They are partakers in other men's sins, and aid the cause of slavery just as much as the moderate drinker aids the cause of the drunkard.

But it is a pleasing consideration, that there are such indications of returning life in the *valley of dry bones*—a noise—and shaking, and moving of bones. At their late meeting at Montpelier the Methodists took a *noble stand*; and there appears to be an excellent spirit on the subject of slavery pervading the northern portion of that church. How can the disciples of John Wesley tolerate slavery in their church?

And where is Roger Williams? Has the mantle of that *persecuted* advocate of civil and religious liberty fallen upon none of his denomination? Delivered from oppression themselves, have they forgotten their brethren who are in adversity? How many follow the example of Pharaoh's chief butler: Others may lie in chains, if they can enjoy the *caresses of the great, drink their wine*, and partake of their feasts. But we rejoice, that among our Baptist brethren all are not like Pharaoh's butler. Remembering the wormwood and gall, they have them still in abhorrence; and are ready to sympathize with the stranger, and to plead the cause of the oppressed. And there is reason to hope that the Baptist churches at the North will soon wash themselves from the sin of slavery, and have no fellowship with such unfruitful works of darkness.

The sons of the Pilgrims, where are they? Fleeing from oppression, have they enlisted with the oppressor? Demanding liberty for themselves, are they demanding slavery for others? Even here there are symptoms of life. At a meeting of the General Conference of Maine, June 21st, 1836, Rev. Benjamin Tappan of Augusta offered the following Resolution, which was passed without opposition:

Resolved, That slaveholding, as it exists in a portion of these United States, is a great sin against God and man, for which the nation ought to humble itself, and for the speedy and entire removal of which every Christian ought to pray, and use all suitable means within his reach.

This is as it should be. And let all the Congregational Churches speak, *boldly speak*, such a language, and they will escape the curse of Meroz.

And where are the children of John Knox, that daring defender of civil and religious liberty? Look at that group! Priests and Elders bearing fetters and chains attended by slave drivers, going to attend a sale of *Black Chattels*. Is this the liberty with which Christ has made them free? Would the Lord Jesus ever think that his disciples were buying, not sheep and oxen, in the Temple, but the bodies and souls of men, *immortal beings for whom he died? Take these things home.* Make not my Father's house a slave market.

But all are not advocates for slavery even in the Presbyterian church. A remnant has escaped, and begin to sound the alarm, and to call upon their brethren to come out from Sodom. The Synod of Kentucky have told us what slavery is, what its effect upon the slave, upon the master, and how the scriptures sanction such a system. We can quote only the close of their address.

"The hour is coming in which the slave and his master must stand together before the tribunal of God—a God who judges righteously. Are you prepared to place yourselves before him who will decide upon your eternal destiny, and say that you have done justice to those whom you now hold in bondage. Are you prepared to say, "*as I have done unto these, so let it be done unto me—as I have showed mercy, so let me receive mercy at the hands of my judge?*"—Anticipate, we beseech you, the feelings and decision of that great day, which is fast hastening on—try yourselves now, as God will then try you. "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God?" Are you *doing justly*, while you retain your fellow men in hopeless bondage? Are you *loving mercy* while you are supporting a system that degrades and brutalizes beings, whom God created in his own image? These are solemn questions. Let reason answer them; and let conscience decide your future course."

Such sentiments are worthy of the followers of John Knox, and let them be embraced by the whole body of Presbyterians, and slavery would fall before them as Dagon fell before the Ark of God.

"Inasmuch as *ye did it not* unto the least of these my brethren, *ye* did it not unto me."

AN AGED MINISTER.

ROYAL TAR DESTROYED BY FIRE—TWENTY-SIX PASSENGERS LOST. From a letter received by Messrs Tophill's, we learn that the steamboat Royal Tar, which plies between St. Johns and Portland, took fire on the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. in Frenchscot Bay, within two miles of the Fox Island. The boat was entirely destroyed, the surviving passengers, sixty in number, were taken off by the eastern Revenue Cutter. The number of passengers on board, was from 90 to 100, and the number lost from 26 to 30, there being several children who had not been registered on the passenger list. The boat took fire while lying at anchor for the purpose of filling the boilers.

The scene presented by this schocking catastrophe, must have been heart rending in the extreme. The last passenger seen alive on board the boat, was a frantic female, who had just seen some of her near and dear kindred burnt before her eyes.—The menagerie of the Zoological Institute, was on board the boat; the elephant, camels, and horses of which jumped overboard, while the other animals were consumed in their cages.—*Boston Press.*

The Mechanics' Bank, at Concord, a pet rag-mill of the party, has been relieved by the Secretary of the Treasury, by being made one of the deposite banks. Formerly the public funds were deposited in the banks for safe keeping: now they appear to be deposited to keep the banks safe.

[Dover Enquirer.]

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

SENATE—Prayer by Rev. Mr Beckley.

Bills—by Mr Briggs, for relief of Louis Grandy, [convicted of keeping a house of ill fame in Vergennes, fined $150, and committed for want of bail] read twice and laid upon the table.

Reports of committees—bill relating to highways, reported by com. on roads and canals; laid on the table; bill defining the duties of sundry State officers, by Mr Hunkell, read twice and ordered to be engrossed; incorporating the Barre manufacturing Co.; by Mr Henry, with amendments reducing the capital to $150 000 and providing for the first meeting of the corporation within one year, amendments adopted and the bill ordered to be engrossed; Mr Ball, the bill incorporating literary and scientific institutions reported with amendment which was adopted and the bill read a 3d time, and committed for amendment; by Mr Pierpoint, from the com. on claims; to pay James Dwyer and Adolphus Paul, and the bill to pay Samuel D Booth, the sum mentioned to each, (claim growing out of acts of suppression) both laid upon the table.

Resolutions, from the house, assigning a day for election of a Brigadier General. Mr Phelps moved an amendment, providing for the election of another Brig. Gen. on the same day, which was adopted, and the resolution, thus amended, was concurred in.

Bills—the bill ascertaining the principle upon which the grand list of this State shall be made, was taken up, senate in com. of the whole, considered by sections, further amended, reported, the the amendments concurred in, and the bill, when Adj. Senate

[This bill in its present shape, excludes brass clocks and time pieces from the list—places stud horses, except those employed solely for labor, at $50—taxes foreign bank stock, steam boat, turnpike and other corporations—places capital employed by merchants and others, whether owned or borrowed, at 6 per cent upon the whole amount invested, and taxes buildings upon public lands.—These are the essential provisions of the bill that differ from the existing law upon the subject of taxation.]

HOUSE—Prayer by Rev. Mr Kellogg.

On motion, Monday forenoon was fixed for a joint committee to elect Generals in 2d and 3d divisions of 1st brigade.

Bills—by Mr Carpenter of W to prevent gambling, referred to General com.; by Mr Converse, relating to highways, to com. on roads and canals; by Mr Peck, relating to Vt Mutual Fire Ins. Co. to Judiciary com.; for relief of Norman Cleaveland, to same com.

Reports. Several made and thus disposed of:

Ordered to 3d reading. Extending limits of jail yard in Washington county; incorporating manufacturing companies, Warren, Waits river, Hartland, Rutland east creek, Flower brook, Lamoile, Felchville Sattinet, North Springfield, Montpelier north branch, Green Mountain Iron Co., Tunbridge and Williams' river manufacturing Co's. and Black River card Co.

Laid on the table. Bill for distribution of surplus revenue to the several towns—appropriating $25 000 for State House, (final appropriation,)—to pay Lebbeus Egerton $2,727 07—rechartering bank of Caledonia—incorporating Black river bank—petition for tax on Brunswick, and bill taxing Lowell.

Dismissed. Bill for Grammar School at Hydepark, (discussed by Messrs Sawyer of H, Vilas and Fitch)—incorporating Danville Hydraulic Co.

Petitions.—Reference formerly reconsidered of Z Pope, and refered to Land Tax committee, of T S Rust, to Judiciary committee.

Mr Crowley of Mt Holly had leave of absence.

Mr Conant introduced a resolution requesting the Gov to appoint A B Young to superintend the completion of the State House; adopted.

Bill taxing lands in Jay, reported and recommitted.

The bill to repeal 8th section of act relating to State prison was passed.

The bill relating to interest was read a 3d time and Mr Fullam moved to dismiss it—supported by Messrs Fullam and Adams of G I, and opposed by Messrs Sawyer of H, Tracy, Needham of B, and Vilas. Adj.

2 o'clock, P M.

SENATE—*Resolution*, from the house, appointing a com. to settle with the Superintendent State Prison; called up by Mr Steele, and passed as amended.

Bills—Mr Phelps, of the committee on military affairs, reported a bill, regulating and governing the militia of this State, read the first time and laid upon the table; engrossed bill for a 3d reading, authorising the Treasurer to receive the surplus revenue, read a 3d time and passed. Mr Bell called up the printed bill relating to inkeepers and regulating the sale of wines and distilled spirituous liquors; the Senate acting as in committee of the whole, considered the bill in separate sections, and on motion of Mr Briggs, it was laid upon the table, and the Senate. Adj.

HOUSE—On motion, ordered that a member for each county be appointed to make up the debentures of the House.

Bills—To pay G M Ordway, referred to committee of Ways and Means; to pay F F Morrill, to the com. of Claims; relative to dismission of attornies, to Judiciary committee; in addition to act incorporating Montpelier Fire Co. (Torrent Co.) to General com.

On motion of Mr Sargeant, Tuesday morning was fixed to fill vacancy in Bennington Co. cort.

A resolution to amend the rules, providing that all bills, &c. of which printed notice is required, may be referred to a succeeding session of the legislature, was amended and (according to Rules) lies for one day.

The House resumed consideration of the Senate bill relating to interest, the question being upon passing the bill; supported by Messrs Tracy, C K Field, and Fitch, and Mr Fullam opposed the bill, when Mr Adams of Grand Isle moved an amendment. The Speaker decided that the bill could be amended, by unanimous consent, or by commitment, and at the request of the chair an appeal was taken, the objection being that the Rules of the House are not applicable to bills from the Senate, and hence there could be no restrictions upon proposition to amend. After discussion by Messrs Smith of St A, Needham of B, Tracy and Fitch, the decision was reversed, and the amendment presented, viz: providing that after one year a disclosure may be compelled in chancery—rejected, and the bill passed—yeas 143, nays 28.

Mr Fitch moved to dispense with the rules that the House might consider the deposit bill.

Sundry amendments adopted.

Among the proposed amendments was a very important one, by Mr Conant, proposing a census to be taken in March, 1837, by clerks of school districts, and the distribution to be made to the town in proportion to the actual population at that time—supported by Messrs Conant, Sargeant, and Sawyer of H,—opposed by Messrs Foote, Dewey of G, Fitch, Needham of B, and Buckmaster—it was moved to lay the bill upon the table and make it the order for Monday afternoon—negatived 84 to 66, and the amendment was *rejected*; afterwards varied to Jan. instead of March and again rejected.

Adjourned, ayes 83, nays 72.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.

SENATE—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr Gates asked and obtained leave of absence from and after tomorrow morning, during the remainder of the week.

Bills—introduced by Mr Tenney, incorporating Wells River manufacturing Co. capital $500 000, referred to com. on manufactures; the bill from the house, sent up for concurrence, repealing part of an act which authorises the superintendent of the State Prison to draw annually $500 from the State Treasury, read twice, after debate by Messrs Steele, Pierpoint, Palmer, Phelps, Hammond, Briggs, Howe and Henry, and referred to com. on finance.

Engrossed bills passed—incorporating the Clarendon manufacturing Co.—incorporating the Barre manufacturing Co.

Rules—Mr Briggs moved an amendment of the rules, which lays upon the table 24 hours, by rules of the Senate.

Resolutions—from the house, sent up for concurrence—instructing the Governor to appoint A B Young, superintendent of the State House. Mr Palmer preferred to leave the appointment discretionary, with the Gov. not imperative. Mr Briggs said it was understood to be unnecessary any longer to continue both an architect and superintendent, the former could easily discharge the duties of both, under one salary. Mr Pierpoint suggested that the resolution might be rejected and a bill introduced, providing that the architect be required or empowed to discharge also the duties of superintendent. The senate nonconcurred in the resolution.

Grand list—Mr Young called the bill when this subject, which was further considered, debated, amended, and Mr Pierpoint moved an amendment, taxing wild, or unimproved lands. This motion elicited an able, animated and protracted debate, supported by Messrs Howe, Ramney, Briggs, Pierpoint and Beckwith, oppose by Messrs Young Bell, Van Sicklen, Watson, Porter and Barnes, and decided in the negative, yeas 13, nays 16. Mr Ramney moved an amendment, providing that houses and house lots be set in the list at 6 per cent, and supported the motion by remarks. Mr Porter replied in opposition to the motion, Mr Ramney rejoined, Messrs Bell and Van Sicklen spoke in opposition. Motion negatived and the bill laid upon the table.

Resolution, from the house, assigning a day for appointing certain county officers, concurred in.

Senate adj.

HOUSE—On motion of Mr Vilas, resolved that no bill be introduced into the House after Monday next. On motion of Mr Sawyer of H., a joint meeting was agreed to for filling vacancy in Lamoile county court.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the resolution relative to examination of state prison.

Bills introduced. By Mr Church, repealing act relative to destruction of deer, referred to general committee; by Mr Bradley, incorporating Sunderland lead mining and manufacturing company, to committee on manufactures.

Reports made and thus disposed of:

Ordered to a third reading. Bill incorporating Waitsfield and Moretown manufacturing company.

Dismissed. Bill in addition to highway acts (rejected)—annexing parts of sundry towns to Kirby.

Mr. Dwinnett asked leave of absence after Wednesday—granted.

Petition of John Sanborn and others, referred to committee on licenses.

Bills passed. Incorporating Tunbridge, & Williams river manufacturing companies; Black river card company, Green Mountain Iron co., Middlebury savings bank; compensating superintendant of state prison; taxing lands in Jay and Victory; in addition to act relative to inspectors of hops—altering name of Francis Fleureaut—addition to act as to distribution of laws—restoring Jabez P. Holden to his legal privileges—in addition to probate acts.

The House considered the engrossed bill to recharter the Bank of St. Albans, discussed by Messrs. Goodale, Smith of St. A., Vilas, Hale, Fullam, C K Field, Needham of B., Buckmaster, Fitch, Haswell, Fairbanks, Sawyer and Tracy, and it was passed, ayes 103, noes 75.

Adjourned.

2 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE—*Reports of committees*—the com. on education, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the expediency of providing for a geological and topographical survey of the state, made a report upon the subject, which was read to the senate, approving the objects of a survey, and recommending that the Gov. be authorised to ascertain the probable expense, and report to the next session of the legislature. On motion of Mr Howe 300 copies were ordered to be printed. Mr Henry reported the bill incorporating the Brattleboro manufacturing Co. with amendment, erasing all the sections, and substituting a new bill, when Mr Waterman called for the reading of the original bill, and opposed the amendment, preferring the bill in its original form, and called for the yeas and nays. Mr Briggs asked Mr W to point out the part advantageous of the original bill not incorporated in the amendment. Mr W replied that the original bill required the stockholders to pay debts to an amount not secured by the amendment—in the original bill stockholder's private property was holden; in the amendment, nothing but corporate property was liable as security for the payment of the debts of the corporation. Mr Henry said the majority of the committee could see no securities provided in the original bill, not equally provided in the amendment. Mr Briggs said it was easier to talk than to answer questions—he saw nothing in the original bill that was not secured by the amendment—he did not understand that frauds under the bill as proposed to be amended, could be practised, without the reach of the laws of the land; amendment adopted, yeas 21, nays 4, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading.

Bills—from the house, relating to the distribution of the laws, journals and public papers, and, on motion of Mr Briggs, rejected—to restore Jabez P. Holden to his legal privileges.

Bills—from the house, incorporating the Middlebury savings bank; [for receiving deposits of the earnings of the industrious and frugal, not for issuing notes] read twice and referred to com. on banks—taxing lands in Jay, read twice, and after a statement of facts from Mr Beckwith, ref. to com on land taxes; in alteration and revival of an act laying a tax on lands in Glastenbury; read a 3d time and passed; in addition to an act constituting probate courts; read twice and ref. to the Judiciary com.; in addition to an act dividing the state into congressional districts, providing for balloting for Members of Congress at the Court house, Nov. 8, by members of the Senate, House, &c. who are residents of the 3d congressional district; rule suspended, and the bill read a 3d time and passed. taxing lands in Victory, referred to com. on land taxes; altering the name of Francis Fleureaut, to Francis Parker, read and ref. to com. on names; in addition to an act relating to inspectors of hops; read twice and ref. to com. on agriculture; compensating the Superintendent of State Prison, ref. to com. on finance; relating to the duties of sundry state officers; read a 3d time and passed.

Adjourned to meet half past 6 this evening.

HOUSE—Messrs Bradley, Rice of S., Parks, Bingham, Capron, Poor, Hewett, Clough, Hall, Hamilton, Bartlett, Hill, Dawson and Sawyer of H. were appointed committee to make up debentures.

The bill dividing grammar school land funds in Orleans county was reported, laid upon the table and made the order for to-morrow.

Bills passed. Incorporating Arlington cotton & woolen manufacturing company, Mills woolen company, Franklin county steamboat company, Mutual manufacturing company, Black river marble and soap stone manufacturing company, Rutland east creek manufacturing company, Norwich and Hartford railroad & forwarding company, Hartland manufacturing company, Lamoile manufacturing company, Warren farmers manufacturing Co., for establishing line between Worcester and Elmore—establishing grammar school at Richmond—for relief of Swanton, of Joseph Weeks, of Davis Cutting, of Enoch Hall and others—in addition to act relative to sealing of leather—annexing Grand Isle Co. to third and Lamoile to fifth judicial circuit—taxing lands in Newport—extending jail limits of Washington Co.

The amendments of the Senate to bill relative to divorces, and to bill taxing Newark, were concurred in.

Bill from the Senate, directing the Treasurer to receive the share of the surplus belonging to Vermont—laid upon the table, on motion of Mr Peck, supported by Mr Vilas and opposed by Mr Conant.

The Senate came in and the joint committee proceeded to make sundry appointments:

WINDSOR COUNTY.

William Colston, High Bailiff,
Isaac Howe, Hop Inspector.

[On motion of Mr Tracy, the nomination of Daniel Bowen, Sheriff, was recommitted.]

WINDHAM COUNTY.

David L Putnam Judge of Probate for the district of Westminster.

Asa Knight Judge of Probate for the district of Marlboro.

[Mr C K Field presented the nomination of Asa Knight as agreed to by a majority of the members of the *district*, and Jonathan Smith was nominated by a majority of the members and Senators of the *county*: Asa Knight 130, Jonathan Smith 81.]

ORANGE COUNTY.

Calvin Bladgett, 2d Assistant Justice,
Lemuel Bacon, Sheriff.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Darius Moore, Assistant Justice vice Nathan Burton.

LAMOILE COUNTY.

Jonathan Bridge, 1st Assistant Justice vice Henry Stowell.

Jacob Washburn, Brigadier General 2d Brig. 1st Division.

(Geo. Clay, nominated by Senator White, 70—Jacob Washburn, nominated by Mr Fullam, 136.)

T. B. Ransom, Brig. General 3d Brigade, 1st Division.

The joint committee adjourned to Thursday morning next.

On motion resolved that so much of the Governors message as relates to rents, income of lands and 3 cent tax, be referred to a select committee of five.

Mr Marcy introduced a bill for the receiving of votes of members of both Houses, and officers from 3d Congressional district, for member in Congress from said district, by the Secretary of the Senate—rules suspended and the bill passed.

Bills from the Senate. Incorporating manufacturing companies at Barre and Clarendon, Windsor and Plymouth Ascutney Iron co., Franklin county Asylum for the poor, to repeal act to preserve fish in Willoughby lake, ordered to a third reading; to authorise the Treasurer to receive the share of Vermont of the surplus revenue—laid on the table, on motion of Mr Peck; incorporating village of Woodstock, referred to Judiciary committee; Castleton manufacturing co., to committee on Manufactures. Adj.

The ludicrous effect produced on a body of armed Mexicans who beheld for the first time the movements of a steam boat, is thus described by one of their officers:

At the time of the Texian campaign, General Geana, from the interior province of Guanajuato, while on the banks of the Brasos with his troops, ordered seven of his men who could swim, to go into the water and stop a steamboat, filled with Texian soldiers, which was approaching at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour! But as she came roaring on, sending forth columns of smoke, with her sides barricaded with cotton bales, not only did the selected seven retreat, but the whole force—eight hundred men—stood appalled at the "serpent of fire," as they thought her. When opposite the valiant army, the engineer let off a terrific blast of steam, and the cavalry wheeled and fled. The infantry broke their lines, dropped their muskets, and followed in the retreat, and the steamboat was miles away before the soldiery could be rallied to fire a gun. Indeed it was with the utmost difficulty they could be prevailed upon to approach the banks of the river at all, and when they did so it was with fear and trembling.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL. We learn from the Fredricksburgh Arena, that the evidence in the case of John Randolph's Will, is taking a wider and a wider sweep. Among the papers exhibited, is the extraordinary correspondence between Mr Randolph and Mrs Morris, the relict of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., of New York, which took place about the year 1814, and touches the most delicate transactions of the parties to it.