

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

Assembly of the State of Vermont. That those be, and hereby is appropriated a sum, not exceeding three thousand dollars, for the purpose of making a preliminary survey of the route from the south line of the state through the valleys of the Connecticut and Passumpsic rivers, with reference to the construction of a canal thereto.

§ 2. It is hereby further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, constituted a board of commissioners, consisting of two persons, to be appointed by the Governor of the state, whose duty it shall be to employ a competent engineer or engineers for making the aforesaid survey, and to superintend the expenditure of the money herein below appropriated.

§ 3. It is hereby further enacted, That the treasurer of this state be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the aforesaid commissioners, out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum, as they shall, from time to time order, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum herein before named.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted, That no part of the sum designated shall be expended for such survey, until satisfactory pledges shall have been given to the commissioners of such route, that any further sum which may be found necessary for completing said survey shall be otherwise raised, and placed at the disposal of said commissioners.

CARLOS COOLIDGE.

Speaker of the House.

E. N. BRIGGS, Pres't pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved. S. H. JENISON.
November 17, 1836.

40.—AN ACT, providing for printing the journals of the Senate.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Sec. 1. The Secretary of the Senate shall cause the journal of the present session to be printed.

Sec. 2. The copies thereof, shall be distributed in the same manner as is provided for distributing the journals of the House of Representatives, with the addition of one copy to the President and each member of the Senate, who shall also be entitled to a copy of the journal of the House of Representa-

Sec. 3. After the present session the contract for printing the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be made by the clerk of the House of Representatives, in the manner prescribed in the act entitled "an act in addition to an act providing for the state printing," passed Nov. tenth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and the secretary of the senate shall furnish the journal of the senate for publication annually, agreeably to such contract.

CARLOS COOLIDGE.

Speaker of the House.

D. M. CAMP, President of the Senate.
Approved. S. H. JENISON.
November 1, 1836.

41.—AN ACT, in addition to, and alteration of an act passed Nov. 4, 1835, entitled "an act repealing an act therein mentioned and providing for advertisements relating to land taxes and notices," and repealing all former laws relating thereto.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That all advertisements and notices by law now required to be published, relating to land taxes, which by said act, passed November fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, are directed to be published in the Vermont Patriot and State Gazette, printed at Montpelier, or any other paper published in this state, shall hereafter be published in said Patriot, and also in the Vermont Watchman and Gazette, printed at Montpelier; or in case either of said papers should cease to be published, such notices or advertisements shall be published in any other paper printed at Montpelier; and in case both said papers should cease to be published, in any two papers published at Montpelier, in lieu thereof.

§ 2. It is hereby further enacted, That all former laws relating to the advertisements and notices of land taxes be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Provided, That this act shall take effect from its passage.

CARLOS COOLIDGE.

Speaker of the House.

E. N. BRIGGS, Pres't pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved. S. H. JENISON.
November 17, 1836.

42.—AN ACT, relating to Bank Commissioners.

Section 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That it shall be the duty of the auditor of accounts, hereafter to audit the accounts of the bank commissioners of the State of Vermont, and draw orders on the treasurer of this state for such sum or sums as he shall find justly due; which sum or sums the treasurer is hereby directed to pay out of the Bank Safety Fund.

§ 2. It is hereby further enacted, That this bill shall take effect immediately after it shall have received the signature of the Governor.

CARLOS COOLIDGE.

Speaker of the House.

D. M. CAMP, President of the Senate.
Approved. S. H. JENISON.
November 3, 1836.

43.—AN ACT, relating to the duties of Bank Committee or Bank Inspector.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the duties and services of the Bank committee shall be confined and limited to such banks only as are not, by their charters, subject to the visitation and examination of the board of Bank commissioners, appointed under the provision of the safety fund act; any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

CARLOS COOLIDGE.

Speaker of the House.

D. M. CAMP, President of the Senate.
Approved. S. H. JENISON.
November 14, 1836.

Mishawaka Accident.—Yesterday between one and two o'clock a boat, belonging to Governor's Island, having six persons on board, loaded with provisions, was overset, and five of its crew perished. They were Sergeants Littlefield and Bernard; Thomas Church, keeper of a store on the Island; a soldier, John Dearborn, and William Clark, boatman. William Clark, one of the party in the boat, was rescued from his perilous situation by the steamboat New York. Three of the unfortunate men have left families to deplore their

loss. At a late hour last night, their bodies had not been found. —*N. York Commercial Advertiser.*

XXIVth Congress---2d Session.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis presented a bill providing for a final settlement of the claims in the several States in the U. S. for interest on advances made during the late war, which was read twice and referred to the eng. in finance.

Distribution of Public Lands.

Mr. Allen of Ky., offered a resolution directing an inquiry, by a select committee of one member from each state, into the expediency of granting to each of the old states the portion of the public lands for the purposes of education, which has been granted to the new states for that purpose, and so report by bill.

Mr. A. did not object, he said, to the grants made to the new states. He regretted that they had been made. But he would undertake to say that there was no justice in depriving the old states of a similar share in the common property. An inquiry into the arguments urged in favor of giving exclusively to the new states would prove them to be delusive and sophistical.

Mr. Davis protested warmly against the principles of the proposition. The new states had been robbed of a large portion of their land dues by the late distribution act. He hoped that before another distribution was made, the government would give the new states that portion of the surplus revenue to which they were entitled by their population. His own state did not receive one-half the amount, under the distribution bill, which she would have received if the ratio of distribution had been that of population in 1830.

Mr. Vinton moved to amend the resolution by striking a provision that said com. in any bill that they may report, shall insert a clause compensating the new state for the improvement made by them on the public lands, and also paying an amount equivalent to the taxes which the new states had been restrained from imposing on their limits. Mr. V. contended that the government had not granted enough to Ohio to pay for the improvements which the state had made through the public lands.

Messrs. Briggs, Parker and Allen of Ky., supported the resolution, and claimed for the old states an equal share in the public lands, on the ground that the old states had acquired these lands by their blood and treasure, and that their citizens had imposed those lands.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, denied that the grants of land to the new states were considered as donations when they were made. They were granted as an equivalent for the exemption of the public lands from taxation for five years after their sale. He moved so to amend the resolution as to embrace in the proposed distribution the new states as well as the old.

Mr. Allen accepted the amendment as a modification.

Mr. Wise's resolution was then further discussed without coming to any conclusion.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a letter from the Hon. A. Porter, communicating the fact that he has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Fulton presented the instructions of the legislature of Arkansas to their Senators in Congress to vote for the expunging resolution of Mr. Benton.

Michigan.—The bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, was read a 3d time, and on the question of its passage.

Mr. Calhoun rose and addressed the senate at length, in opposition to the passage of the bill. He denounced the measure as the most unconstitutional and the most dangerous that had ever passed Congress. It weakens our institutions in their weakest point, where if ever it fails, it will fall. The bill had been hurried through, and the grave question would now present itself in a few days, whether the Senators should be admitted. It might then be decided whether Senators elected by the territory before she became a state shall be admitted to seats in this body. Such a question would not have been permitted to be entertained until within these few hours. A revolution had commenced, one which he had long foreseen, but had not expected to take place in his time. He adverted to the growing power of the caucus system, of its dangerous tendencies, and spoke with much anxiety of the revolutionary feelings of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Strange) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan). The latter, indeed, had not gone quite the length of sustaining the revolutionary movements in Maryland, but still he seemed to favor them. He adverted to the danger which besets our institutions, and apprehended results which would involve them in ruin.

Mr. Strange defended the course he had taken, and defended conventions, and especially the Baltimore convention, of which he was a member. Mr. Buchanan also replied to the argument of the Senator from E. C.

Mr. Buchanan still kept the floor when this pack et was closed.

The House proceeded to discuss the resolution of Mr. Davis for the distribution of a portion of the public lands among the old states, but subsequently gave way for the orders of the day, whereupon Mr. Wise's resolution was further discussed, without deciding the question, adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Nicholas, from the com. on Naval affairs, reported a bill, for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report in the Senate as early as practicable, the unknown appropriations on the 1st day of January last, and the date of the act making such appropriations.

Treasury Order.

On motion of Mr. Clay, who stated that Mr. Elling having been called home by the afflicted condition of a member of his family, had expressed to him his hope that the progress of the debate on his resolution should not be interrupted, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order being the joint resolution rescinding the Treasury Order of July 11, 1836.

Mr. Southard then resumed the remarks which he had commenced on Tuesday, the 29th ult. He argued that there is no constitutional currency, and no other legal currency than that which is established by congress; and that as Congress had ordered that the notes of specie paying banks should be received in payment of public lands, the Secretary of the Treasury had, by issuing the order of July 11th, violated the law, and usurped a power which did not belong to any but Congress, of changing the currency to be received for the public land. He also condemned the operation of the order, as most oppressive and opening the door to the basest and most corrupt practices.

Mr. Southard closed just before 3 o'clock—adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morris from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, which was twice read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, with the bill passed yesterday by that House, to the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union; and the bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.

Resolution of Slavery.

HOUSE.—The States were called for petitions. Mr. Adams rose and said—I have a petition from one hundred and fifty women, the wives and daughters of my constituents, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Glascow objected to the reception of the petition. An inquiry was made of the Chair whether the question was debatable. The Speaker decided that it was.

[Our readers are referred to a letter from Washington in another part of this paper for additional proceedings of this day—which they will perceive reflects no little discredit upon the House.]

TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1837.

SENATE.—*Treasury Order.*—The Senate proceeded to the further consideration of the joint resolution to rescind the Treasury Order of July, 1836, &c., together with the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Rivers.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Adams, several amendments were made to the journal of yesterday, the purport of which was to give a more definite description of the sundry petitions presented by him in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolution of Slavery.

Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the rule, to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, &c., papers, relating in any way, or to any extent, whatever, to the subject of Slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon. Nos. 102, mss. 781 (not two-thirds.)

So the House refused to suspend the rule.

The Mint and Coinage Bill.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill supplementary to the acts regulating the Mint was read and concurred in, nem. con. [This bill, having now passed both Houses, requires only the signature of the President to become a law.]

After various unimportant business, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Executive Administration.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Wise, providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of the Executive Departments; together with the pending amendment of Mr. D. J. Pierce to confine the investigation to specific charges of mal-administration.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, DECEMBER 22.

Great Curiosity, and wonderful effects of the Expansion of Water by Freezing.—The attention of many of our curious and scientific citizens was yesterday very pleasantly arrested, by an occurrence at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. Harckins, Vourhis & Co. in this city, exhibiting a specimen of the extraordinary power of expansion by freezing.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Davis, providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of the Executive Departments; together with the pending amendment of Mr. D. J. Pierce to confine the investigation to specific charges of mal-administration.

Hence, it seems, for the transgression of placing a man like the one who now stands at the head of this nation, in power, we have got to be visited with further and perhaps more severe retributions.

"Oh! that people would be wise"—and consider the consequences of bringing down upon themselves the just judgments of Heaven for their waywardness.

If there was any deficiency in the evidence that nations are punished from on High for their dereliction of duty, we think the history of this Republic for eight years past and probably, some four or five years to come, must fully supply and demonstrate the fact.

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1837.

CARRYING OUT THE JACKSON DOCUMENTS.

TRINES.

Here we have it, in black and white from the chief organ of Van Buren himself, the Albany Argus; and we cannot but lament, and the whole country must ultimately lament to perceive, that sure enough, the successor of Andrew Jackson intends to fulfill his promise, and carry out the obnoxious and abominable doctrines which has for eight years been attempted to be enforced upon the American People and the Republic.

In commenting upon that part of Gov. Marcy's late message to the New York Legislature which refers to the retirement of Gen. Jackson, the Argus remarks—

"It is not to be expected at this time, in view of an excited popular election, that all will concur in the views of the message on these topics.—But the day is not far distant, when it will be the universal sentiment, as it is now the opinion of a large majority of the American people, that the administration of Andrew Jackson has contributed more towards the elevation of our national character, the security of the rights of the people, and the prevalence of sound constitutional principles, than any other since the organization of the government—and that such of his successors as approach this standard [the doctrines of Gen. Jackson] the nearest, will contribute most towards the durability of our free institutions, and the well-being of the people."

What an abominable insult upon the understanding of that portion of the American people who are not visited with that dreadful infatuation which seems to absorb every rational and correct feeling of an apparent free, independent and intelligent people.

"That such of his [Jackson's] successors as approach this standard [the doctrines of Gen. Jackson] the nearest, will contribute most towards the durability of our free institutions, and the well-being of the people."

If an intelligent school-boy under our tuition, of ten years old, should utter such an absurd untruth, we should be tempted to give him a severe thrashing.

On the subject of Van Buren's clemency, we desire to hear no more, from the new fledged converts nor the old wool-dyed ones. The pretensions that the Prince Regent would correct some of the Jackson abuses and make such reforms in the administration as would be satisfactory to all parties, is all a humbug. We have nothing to hope, but every thing to fear, that the dreadful reign of terror and anarchy has just commenced.

Hence, it seems, for the transgression of placing a man like the one who now stands at the head of this nation, in power, we have got to be visited with further and perhaps more severe retributions.

They effects seem to be increasing. In November a Mammoth Sheet was issued from that office, being the largest literary paper ever published in this country—containing, besides the usual quantity of miscellaneous intelligence, the whole of Friendship's Offering for 1837, a volume of 334 pages. Since that time they have continued the publications of the London Annuals; and the last number comes to us with an extra sheet,—the regular sheet being entirely original, and the extra containing the whole of the *Flowers of Loveliness*, by Thomas Haynes Ball, and the <i