

The following report of the proceedings at the State anniversary, is from the pen of the Editor of the Telegraph. We give place to it in preference to the official report, because its arrangement is more convenient, and, withal, a little more in detail.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society.

Notwithstanding the severity of the travelling, for the want of snow, the attendance, I believe, was thought to be fuller than at either of our previous anniversaries. The representation was not so general, throughout the State; but different portions were more fully represented, and the attendance from the immediate vicinity of the meeting was greater. It was a good time—a profitable season. There was great unanimity of feeling and sentiment. A great amount of business was done. The session continued from Wednesday morning to Thursday evening. The interest was kept up to the last; and another half day or more might have been occupied advantageously to the cause. The speakers from abroad were Orange Scott, of Lowell, Mass., and Oliver Johnson, of Boston. At home, J. P. Miller, C. L. Knapp, E. D. Barber, Benjamin Shaw, and numerous others. It was emphatically a Vermont affair—and none the less entertaining to that account—the two speakers from abroad being true sons of the Green Mountain State.

My sketches of the proceedings, it will be seen, are only a skeleton. A report of many of the speeches would have been very valuable to preserve on paper. They would not have suffered in comparison with many that are preserved and highly valued. But it was impossible for me to do any justice in reporting, if I had undertaken it—especially in connection with taking a journal of the proceedings, and all the other business which fell upon my hands.

Below is an outline of what was done:

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 19. Address, in the Methodist meeting-house, by O. Scott. Good attendance and attention. An efficient effort—setting forth the sin of slavery, the connection of the North with it, and the duties of the North, growing out of the relation. Adjourned, to meet at the Baptist meetinghouse, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday Morning, 9 o'clock. Met in the Baptist house. Meeting called to order by John Conant, a Vice President of the Society. Prayer by J. F. Goodhue.

On motion, Resolved, To invite Orange Scott, of Lowell, Mass., and Oliver Johnson, of Boston, and others from abroad, to take seats with us and participate in our deliberations.

Voted, That all members of Anti-Slavery Societies present, be invited to seats and participation with us.

Appointed Calvin Sjier of New Haven, Foot and J. M. Slade of Middlebury, a Committee to obtain a roll of the members of the meeting. Appointed for a Business Committee, C. L. Knapp, O. Scott, E. D. Barber, J. P. Miller, and J. F. Goodhue.

Committee for Nomination: O. S. Murray, Benjamin Shaw, Lawrence Brainerd, Dea. Grant, and Ira Allen.

Adjourned to the Congregational house for public exercises.

Eleven o'clock. Met in the Congregational Meetinghouse. Prayer by Benjamin Shaw.

The Business Committee reported the following resolution, which—after encouraging reports were heard from various parts of the State, and a statement of interesting facts, showing the progress of light and truth on this subject at the South—was adopted:

Resolved, That the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause, the past year, at the North and the South, furnishes cause for thankfulness to God, and should stimulate the friends of the slave to unremitting labors.

2 o'clock, P. M. Met according to adjournment. Prayer by O. Scott.

Heard the Fifth Annual Report of the Executive Committee, from E. D. Barber, Corresponding Secretary. It was written with characteristic force and intelligence. After exhibiting the doings of the Society, during the year, it went into a thorough sifting of the gag-proceedings of Congress. It also took a survey of the working of immediate emancipation in the British West Indies, showing its triumphant success.

The following resolution was then introduced by the Business Committee, and after being ably supported by J. P. Miller, B. Shaw, O. Scott, O. Johnson, and J. Battey, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That northern churches and professing christians, by holding religious fellowship with slaveholders; by admitting them into their pulpits, and to the communion table; and by apologizing for their unfortunate relation, do more to strengthen the bonds of slavery, and to arrest the current of public opinion against it, than all its sophistical casuists and chivalrous defenders of the South.

On motion: Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret, the manner in which the resolutions of this State, on the subject of slavery, the slave trade and the right of petition, were treated by our Senators in Congress, on their presentation of them to that body; and that we regard their conduct on that occasion with unqualified disapprobation, as a betrayal of the high trust reposed in them, and as a covering down to the 'dark spirit of slavery,' wholly unworthy of the representatives of Vermonters.

The foregoing resolution was sustained by J. P. Miller and E. D. Barber, and carried with acclamation.

On motion: Resolved, That we view with approbation the decided and manly course of Messrs. Everett and Slade, on presenting the Vermont resolutions in the House of Representatives of the United States. Adjourned.

6 o'clock, P. M. Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by W. G. Johnson.

On motion: Resolved, That slaveholding, under all possible circumstances, is sin, and ought to be immediately repented of & abandoned; and hence every philanthropist and christian—in short, every moral agent is under the most solemn obligation to use all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to effect the immediate abolition of this sinful relation.

On motion: Resolved, That we have no fellowship with that opposition to slavery, which only manifests itself by opposing abolition. Adjourned.

Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock. Prayer by M. Richardson. Heard the report of the Nominating Committee, and the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

- For President, HARVEY F. LEAVITT. For Vice Presidents, Aaron McKee, Bennington County. Charles Phelps, Windham. John Conant, Rutland. Ryland Fletcher, Windsor. D. M. Camp, Orleans. Austin Fuller, Franklin. J. P. Miller, Washington. Benj. Page, Addison. James Dean, Chittenden. Tilton Eastman, Orange. Belcher Salisbury, Franklin. R. T. Robinson, Addison. O. J. Ellis, Caledonia. R. C. Benton, Caledonia. James Milligan, Caledonia. Daniel Dodge, Lamoille. For Board of Managers, D. Roberts, Jr., Bennington County. E. W. Grauger, Orange. Joel Battey, Addison. Calvin Sjier, Addison. C. D. Noble, Windsor. C. Grant, Chittenden. A. Beecher, Chittenden. Seymour Eggleston, Franklin. Lawrence Brainerd, Franklin. Daniel Bates, Orleans. Josiah Morse, Caledonia. Erastus Parker, Washington. Orson Skinner, Washington. O. S. Murray, Rutland. For Corresponding Secretary, E. D. BARBER. For Treasurer, J. F. HASKELL. For Auditor, CHAUNCEY COOK. For Rec. Secretary, M. D. GORDON.

On motion: Resolved, That a Committee of one from each County be appointed to make inquiry, and report the number of Anti-Slavery Societies, Male and Female, in their several Counties—the number of members of each, the name of their President, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be published in the next Annual Report, and the following individuals were appointed that Committee:

- Uriah Edgerton, Bennington County; Oscar L. Shafter, Windham Co.; J. Holcomb, Rutland; Horace Onion, Windsor; D. M. Camp, Orleans; E. L. Jones, Franklin; C. L. Knapp, Washington; James Mitchell, Chittenden; E. W. Grauger, Orange; B. F. Haskell, Addison; James Milligan, Caledonia; Francis Wilder, Lamoille.

On motion: Resolved, That it is the duty of Abolitionists, so far as they are able, to sustain the periodicals devoted to their cause, and in a particular manner the Voice of Freedom.

The Business Committee made the following report on "Political Action":

Resolved, That as Abolitionists, we carefully avoid all alliance with either of the political parties of the day; but in the exercise of the elective franchise, we will support those candidates, without regard to party distinctions, who will promote the cause of immediate emancipation; and if no such candidates are nominated by either of the political parties, we will give our votes to good men not on either of the regular tickets.

Whereas the Hon. Henry Clay, in his recent speech in the United States Senate, has characterized the "ultra abolitionists" of the country, as persons "who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards, and without regard to any consequences, however calamitous they may be; and that with them the rights of property are nothing—the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing—civil war, the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the proudest hopes of the civilized world are nothing;" and whereas we consider ourselves as "ultra" as any abolitionists in the United States, therefore

Resolved, That the foregoing extract contains allegations which are contradicted by all our declarations, and all our measures as a body, or as individuals, and are gross and infamous slanders upon our character, which we cast back with indignation upon the senatorial libeller.

Resolved, That, in the language of Mr Clay, it is the first duty of Congress, in its legislation over the District of Columbia, to make the District "available, comfortable and convenient as a seat of government of the whole Union," still we deny that any spot can be an "available, comfortable or convenient" place for the seat of government, for a free Republic, founded on the "inalienable rights" of men, where the representatives of freemen meet to legislate in favor of human liberty, within the bounds of which about one-sixth of the population are slaves, and where slave-auctions, slave-prisons, slave-drivers and slave-ships exhibit it to the scorn and reproach of civilized nations, as the greatest slave market in Christendom.

Resolved, That the clause of the Constitution which provides that Congress shall "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district as should become by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress the seat of Government of the United States," and also over "all places" purchased by Congress "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings," was designed to give Congress the control over "such district" and such "places," for the benefit of the people of the United States, and not for the benefit of the District or other places, except so far as their benefit is involved and necessary to the general advantage; and that Congress is, therefore, bound to consult the advantage and wishes of the majority of the people of the United States, in its legislation over the District, instead of the advantage or wishes of the people of the District or of particular States.

Resolved, That the doctrine, that for Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia would be a breach of good faith to Virginia and Maryland, "implied" in the sessions of those States, is absurd, inasmuch as Congress cannot be bound by implication, when there is no power to bind by direct restriction, and inasmuch as the admission of such a principle would make the legislation of Congress, over the District, so far as the wants of the District are concerned, depend-

ant on the legislation of Virginia and Maryland, and would bind Congress not to abolish or establish any institution there until those States had first done the same.

After an interesting discussion, the foregoing resolutions were adopted—a single voice dissenting.

On motion of R. W. Griswold: Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, by his subserviency to the South, and especially his pledge on entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, to veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for reasons similar to those urged by Henry Clay, is equally obnoxious to Abolitionists. Adjourned.

Met again at 2 o'clock, P. M. Prayer by Deacon Bingham of Cornwall. The subject of raising funds was called up, and pledges and contributions taken, to the amount of \$1200 to \$1300.

[No estimate can be formed, from this, of what may be raised during the year to come. Upwards of \$2000 had been raised for the parent Society at New York during the past year—and this with a financial agent in the field but a small part of the time. Judging from present prospects, I shall be disappointed if the funds are not considerably augmented for the year to come, compared with any former year.]

On motion: Resolved, That we heartily respond to the proposition which has been made, to hold, during the present year, a national Anti-Slavery Convention; that we recommend to the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society to call such a Convention, at some convenient time and place, during the Summer or Fall; and that the Executive Committee of this Society be instructed to appoint delegates to such Convention when called.

On motion: Resolved, That we highly approve the resolutions and proceedings of the Convention of Congregational churches, recently convened at Chester, in relation to slavery.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Society be amended that the Treasurer of the Society shall be, ex-officio, member of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That Charles G. Atherton, a member of Congress from New Hampshire, by introducing his gag-resolutions in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 13th of December last, has secured for his name a conspicuous place on the roll of infamy, and that all those members of Congress from the free States, who voted for those resolutions, have proved themselves unworthy the confidence of a free and christian people.

On motion: Resolved, That we are as much as ever convinced of the great sin of African Colonization, which was founded in an unholy union of slaveholding and inveterate prejudice against the colored American; and that the recent attempts to re-enlist the sympathies of the North, in favor of its diabolical schemes, after its wickedness had been so fully developed, and its utter hypocrisy exposed, and after its condemnation had been so frequently and unequivocally pronounced, by all the most intelligent of that class whose special benefit it professes to regard, can be viewed in no other light than a hopeless struggle to sustain a sinking reputation, rather than frankly to acknowledge an error and co-operate with those who had discovered the fallacy of their scheme and honestly rebuked its wickedness.

Thanks were voted to the several churches for the use of their houses.

Domestic

THE BOUNDARY TROUBLES. Advice has been received from Augusta, Feb. 25th. Mr. McIntire, the land agent, and his associates, have been released on their parole of honor. The Portland Advertiser of the 21st, says Mr. Rogers, the bearer of Gov. Fairfield's letter to Sir John Harvey, returned with the three following propositions from the latter:

- 1st. That the Provincial Land Agent, Mr. McLaughlin, be released on the same terms that Mr. McIntire was released.
- 2d. That the trespassers be given up to be tried by the British laws.
- 3d. That the force on the disputed territory be immediately withdrawn.

Meanwhile the Legislature of Maine has unanimously voted an appropriation of \$800,000 for defence. Gov. Fairfield has directed a detachment of 10,000 men to be made by draft from the several divisions. The troops were collecting at Augusta on the 25th.

Sir John Harvey demands that Maine should evacuate the disputed territory, and talks of force in case of refusal. The authorities of Maine appear to be equally determined to defend their position, at all hazards.

The Massachusetts Senate, Feb. 26, passed strong resolutions "condemning the co-operation of that state. The House has doubtless concurred.

The following articles from the Atlas, contain the latest news.

Correspondence of the Atlas. SENATE CHAMBER, } August 25, 1839. }

The troops are collecting at the Capitol. They will march tomorrow or next day. Last evening intelligence reached us that can be relied upon, that our forces under the immediate command of the Land Agent pro tem, had advanced from No. 10 about 40 miles towards Fish river. We are in a state of painful anxiety to hear from them again—the moment one drop of blood is shed the people will rush, without waiting for orders, to the scene of action. The public mind is wrought up to a great excitement. The question is will Sir John Harvey back out! Maine cannot and will not. The Legislature of Maine has said by their Resolves that the honor and interest of the State demand that a sufficient force shall be placed on the Reston, and St. John to protect our property and defend our rights. If the general government does not come to the rescue then we must make a strong appeal to the patriotism of old Massachusetts, and that appeal will not be ineffectual on her chivalrous sons. Our ship of State has put to sea with a noble cargo, may God bless the voyage.

THE MAINE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON. The correspondence of the New York Express writes thus from Washington: Out of the Halls of Congress the most exciting topic of conversation is the trouble between Maine and New Brunswick. Mr. McCrere arrived here last night with messages from the Governor of Maine to the President of the United States.

Mr. McCrere has had two interviews with the Executive upon the subject, and the President I believe, thus far, is non-committal,—very properly wishing to await further information, and feeling embarrassed.

Mr. Van Buren will send a message to Congress upon the whole subject on Monday or Tuesday. The Maine Delegation had a meeting this morning, received the special messenger from Maine, and are ready, as far as can be done, to carry out the wishes of Maine. The President and Cabinet, as well as the British Minister and all concerned are sadly puzzled by this movement. The news from Maine is looked for upon the arrival of the mail with intense interest.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 6. The bill for the armed occupation of Florida, was discussed.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Mr. Prentiss: From a number of male citizens of Windham, in Vermont; and also the petition of a number of females of the same town, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of the slave-trade among the states, and that no new state be admitted into the Union whose Constitution tolerates slavery.

Motion to receive was ordered to lay on the table. Mr. Morris said he had several petitions of the same nature, which he had been receiving from time to time, tho' he had foreborne to present them, because he was unwilling to take up the time of the Senate at a period like the present, when every moment was valuable. He desired, however, to place himself in a proper position before his constituents and before the world. The manner in which these petitions were treated, amounted, in fact to rejection. He had drafted a preamble and several resolutions explanatory of his views on the subject, which he did not ask to have then considered, but he wished them printed and laid on the table for the further consideration of the Senators.

Mr. M. then read in effect the following: The right and privilege of petition is an existing principle, established by the laws of nature in all animate beings which are made capable to feel or suffer, and is designed to be exercised, not for opposition and resistance, or for relief only; and this right, when the people peaceably exercise it for relief or favor from the government, is placed in the Constitution of the United States, and above the power of legislative bodies, who cannot controvert the time when, or the manner or the matter in and upon which the people shall petition. But recent events in Congress in their proceedings on this important subject, have rendered it doubtful in many minds, how far that body considers the people justifiable in being heard in the exercise of their rights, and more especially on the subject of slavery, the slave-trade, and the abolition of slavery. And as it is an undoubted truth that on all subjects upon which legislative bodies can act, petitions may be presented; and it seems equally clear that every intelligent human being who is subject to this action, ought to enjoy the right of its fullest extent:

Resolved, therefore, That as people of the United States, or certain portions of them, claim to have an inalienable right of petition Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to suppress the slave trade therein and between the different states and territories or between them and the Republic of Texas, and against the admission of any new state into the Union whose constitution tolerates slavery, in as full, free, and complete a manner as they can exercise this right on any other subject, it is therefore expedient that all petitions on the aforesaid subjects, or any of them, presented to Congress by any portion of the people of the United States, be referred to the committee on the judiciary, which committee is instructed to enquire and report to the Senate their opinion on the following points:

- 1st. Whether the people of the United States have the right to petition on any of the subjects mentioned.
- 2d. Whether Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.
- 3d. Whether Congress have the power to abolish slavery in the Territories.
- 4th. Whether Congress have the power to create, introduce, or establish slavery in any territory acquired by the United States in which slavery did not exist at the time it was acquired.
- 5th. Whether Congress has the power or right to restrain or abridge any of the constitutional rights of the citizens, because the exercise of such right may tend to call in question the justice and policy of slavery, or to weaken or abolish that system in any of the States.
- 6th. Whether Congress can, directly or indirectly, constitutionally restrain or abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of petition.
- 7. Whether Congress has power to provide for the protection of the persons and property of the citizens of any State, from violence and injury being done such citizens when in another state; but also to protect the citizens of any state, who think proper, within their own state, to speak, write, print, and publish their opinions against the moral, political, or religious institutions of another state from trial and punishment in the state whose institutions such speaking, writing, printing, and publishing was designed to effect.
- 8. Whether Congress has the power to declare what shall or shall not be made property by any of the states.
- 9. Whether Congress has the power to authorize the sale of slaves as property to discharge a judgment in favor of the United States.
- 10. Whether a removal of the seat of Government into a state in which slavery does not exist would not be expedient, consistent with sound policy, and promote the quiet and safety of the country.

Resolved, further, That as Congress has no power over the persons of slaves as property in any state, or the subject of slavery therein, a resolution of the District of Columbia to the states of Virginia and Maryland ought to be made to prevent the exercise of such power in the territories square.

Resolved further, That it belongs exclusively to the states of this Union to provide that a person who may be held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, and who shall escape into another state, shall be delivered up by such state to the party to whom such service may be due, and that the states, as parties to the compact of Union, are in good faith bound to make such provision.

Resolved, further, That Congress has not the power to authorize or permit a person to take into, or hold as property in any state, that which the constitution and laws of such state declare shall not be held as property therein; but the citizens of such state ought to be protected in the several states, in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities that citizens of the state are entitled to, and to none other.

Resolved, further, That it would be expedient and proper for Congress to ascertain the number of slaves in the District of Columbia, the extent of the slave-trade carried on within and from the District; whether such slaves are purchased in the District, or brought within the same from the states for exportation; and how many have been taken from the District, within the last two years, for sale, and to what market they were taken, whether within or without the United States.

Mr. Hubbard was totally opposed to the consideration of any such resolutions, or touching the subject in any manner in that body. Resolutions of a conciliatory character had been introduced in the other branch by a representative from his own state (New Hampshire,) yet no individual had been more abused than he had been, though Mr. H. was persuaded that he had uttered the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of the state. As long as he had been in the Senate, he had even made it a matter of policy as well as duty to let the matter alone; to give it no countenance whatever in the Senate.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, rose to make a question of order on the resolution.

The Chair was understood to say that the rule was imperative; that the Senator had an undoubted right to present, and lay on the table for consideration, any resolution, and when it came up, as a matter of course, the Senate might act as it should deem fit.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, would ask—Suppose a Senator presented libelous matter, did the Chair contend that it might not be rejected on the spot?

The Chair said the right was undoubted under the rule. If the rule was wrong, the Chair was not to blame.

Mr. Foster asked if he was to be understood that the Senate had not the right to protect itself from the reception of improper communications? If so, it was very strange to him. He was a novice in such matters, he admitted; but he was of opinion that it had the right.

Mr. Morris withdrew the motion to print, and the resolutions lie over under the rule.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 7. Mr. Clay presented a memorial from the District of Columbia, against the abolition of Slavery, and addressed the Senate at length, in support of the memorial.

IN THE HOUSE. Discussion had on the sale of Public Lands, and Army Appropriation bill.

IN SENATE, Friday, Feb. 9. Mr. Clay of Alabama, said there was a resolution offered yesterday on which he asked the question of consideration. He alluded to the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio; not that he wished it considered, for he hoped it never would be, but he desired the sense of the Senate on the question of consideration.

The Chair stated that the resolution having been con-

sidered by the Senate, it would come up as a matter of course.

Mr. Morris regretted that it had been called up. He did not desire immediate action. He would, therefore, move to postpone it until to-morrow, and that it be printed.

Mr. Calhoun was understood to say that it was in the power of any Senator to demand the question. The reason why the present rule was in force was, that formerly resolutions were passed without any body taking notice, and that it had been adopted to prevent such a course. It was like giving notice of the introduction of a bill, and, like that, was just as much open for consideration.

Mr. Clay of Alabama demanded the question of consideration. Mr. Morris inquired if there was any rule which could prevent its being debated.

The Chair made an explanation, inaudible to the reporter.

Mr. Norvell moved to lay the motion to consider on the table, and, on that question, he would ask the yeas and nays. It must be apparent to every Senator that the points introduced in the resolution would lead to an unprofitable as well as endless discussion.

Mr. Buchanan appealed to the courtesy of the Senator from Michigan to withdraw his motion for a moment.

Mr. Norvell assented, on the ground that the Senator from Pennsylvania would renew it himself when he had finished.

Mr. Buchanan said he desired to say but one word to justify himself for the vote he was about to give. He should record his name against the proposition. He presumed the whole of his past course would sufficiently show that he was not friendly to the views of the abolitionists, but fair play was a jewel. The Senator from Ohio had a right to be heard; and he desired to give him an opportunity of replying to the remarks of yesterday; after which he hoped there would be an end of the matter.

Mr. Hubbard applauded the course taken by the Senator from Michigan. There was no unfair play in the matter. The Senator from Ohio had the same rights as any other Senator, and could reach his object by presenting a memorial and giving his views, as the Senator from Kentucky had done. He was totally opposed to the consideration of the resolution, and hoped the question of consideration would be taken and decided in the negative, and put an end to the whole matter.

Mr. Morris was very deeply indebted to the Senator from New Hampshire for so much valuable information. He thought he ought to thank him in the name of his constituents for letting him know that he had "the same rights as any other Senator;" but he did not desire to bow to any dictatorial mandate. The events of yesterday ought to be written in characters of fire; they were written indelibly on his mind. When thousands upon thousands were knocking at the door of Congress, were they to be told they had no right to be heard but by the courtesy of the Senate? Such doctrines might become the atrocity of Russia, but he believed they would detract any tyrant in Europe. He had looked with pain and regret on all these proceedings. The displays of yesterday called aloud for action. There were twelve hundred millions of slave property in the South, and six hundred millions in the North, of bank capital, united to ruin this country.

Mr. Clay of Ala. here rose to a question of order.

Mr. Morris said he would like to know how he was out of order. Were the words used out of order?

The Chair made an explanation ruling Mr. M. out of order.

Mr. Morris said he should take his seat, and to-morrow he hoped to have a little more strength when he should say a great deal more.

The question was taken on Mr. Norvell's motion, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Foster, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Merriell, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Roane, Saxier, Smith of Ga., Spence, White—22.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, McKean, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Russell, Smith of Ia., Southard, Smith, Tallmadge, Wall, Williams of Maine, Young—29.

IN THE HOUSE. The day was occupied with the business relating to public lands, and on private bills.

IN SENATE, Saturday, Feb. 9. Mr. Morris presented numerous petitions from inhabitants of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan, in relation to the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Morris addressed the Senate at length on this subject, giving his views of the right of petition, &c. He moved their reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. The motion to receive was ordered to lie on the table.

IN THE HOUSE. Further discussions were held on the public lands, and on sundry private bills.

BRIGHTON MARKET. [Reported for the Boston Patriot & Daily Advertiser.] MONDAY, February 25, 1839. At market 425 Beef Cattle, 10 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves 1375 Sheep, and no Swine. PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Owing to the large quantity at market, and the bad state of the weather, prices of last week were not sustained. First quality, \$8 to \$8 25; second quality, \$7 to \$7 50; third quality, \$6 50 to \$7. Working Oxen.—One yoke sold for \$110. Cows and Calves.—\$20, 35, 40, and 50. Sheep.—\$3 75, \$4, \$4 50 to \$5. Another lot from E. Pinney's farm, similar to the lot reported last week, for \$6, 50. Five beautiful cosset wethers from Princeton, Mass. were offered for \$26 each; \$25 were offered, but refused.

MARRIAGES. In Wheelock's, by Rev. John Davis, Hollis Heath, Esq. to Miss Sally Cochran. At North Danville, on the 14th inst. by Rev. S. Kelley, Mr. Jacob S. Stanton to Miss Laura Green. In Danville, on the 18th inst. by Rev. S. Kelley, Mr. Henry H. Hidden, of Craftsbury, to Miss Mary Jane West.

DEATHS. In Morrisville, Jan. 25, Mrs. Leticia Ann Mayo, wife of Edward L. Mayo, Esq. and daughter of Elijah and Orpha Holden of Barre, aged 25 years. At Wells River, 22d inst. Jane Eliza, only child of Hiram Tracy, Esq., aged 15 months.

POT-ASH KETTLES! Superior quality, and extra-sized CALDERONS, suitable to set in Arches, for sale by the Brandon Iron Co., at the Foundry, and by their Agent, ZENAS WOOD, at Montpelier. Also, CORN SHELLERS; IMPROVED PLOUGHS; CULTIVATOR TEETH, and a general variety of STOVES. Including the Improved "Conant Patent," which is believed to be superior to any of the modern stoves with small fire arches. Sheet Iron, elevated ovens will be furnished both at Brandon and Montpelier for the Conant Patent, Rotary, & Vermont Cook, which, with the Cast Iron Oven attached to each of these Stoves, renders them the most desirable Cooking Stoves now in the market. The cost of the corn sheller will be saved in labor by ordinary farmers in two seasons, besides the saving of room they afford in getting out corn.

JOHN A. CONANT, Agent. Brandon, Jan. 1839. 3f

New Arrangement! THE Subscriber having taken as partner his son, WILLIAM P. BADGER, in the business heretofore conducted by himself, the business will hereafter be done under the firm of J. E. BADGER & SON. J. E. BADGER. Montpelier, Feb. 7, 1839. 6f

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE, STATE ST., MONTEPELIER, VT.

Dealers in HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, FURS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. &c. would return their thanks to the citizens of Montpelier and vicinity for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to their establishments, and solicit a continuance of the same. N. B. Merchants supplied with Hats of all kinds at city wholesale prices. February 7, 1839. 6f