

The Spirit Of The Age.

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

BY C. G. EASTMAN.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1840.

VOL. I. NO. 25.

The Spirit Of The Age.

The Age will be furnished to mail and village subscribers at \$2.00 a year, within six months; \$4.50 within the year, and \$3.00 after the close of the year. To companies who take their papers at the office \$1.50 within six months; \$2.00 after the close of the year. \$1.00 in advance for six months. Single copies five cents.

No subscriptions will be received for a less period than six months, and no paper discontinued till arrears are paid, except at the option of the editor. The Age cannot be sent out of the State unless payment is made in advance.

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Job Work, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Vergennes Vermont. SONG IN AUTUMN.

BY C. G. EASTMAN.

The Autumn's here—the Autumn's here—
And husks of ripened grain
Are rustling in the resper's hand
And whitening on the plain;
The clouded sun, the changing leaves—
The drover's earnest cheer,
The screaming fowls and fattening herds
Proclaim the Autumn here.

Thick on the hills the gleaming sheaves
By Autumn's sunset glistened,
Standing waiting to be garnered up
Ere comes the hoary frost.
Cross the dusty plain, more proud
Than he were princely born,
The thankful farmer drives along
His load of yellow corn.

Hark! as he homeward cheers his team,
While evening's shades steal on—
Old Tiger bays him welcome with
His old familiar tone—
White she, whose love for many a year
Has been his surest joy,
Holds to the window, with a smile,
His chubby, shouting boy.

How swells in Autumn's sunny time
The glad and thankful heart,
To feel its self of this fair life
A brother and a part!
We'll gather up the golden corn
In thankfulness once more,
And fill with the returning seed
Our basket and our store—
That when the Autumn months are gone
And winter shall begin
The sweeter, for the storm without
Shall be the joy within.

Slide on us shortening Autumn days,
We'll cheer us as ye go,
By gathering up in thankfulness
The harvest's wealth, for lo!
The Autumn's here—the Autumn's here—
And husks of ripened grain
Are rustling in the resper's hand
And whitening on the plain—
The clouded sun—the changing leaves—
The drover's earnest cheer,
The screaming fowls and fattening herds,
Proclaim the Autumn here.

From the Washington Globe.

Assumption of the State Debts; HARRISON'S NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

There is scarcely a single desperate scheme exploded by the people, that Harrison, if elected, is not determined to revive. Look to his avowed policy; the schemes which his leading friends proclaim—a National Bank, a protective tariff, a loose construction of the Constitution, a tampering with Abolition, a military education for all the youth of the country! Look at his leading friends and supporters themselves—every survivor of the Hartford Convention, Webster in Massachusetts, Hazard in Rhode Island, the Hamiltons and Burges in New York, Watkins Leigh in Virginia, Kincaid in Ohio—wherever an advocate of the doctrines of '98 survives, he is sure to be a supporter of Harrison; wherever there is a man who was a bitter opponent of the war of 1812, he is sure to be "a straight-out Harrisonian!" Is any further proof of Harrison's opposition to the cardinal principles of Republicanism needed? If it is, it will be found in the evident desire to re-establish that "national debt," the aristocratic assertion that "a national debt is a national blessing," has passed into a proverb! Of all Hamilton's bold and daring attempts to pervert the Constitution, and eradicate from it every Republican feature, the creation of a vast national funded debt was the leading, primary, and favorite one. It was the great battering-ram against Republicanism. It was planted by Hamilton in the congenial soil of speculation and a "credit system." It was nurtured by an alliance of British bankers and stock-jobbers, with American monarchists and haters of Democracy. It was the object of constant and unceasing attacks on the part of the Republicans, from the day it was established till the day when it was finally overthrown. Through all the arts and wiles of its advocates—through good times and bad times—through war and through peace—the majority of the American people—the pure, honest, uncorrupted majority—who live by their labor, and not by the "credit system," were resolved that this abominable system should be prostrated. And prostrated it has been—a National Bank and a national debt have both seen their day. Their overthrow was reserved to be the last and greatest benefit conferred upon the country during the administration of the stern and unbending Jackson.

But the schemes of aristocracy and avarice never die. They may be prostrated, but are still vital. Ambition, corruption, and contempt of the people, are passions and motives too selfish and too fierce to be extinguished. They are again awake; they hope for a new ascendancy by the election of Harrison; they chuckle at the notion that their day of triumph is once more at hand; they are again preparing the shackles with which they strove once before to bind the energies of Democracy; they are re-constructing the same potent engines—a NATIONAL BANK FOUNDED ON A NATIONAL DEBT. They announce in advance, and with a howl of triumph, that they are to be the Secretary of the Treasury; and the acknowledged organs of ASSOCIATED WEALTH HERE and of the BRITISH BANKERS in London, unite in proclaiming the necessity of CREATING A NATIONAL DEBT OF THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, by assuming the debts the States have incurred in constructing their own internal improvements.

In the month of October, 1839, the National Intelligencer broaches this magnificent scheme of "raprion by announcing that "distraint has reached your State engagements, and the bonds of some of you are down at a very low price," and it then makes this pregnant intimation of the plan that Federalism had already concocted: "Would it not be a wise provision if Congress were to set aside certain amounts of the public lands for their utilization?" That is, take away the portion of revenue derived from the public lands which is now used in defraying the expenses of Government; apply it to redeem the debts of particular States; and impose new taxes on the whole people to make up the deficiency!

In November—the next month—the scheme was more fully developed by the leading party organs at New York. "This PLAN," says the N. York Herald, "is SO FAR MATURED by the leaders of the Whig party as to be OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED IN THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER."

The Courier and Enquirer—the special supporter of Nicholas Biddle, Harrison's intended Secretary of the Treasury, the purchased stipendiary of the defunct National Bank, and the acknowledged organ of Harrison—accordingly PROMULGATED THE MATURED PLAN as follows:

"Let the Government of the United States—which means the people's immediate representatives in both Houses of Congress—create three hundred millions of stock, bearing an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, and let this be appropriated among the States on the principle of Mr. Clay's 'land bill.'"

The New York American, edited by Charles King, a notorious and extravagant aristocrat, now making stump speeches in behalf of Harrison, seconds this suggestion with congenial zeal. It says: "By no human agency could more immediate relief be effected, than by the conversion of the debts of the States into a United States stock."

The Commercial Advertiser—a newspaper that glories in the avowal of the rankest anti-Republican doctrines, and fights for Harrison as its legitimate chief—says:

"Let the Federal Government issue a national stock, bearing say 4 per cent. interest, in exchange for the State debts. This is the only way to get rid of the State debts, and to reserve it for the late Mr. Clay's 'land bill.'"

"As to the other objection—the CREATION OF A NEW PUBLIC DEBT, IT HAS NO TERRORS FOR US. But we reserve the discussion for another day."

While these organs at home thus boldly proclaim the new national debt of three hundred millions of dollars, which Harrison is to create, their British allies, with a coincidence which proves a secret but absolute concert, issue in London, in the same month of November, a CIRCULAR, through the BANKING HOUSE OF THE BARRINGS, who were for years the confidential agents of Nicholas Biddle, and at the head of which are the present Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and a peer of the realm of Great Britain. In that circular, these allies of the supporters of Harrison say "that A MORE COMPREHENSIVE GUARANTEE than that of the individual States will be required." "A NATIONAL PLEDGE," they say, "would undoubtedly collect capital together from all parts of Europe; and they intimate to their American friends that the works of internal improvements in the States must stop, unless 'SOME GENERAL SYSTEM OF COMBINATION' is adopted." For the furtherance of this "system of combination"—this gigantic scheme of joint international stockholding, at the expense of the people of the United States, the election of Harrison is looked to on both sides of the Atlantic. This circular of the Barrings has been followed by the establishment of English agents in our large cities, to promote the "system of combination;" an active published correspondence is kept up; and the London newspapers teem with articles in favor of the election of Harrison, because on that they depend for the fulfillment of the "general system of combination"—the establishment of a "national pledge."

The Liverpool Standard, of the 4th of September, says:

"At present Great Britain exercises a POWERFUL INFLUENCE over the social, POLITICAL and FISCAL affairs of the United States."

A letter in the London Morning Herald, of the 3d of Sept., thus discusses our elections:

"If the people do not succeed in throwing off the oppressive and humiliating yoke of CHARLETTAN AND KNAYVES under which they groan, the result will ultimately be a REVOLUTION OF FORCE. The masses of the community will not consent to tolerate such a combination of schemers and profligates in any longer dominion."

"THE IMPROVEMENT IN STOCKS is to be partly ATTRIBUTED, no doubt, to the abundance of money seeking investment; but chiefly to the promising results of the WESTERN ELECTIONS, which have given a temporary buoyancy and life to the market. I do not imagine that it can be permanent, nor do I hope for PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT until the PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION shall be FINALLY SETTLED."

"I do not believe that there will be any positive change for the better in our affairs, until it is effected by a CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION, and an entire REFORM OF OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM."

And now we ask whether, since the days of Hamilton, a scheme more profligate than this, concocted between the stockjobbers here and in Europe, and destined to be perfected by the election of Harrison, has been attempted or announced?—To plunge this nation, now in peace, with an ample revenue, derived from easy and moderate taxes, and without debt, into A NATIONAL DEBT OF THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! What conceivable object can there be, but to renew the plan of Hamilton of putting down Democracy and Democratic principles by a gigantic scheme of taxation and corruption, to found upon their ruins, first a National Bank, and then all the odious abuses which necessarily follow a moneyed aristocracy!

What the Harrison newspapers thus proclaimed, as we have seen before Congress met, the politicians in that body attempt to further when it assembled. It was not till the 27th December that the standing committees of the House of Representatives were appointed, and the House organized for business, and the next two weeks were occupied almost entirely by motions about the rules of proceeding, the reception of Abolition petitions, and the election of printer. The first opportunity, however, was seized to announce the grand scheme of the Harrison party, the creation of a new national debt. Mr. Gentry, a leading Harrison representative from Tennessee, on the 17th of January, gave a notice, which is entered on the journals of the House, as follows:

"That he would, as soon as it shall be in order for him to do so, ask leave to introduce A BILL ASSUMING THE DEBTS OF THE STATES BY THE UNITED STATES, and setting apart the proceeds of the public lands for the payment of the same."

The Democrats in the mean time were not inattentive to this vast measure of corruption and political profligacy. The course of conduct adopted by the Harrison leaders in the House, where they occupied day after day in efforts to obstruct the ordinary course of legislation, allowed no opportunity there to attack it; but, in the Senate, the Republicans, headed by Col. Benton, exposed in its true colors, and hid bare the insidious designs of those by whom it was concocted. On the introduction of the subject by Col. Benton, an attempt was promptly made by the Federalists to suppress Mr. Preston moved to lay it upon the table, and he was supported by the whole whig phalanx.

AYES—Bets, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, White of Indiana, and White of Tennessee.

NOES—Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grady, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Nichols, Norvell, Roane, Robbins, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, and Young.

The subject was then referred to a committee headed by the venerable Felix Grundy. This committee reported resolutions denouncing the scheme as unjust, inexpedient & unconstitutional—TWO of their number only DISSENTING from that report, and those were Messrs. Merrick and Smith of Indiana, BOTH SUPPORTERS OF GEN. HARRISON. When the resolutions were before the Senate, the Whigs, headed by Mr. Webster, then fresh from the purifying influence of the bankers and brokers of London, made every effort to defeat their passage. One and all chimed in to swell the chorus of denunciation—Clay, Crittenden, Preston, Southard, and Tallmadge—the men announced in advance, as the persons who are to form the cabinet of Harrison, if he is elected. On the 6th of March, when the resolutions were before the Senate for their final adoption or rejection, the Whigs, afraid to meet the question fairly and boldly, offered an evasive substitute, in favor of which the following Senators, BEING THEN PRESENT recorded their votes:

Bets, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Knight, Merrick, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spencer, Tallmadge, Webster, and White.

Defeated in this attempt, yet shrinking from an avowed seeking of a scheme not yet ripe for execution, and seeking to reserve it for the late Mr. Clay's "land bill," they then proposed these legislative resolutions, which were adopted in accordance with their well known contempt of responsibility to the people. When the question was taken on the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the assumption, directly or indirectly, by the General Government, of the debts which have been, or may be, contracted by the States for local objects or State purposes, would be unjust, both to the States and to the people."

The resolution was adopted—AYES THIRTY, NAY ONE!

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Calhoun, Dixon, Fulton, Grady, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Clayton, Nichols, Norvell, Pierce, Prentiss, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Strange, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, and Wright.

NAYS—Smith of Indiana.

Messrs. Bets, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Knight, Merrick, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Ruggles, Southard, Spence, Tallmadge, Webster, and White, all force ADVOCATES OF HARRISON, and PRESENT IN THE SENATE chamber just before, as the journal shows, REFUSED TO VOTE against the propriety of THE SCHEME FOR ISSUING THE STATE DEBTS—that is, creating a NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

So ended for the present in the Senate, this profligate attempt to bring back the national blessing of a national debt. It was defeated by the firmness and promptness of the Republican party. The hope of these schemers now rests upon the election of Harrison; of whose administration these proceedings prove it would be the earliest and favorite measure.

One word on the operation of this scheme upon the States. The national debt created during the last war was paid off in about twenty years. If the NATIONAL DEBT OF THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS, PROPOSED BY THE FRIENDS OF GEN. HARRISON, bears five per cent. interest, and is paid off in twenty years from the time it is created, IT WILL REQUIRE THE SUM OF TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be PAID BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES EVERY YEAR IN ADDITION TO ALL THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

If this annual payment be raised by taxation, directly or indirectly from the people of the States, in proportion to the Federal population, as it must be, the States will be taxed annually in the following sums, stated in round numbers, in addition to their contributions to the support of the Government:

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| New York | \$2,760,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,640,000 |
| Virginia | 1,990,000 |
| Ohio | 1,800,000 |
| North Carolina | 1,230,000 |
| Kentucky | 1,230,000 |
| Massachusetts | 1,140,000 |
| South Carolina | 850,000 |
| Georgia | 750,000 |
| Maryland | 750,000 |
| Indiana | 660,000 |
| Connecticut | 660,000 |
| New Jersey | 560,000 |
| New Hampshire | 470,000 |
| Vermont | 470,000 |
| Alabama | 470,000 |
| Louisiana | 280,000 |
| Illinois | 280,000 |
| Rhode Island | 190,000 |
| Mississippi | 190,000 |
| Missouri | 190,000 |
| Delaware | 90,000 |
| Michigan | 90,000 |
| Arkansas | 90,000 |
| | \$22,800,000 |

Has such a scheme of injustice, inexpediency, and unconstitutionality as this, been ever before thought of or attempted? The famous plan of Hamilton, against which the Virginia House of Delegates remonstrated in 1790, as repugnant to the Constitution, dwindles into insignificance compared to this favorite plan of the supporters of Gen. Harrison, who withdrew from their places in the Senate sooner than vote against it, and who evidently await only his elevation to the Presidency, to carry it into operation.

But the enormity is increased by the nature of the system. It is proposed to assume the State debts—to fund these in one general stock—to tax all the people to pay the interest, and to redeem the debts incurred by the particular States. Let us look at the operation of this. By the report of the Comptroller of the State of New York made in 1839, eight of the States have incurred no public debt.

North Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware.

ARE WITHOUT DEBT: YET the annual sum which these States WILL BE TAXED TO PAY, if the system of assuming the State debts is carried into effect, will be no less than FOUR MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! Again, by the same report, the debt of Louisiana appears to be twenty-three millions of dollars, while that of Virginia is about six millions, yet if the debt is funded in a common

stock, as the two States will be taxed in proportion to their population, the annual tax of the latter will EXCEED that of the former by a million and a half of dollars!! If the Old Dominion set the example, as she did when the parallel scheme was attempted in 1790, of a State Legislature remonstrating against the proceedings of the General Government, will not her voice, joined by that of every Republican State, cry out against this repetition of the plan, attended with more objectionable features, and not excused by any of the circumstances by which the Hamiltonians attempted in those days to palliate it?

From the Truth Teller. NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF IRISH BIRTH OR ORIGIN.

Your enemies, your hereditary prosecutors, British emissaries condescended with Federalism, i. e. British Whiggery, they are loud in their denunciations of you, and heap on you the most malignant slanders, and most degraded names, they would attach odium to the name of Paddy (Patrick). A Patrick kindled the holy fire of the Christian faith in the Island of Saints—The enemies of Ireland have been able to extinguish its blaze or its glory, its resplendent rays have shone on the remotest parts of the globe.

A Patrick kindled the fire of liberty in America, its dazzling and brilliant light has illumined a benighted world, and dispelled the artificial eclipse placed by superstitious and despotic tyrants between God and his people. These are some of the blessings that mankind are indebted to Patrick for. I ask, who would not glory in being a Paddy? Irishmen, and sons of Irishmen, beware of the duplicity of British Whiggery, who ask you to aid them in extinguishing the flames of freedom, that besoon light, that delights the eye, and gladdens the heart of the *wee uorn and persecuted exile*, when he first sees the *land of the free, and the home of the brave*. Federal Whiggery seeks to delude you by its deceptive humility, forced condescension, and hypocritical love for the humble inhabitants of log cabins, and the wandering exile. You will prove to the world your devotion to Ireland and the faith of your fathers. Arose, arouse one and all, and rally under the Van Buren and Johnson flag. They are the standard bearers of democracy and equal rights, their cause is your cause, and it is the cause of your heroic countrymen that suffered martyrdom, Emmet, Orr, Fitzgerald, Moore, and a host of others who struggled to obtain for Ireland the blessings you now enjoy. Unite heart and hand with your democratic fellow citizens, and like a band of brothers meet your enemies at the ballot box where your rights and your equality must be admitted, and where virtuous freedom will triumph over Federal-Bankism, and British Whiggery.

Your faithful friend,
GRATTAN.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1st. 1840.

*Patrick Henry.

From Walton's Daily Journal.

Legislature of Vermont.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9, P. M.

Mr. Wooster called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, prohibiting the sale of bank charters, and explained his object in offering it, which was to prevent a recurrence, if it could be done, of such transfers as is said to have been made to citizens of New York, by the owners of Essex bank. The resolution was passed.

Adj. House. Resolution.—By Mr. Warner, of N., fixing 10 o'clock Wednesday next for a joint assembly to elect Secretary of State; laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9, P. M.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill authorizing a general system of banking, which was referred to the committee on banks, and adj. to Monday.

Adj. House. Bills referred.—By Mr. Beard, relating to a geological survey of the State, to select committee of one from each county; by Mr. Chandler, of W., in amendment of the act incorporating Windsor Co. Mutual Fire Insurance Co. to general committee.

The resolution fixing Wednesday next, 10 A. M. for a joint assembly to elect Secretary of State, was passed.

The committee of elections asked leave to sit during the session of the House; granted.

The Senate came in, and the joint assembly made the following appointments:

Essex County.
Jesse Cooper, } Assistant Justices.
Spencer Clark, }
Greenleaf Webb, Guildhall, Sheriff.
David Hubbard 3d, High Bailiff.
David Hubbard, Jr. State's Attorney.
Royal Cutler, Judge of Probate.
Timothy Fairchild, John Dodge, Horace Hubbard, jail commissioners.

Rutland County.
Zimri Howe, } Assistant Justices.
Obadiah Noble, }
Solomon Felt, State's Attorney.
Ez Parsons, Rutland, Sheriff.
Abner Mead, High Bailiff.

Almon Warner, Judge of Probate, district of Fairhaven.
Win. Hall, " " Rutland,
Robert Pierpont, Ambrose L. Brown, Luther Daniels, jail commissioners.

Windham County.
Henry Wheelock, } Assistant Justices.
Win. R. Shaffer, }
Gates Perry, Jr. Rockingham, Sheriff.
Asa Dutton, High Bailiff,
Alexander S. Campbell, State's Attorney,
Elery Albee, Judge of Probate for the District of Westminster.
Marshal Miller, Judge of Probate for the District of Marlboro.

A. C. Robinson, Walter Eager, Benj. Ormsbee, jail commissioners.

Madison County.
Samuel H. Holley, } Assistant Justices.
Davis Rich, }
Adm Smith, Middlebury, Sheriff,
Ozias Seymour, State's Attorney,
Samuel Swift, Judge of Probate for the District of Addison.

Harvey Mansell, Judge of Probate for the District of New Haven.
Joel Doolittle, Dorastus Wooster, Ira Allen, commissioners for the jail at Middlebury.
John Pierpont, Elliot Sherrill, Hosea Willard, commissioners for the jail at Vergennes.

Chittenden County.
Francis Wilson, } Assistant Justices.
Edmund Wellington, }
Geo. A. Allen, Burlington, Sheriff,
Horace Ferris, High Bailiff,
Geo. K. Platt, State's Attorney,
Charles Russell, Judge of Probate,
I. P. Richardson, H. B. Stacy, John K. Gray, jail commissioners.

Lamoille County.
David P. Noyes, } Assistant Justices,
N. H. Thomas, }
Martin Armstrong, Cambridge, Sheriff,
Joshua Lane, High Bailiff,
Harlow P. Smith, State's Attorney,
Daniel Dodge, Judge of Probate.

M. L. Hart, V. W. Waterman, Almond Boardman, jail commissioners.

The joint assembly adjourned to Wednesday morning next, 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10.

HOUSE. Resolutions, By Mr. Holt, instructing military committee to inquire into the expediency of lessening the number of the militia, and paying them for services in military drills; adopted. By Mr. Hazen, as to altering term of Supreme Court in Chittenden county; adopted.

Petition referred. Of W. Adams and others, relative to mules, &c. to general committee; of the same, against reception of temperance petition, to committee on licenses; of the same, for a new listing law, to general committee.

MONDAY, OCT. 12.

SENATE. Prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Miner, the committee to canvass congressional votes had leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

Resolutions. By Mr. Palmer, instructing judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of a law making town grand jurors informing oficers of the counties where they reside; by Mr. Dana, instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of certain additional provisions in the law, relating to the trustee process; by Mr. Bulle, instructing the same to inquire into the expediency of a law altering the time of holding town meetings from March to November.

Bills. By Mr. Butler, to prevent fraudulent attachments, another to extend the jurisdiction of constables; both read twice and referred to the Judiciary Com. By Mr. Crawford, for the survey of the line between Bennington and Windham counties; referred to Messrs. Crawford and Swift.

Bills referred. By Mr. Smith, for distribution of the school fund to the several towns, to committee of ways and means; by Mr. Carpenter, providing compensation for returning votes for senators, to general committee.

Resolutions. By Mr. Smith, requesting the Treasurer to report the indebtedness of the banks, if any, to state; by Mr. Sprague, as to the expediency of appropriating the school fund to the State debt.

SENATE.

OCTOBER 13th, P. M.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Wooster, an act to prevent vagrancy, read and passed. By Mr. Butler, directing the committee on elections to inquire whether any members of the Senate are holding offices under any law of Congress—passed.

Mr. Wooster for committee on the petition of Z. Bass and others, reported a bill to preserve fish in Otter creek and its tributaries, which was read twice, when

Mr. Butler opposed the further progress of the bill, on the ground that the time of the Legislature should not be taken up in passing special acts of the kind, but a general law, if such were necessary, should be provided. Laid on the table.

Mr. Dana offered a resolution referring the public documents from other states in relation to the public lands to a select committee of three, which passed.

A joint resolution was received from the House appointing Thursday, 10 o'clock, A. M. to choose an auditor of the Treasury department, which was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Miner, so amended as to embrace the election of bank commissioner and inspector, when the same was concurred in.

Messrs. Dana, Harvey and Wheelock were appointed by the chair as a committee on the subject of the public lands of the U. S. in accordance with a resolution introduced by the first named of said committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, OCT. 13, P. M.

The resolution referring that part of the message relating to the New Jersey case, to a select committee of five, with instructions to report the facts to the House, was called up and passed. Messrs. Burdumster, Swift, Hodges, Beard and Warner of Bristol, were appointed the committee.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Downer, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary relative to the election of State senators hereafter; passed. By Mr. Page, instructing committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of furnishing each town with a copy of the revised statutes; passed. By Mr. Porter, for a joint assembly at 10 o'clock, A. M. Thursday next, to elect auditor of accounts against the State and sergeant at arms; passed.

Bills referred.—By Mr. Chandler of W. to pay A. D. Arms, to committee on claims.

Mr. Hodges called up the bill providing for settling the accounts of Lebbus Egerton, and it was referred to the committee of claims.

The Senate came in, and the joint assembly made the following appointments:

Leonard Sargent of Manchester, (Sergeant 182.)
H. N. Baylies 54, 7 scattering (John Colby of Washington, (Colby 183, Lovi B. Vilas 58, scattering 7.)
Henry Stowell of Cambridge, (Stowell 186, Edwin Hutchinson 49, scattering 10.)
Commissioners of deaf, dumb and blind.

Milton Brown, superintendent of State Prison, (Brown 188, Jephth Bradley 53, scattering 3.)
The Senate retired, and the House proceeded with business.

The resolution for a joint assembly, Thursday next, was returned from the Senate, with a proposal to elect at that time a bank inspector and bank committee; concurred in.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

Mr. Townsley offered a resolution requesting the committee on Military Affairs to report a substitute for our militia laws; adopted.

Mr. Wooster called up the bill to preserve fish in Otter creek, which was advocated by Messrs. Chapman and Wooster and opposed by Messrs. Eaton of Franklin, Eaton of Washington, Miner, and others, when, after some playful sparring between Mr. Wooster and Mr. Eaton of W. the bill was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, P. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kellogg.

The chair appointed the following committee on the Vt. Asylum for the Insane; Messrs. Swift, Colby, Kinsman, Vilas, Cook.

Reports of Committees.—By general committee, bill providing compensation for returning votes;

for county senators, made the order of the day tomorrow morning; bill amending act incorporating Windsor Co. mutual insurance company, ordered to 3d reading.

The Senate came in, and the joint assembly made the following appointments:

Bennington County.
Luman Norton, } Assistant Justices.
Gurden B. Southworth, }
Harman Canfield, State's Attorney,
Gurdin H. Smith, Manchester, Sheriff,
Joshua Houghton, H. Bailiff,
Loring Dean, Judge of Probate for the District of Manchester.
Artemas Mattison, Judge of Probate for the District of Bennington.

John C. Robinson, A. F. Merriman, David Andrews, commissioners for the jail at Bennington.
Amos Robinson, John Hicks, Stephen Pratt, commissioners for the jail at Bennington.

Windsor County.
Asa Chapman, High Bailiff.

The joint assembly adjourned to Tuesday next, 10 A. M. and the Senate retired.

Sundry documents from other States, were transmitted by the President of the Senate; among them a series of resolutions relative to the national administration from the State of North Carolina, which were read and laid on the table; from New Jersey, read and referred to the select committee on the New Jersey case; resolutions in Congress from this State in, and they hereby are, requested to use their best endeavors to procure such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will restrict the election of President of the United States to a single term of six years.

Resolved, also, That the Governor be, and he hereby is, requested to forward the foregoing resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the U. S. States—Also to the Executive of each State in the Union that the same may be laid before their several Legislatures for their co-operation in procuring said amendment.

Which was read and made the order of the day for to-morrow morning.

Bills.—By Mr. Palmer, to raise juror's fees to \$1 per day in county courts and 50 cents in justice courts; read twice and referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Swift presented a petition from Nathan E. Cross and others to extend the charter of the Bank of Bennington; referred to com. on banks.

Reports of Committees.—By Judiciary committee, against the resolution to take away the preference of the first attaching creditor of stocks of manufacturing companies; laid on the table. By Mr. Butler, for select committee, in favor of the bill to abolish capital punishments; laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Harding.

Engrossed Bills.—Altering Judicial circuits of the State, proposed by Messrs. Fish of W. and Stone, supported by Mr. Adams of South Hero, and after considerable further discussion by Messrs. Curtis, Swift, Vilas, Warner of N. and Hobard, the bill was recommitted; providing compensation for returning votes for Senators, &c. severally passed.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Vilas as to the expediency of abolishing office of agent of Vt. State Bank, and transferring the duties of that officer to the commissioner of the school fund, adopted; by Mr. Loveland, as to the expediency of providing that no recovery shall be had for the sale of distilled spirits; adopted.

SENATE.

OCTOBER 16, P. M.

Mr. Butler called up the bill, relating to capital punishments, and addressed the Senate in favor of doing away the punishment of death for crimes—grounding his position on two points—first that government have no right to take life—second that it is inexpedient to do so; both of which he sustained in an argument of considerable length. Mr. Wooster replied to the argument of Mr. Butler, and decidedly opposed the bill.

The bill was further opposed by Messrs. Dana, Bates, Miner, Short, but because they were against abolishing capital punishment, and because they disliked the shape of the bill, which after a certain time, leaves it discretionary with the Governor to order execution.

Mr. Eaton of Washington county, spoke some time in favor of the bill, replied to remarks of the opposers of the measure, and earnestly urged the principle that man should not take the life of another man. The bill, on motion of Mr. Butler was then laid on the table by the casting vote of the President of the Senate.

The bill from the House to pay constables for returning votes of Senators and Electors was read twice and referred to com. of Elections. Adj.

OCTOBER 16, P. M.

House.—Mr. Hobard called up the resolution fixing Thursday 22d for the adjournment; Mr. Sanborn moved to add "at 5 o'clock, P. M."—rejected, and the resolution was also rejected.

Resolution.—By Mr. Loveland, referring that part of the Governor's message relating to the condition of the country, to a select committee of two members from each county—adopted. Adj.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Dana offered a resolution fixing on Friday next for the adjournment of the Legislature, laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Bottom.

Reports of Committees.—By Mr. Adams for Com. of Finance, in favor of the bill regulating the listing of steam boat stock, &c. read and ordered to be engrossed. By Mr. Miner in favor of the bill to amend the Windsor County Fire Insurance Co.; read a third time and passed. By Mr. Bottom for committee on roads and canals, in favor of the bill granting a toll-bridge to D. H. Sumner, laid on the table. By Mr. Townsley for Com. on banks, against the bill authorizing free banking; laid on the table.

The bill to extend jurisdiction of all constables over counties was taken up, advocated by Mr. Butler on the ground of equal rights and expediency, and opposed by Messrs. Clark, Woodbury, Townsley, Dana and Miner, on the ground of impolicy, and indefinitely postponed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kellogg.

Reports.—By committee on military affairs, on the amount of money paid out for the militia the past year, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| For drills | \$5,477 57 |
| Adj. General's department | 421 00 |
| " " salary, | 250 00 |

A similar report was received from the treasurer and read. Bill incorporating Reed's "manufacturing company, ordered to a third reading. By judiciary committee against increasing pay of ju-