MONTPELIER, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22. The president announced the hour as arrived for the election of such person as the Senators would choose for U. S. Senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

The result of the ballot was declared as follows.

follows : Whole number of votes. Necessary for a choice Solomon Foot, Daniel Roberts, Daniel Roberts,
Lawrence Brainerd,
Hilland Hall,
John Pierpoint,
Wm. C. Bradley,
Geo. P. Marsh,
and HON, SOLOMON FOOT was declared elected on the part of the Sen-

Bills introduced—By Mr. Spalding, to diminish the expenses in the printing of the laws of the legislature of the State; referred to a printing.

Bills introduced—By Mr. Spalding, to mals.

Reports.—Of judiciary com., against hill relating to the exemption of personal property from attachment and execution; the bills reading refused.

structions in running water; referred to com. By Mr. Spencer, to incorporate the bank Wallingford, referred to com. on banks.

By Mr. Sowles, relating to usury, [fixing the rate of interest at six per cent unless otherwise stated in the note;] referred to

om, on printing.

Reports -- Ot judiciary com, in favor of bill relating to articles exempt from attach-ment on execution, with amendments, amend-ments adopted and bill ordered to its third

Election of United States Senator .- At half past 10 o'clock the House proceeded to elect, on its part, U. S. Senator for a x years from and after the 3d of March next.

Mr. Spencer rominated the Hon Solomon Foot of Rutland; Mr. Bradley of Brattleboro nominated Hon. Daniel Roberts of Burling-Mr. Noves nominated Hop. Beni, H. Smalley of St. Albans; and Mr. Ransl. nated Hon, Lawrence Brainerd of St. Al-

The result of the ballot was as follows Who's number of votes, Necessary for a choics, Solemon Foot, Daniel Roberts, Lawrence Brainerd, Benj. H. Smalley, The usual messages were exchanged, and

the Senate came in, when, on reading the records of the respective House, the President declared the HON. SOLOMON FOOT

elected U.S. Senator for six years from and after the 3d of March next, and the Senate withdrew and the House adjourced. APPERNOON, -- SENATE

Bills introduced. The bill providing that superintendants, presidents, lessees, or trustees of Railroads of this State, shall be res dents of the State, was taken up for final

passage.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Reynolds, and supported by Mr. Underwood, and was order and to lie on the table.

By Mr. Pierpoint, for the com, on judi-ciary, sgainst House bill relating to the use of the julis of the State, for the detention and of the jails of the State, for the detention and safe keeping of fugitive slaves. In connection with that report, Mr. Pierpoint delivered at some length his reasons.— He said that our jails or pulsons had never been solicited for that purpose, besides it might be an injury to the fugitive, officers elsiming him as a fugitive slave, would of course seek for some place for safe keeping. and if our jails and vision was a fugitive slave.

and if our jails and prisons were decied, some other place would be sought out, where access to him would be denied, and those willing and endeavoring to assist him, migh labor under greater disadvantages on accoun of this very act. A still greater objection was, that in his opinion, it was legislating is direct opposition to the laws of the Nationa nent; the bill was Lid on the tabl By Mr. Pierpoint, in favor of bill relating to the depositions of witnesses, and it was passed; and against House bill relating to the election of electors of President and Vice President. The bill was opposed by Mr-Underwood, supported by Mr. Cahoon, and rejected, 12 to 15

favor of resolutions touching the outrag committed on the person of Charles Summer also in favor of the resolutions approxing the speech of Senator Sumner, delivered in the I nited States Senate, in May last; against

the resolutions censuring Anom Burlingame for accepting the challenge of Preston 8 Brooks; ordered to lie on the table. Of general com, in favor of bill relating t ounds and estrays, with amendments mendment adopted and bill ordered to third

figeneral com., in favor of bill relating to ffects of listers' valuation; ordered to read the third time.

.. against bill relating to fences adjoining highways; ordered to lie a of bill relating to bounties for killing noxious animals, amendments adopted and bill or

ned to third reading.

Bills introduced — By Mr. Cross, to protect perty against vicious or useless dogs ; re-

rred to general com.

By Mr. Edson, relating to the relief of towns unduly oppressed with the repairs of highways; referred to com, on printing.

Resolution.—By Mr. Howard, providing for the election of Desegates to constitutional instructions.

convention, (instructing the committee of the judiciary to report a bill for the election of delegates from each town to represent the people in the convention called by the lat council of censors;) adopted. Adj. MONTPELIER, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Hills introduced. By Mr. Pierpoint, in addition to sec. 10 of chapter 53, of compiled statutes, relating to the rendering of acby executors and administrators; referred to committee on Printing. Senate bill to incorporate the Verment State Agricultural Society, was taken up and

read the third time, and laid on the table Bill passed. To incorporate the Windham o Mining Company. House Bills. The vote refusing the third

reading of the House bill relating to the elec-tion of President was reconsidered; the bill was ordered to lie. Was ordered to he.

Relating to the effect of altering the histors'
valuation of real estate, by averaging and
equalizing committees, and form of oath
referred to committee on land taxes.

Relating to Pounds and estrays; referred

to the general committee.
In alteration of chapter 25 of compiled statutes, relating to bounties for killing nox-

ious animals: referred to committee on agri-Relating to articles exempt from attach-ment; referred to the committee on the Ju-

dictary

The Governor communicated the report of

The Governor communicated the report of the State Naturalist.

Mr. Hunton called up the resolution introduced by Mr. Gregory, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this budy be extended to our Senators and Representatives in Congress for their united and untiring exertions in the cause of Freedom, and the noble stand taken by them in urging the admission of Kaneas into the Union as a Free State under the Topeka Constitution.

The Resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Resolutions .- By Mr. Marsh of Brandon granting use of the Hall of Representatives to Rev. T. W. Higginson, agent of the Kansas

National Aid and State Central com to delive an address on the subject of Kansas; adopted. By Mr. Ailen, that F. F. Merrill, Lyndon A Marsh, Samuel Swift, William Westos, and Theron Howard, he appointed a com, to take into consideration the subject of the Probate laws, including statutes relating to the distribution of estates, and also, in relating tion to the homestead. Ordered to lie on

By Mr. Field, relating to Vermont settlers in Kansas, referred to select com raised on that part of the Governor's Message that re-lates to Kansas and Slavery. Petitions.—Of Damel Brown and others, for bank at Brattleboro: referred to com. on

banks.
Of E. J. Carpenter and others, for the relief of settlers in Kansas; referred to com-

Of sundry citizens of Mariboro, for bank at Brattleboro; referred to com. on banks.

Bills Introduced.—By Mr. Woodward. lating to conveyance and devises of personal and real estate for religious purposes; by Mr. Colby, to amend and alter an act authorizing business of banking, approved Nov. 17, by Mr. Stewart, in alteration of act clating to the Homestead; by Mr. Robinson of Stowe, relating to the legal settlement of paupers; severally referred to com. on print-

By Mr. Bascomb, to lay a tax on the coun ty of Chittenden ; referred to members from hittenden County.

By Mr. Powers, relating to the payment of taxes on real estate which may be sold after the time for settling the same, in the list that has expired; by Mr. Stevens of East Montpelier, to abolish capital punishment; by Mr. Stacy, relating to Mechanic's liens; severally after the same of the severally referred to committee on printing.

Bills passed.—Relating to the effect of altering the listers' valuations of real estate.
Relating to pounds and estrays. Relating to articles exempt from attachment. Relating to bounties for killing noxious ani-

Reports .-- Of judiciary com., against bill another subject. ty from attachment and third reading refused. Of judiciary com, against the enlargement Of judiciary com, against the peace in

Of judiciary com., in favor of the resolu-By Mr. Stney, for the preservation of fish the waters of Chittenden County, referred Council of Censors, with amendments, which

to general com.

By Mr. Stacy, relating to the drainage of swamps and lowlands; referred to com. on swamps and lowlands; referred to com. on the late Capacil of Censors, as extremely of the late Council of Censors, as extremely dangerous to the best interests of the State. eminently controversive to the liberties

the people and genius of the constitution Mr. Hutchinson of Randolph thought that the call for a convention was entirely constitutional. Some of the amendments were in the highest degree beneficial. The constitu-tion of the State was never submitted to the people of the State, and this direct submisof the constitution of uded by the censors, to the action of the

State was of vital importance.

Mr. Kittredge thought that the discussion of the merits of the proposed amendments was entirely improper, and that the members should confine themselves to the question of egitimate rights, under the constitution of the Council of Censors in promulgating the call. The ordinance transcended the rights call. The ordinance transcended the rights delegated by the constitution. The Council of Censors, by all historical precedents, had been advisory and not dictatorial.

BENATE-AFTERNOON. Reports .- By Mr. Field, recommending the printing of one thousand copies of the report of the State Naturalist, Augustus Young, report sq. ; concurred in. By Mr. Pierpoint, for committee on the ju-

dictary, in favor of House Bill relating to settleles exempt from attachment and execu-tion; passed in concurrence. Underwood, to incorporate the Winooski Railroad, Lime and Stone Co.; re-

ferred to com, on manufactures. By Mr. Underwood, in relation to hills of ange and promissory notes ; referred to tom, on printing, Petition ... By Mr. Wilson, of David A Murray and 44 others, of Geo. Atwood of

Monkton and 31 others, all praying for a ank at Hinesburgh , referred to com. on The bill relating to to the use of jails and prisons for the detention of fugitive slaves, was taken up, and Mr. Hotelskiss supported the ill, denying the right of the United State-

ate-consent which he would not give Mr. Underwood opposed the bill, as being opensory, and not at all bettering the conion of fugitive slaves.

specing that the proviso (admitting fugitive agraph, saying it was not true, and cited in proof the action of a former Council of Century slave act. He would rather lend the fugitive a horse than undertake.

Mr. Crosby trusted that the House to the fugitive a horse than undertake. Mr. Hutchkiss,moved to amend by striking

out the proviso Mr. Flint approved the bill and supported t at length. Of judiciary committee, against bill relat-

Of the general committee in favor, with

(i) committee on roads against bill relating Mr. Kittridge moved to amend the resolu-ons offered by Mr. Merrill protesting against

m action of the council of censors, as fol That in the recent ordinance of the council of censors, calling a convention to be chosen by the freemen of the several counties in this

this House, are, to say the least, of doubtful titutionality: therefore, Resolved, further, that we carnestly recommend to the convention about to assemble by sirtur of said ordinance, to reject the amendments proposed by said council of censors, and thereby save the State from any dificulties which might arise from their adoption.

Mr. Bradley thought that the Legislature of Vermont had nothing whatever to do with he acts of the Censors, and that the constitutionality of their actions should be dis-cu-seed and decided in some other tribunal. Mr. Kittredge said that there was no im-propriety in passing resolutions expressing the opinions of members of the House in re-

lation to the actions of that body. The resolutions would carry with them a moral influence. He did not claim the right or the after the name of the Vermont Hailan Marallucate. He did not claim the right or the
suppriety to instruct or dictate to that body.

He wished only an expression of the sense
of the House as to the doubt, at least, of the
sonstitutionality of the measures of the

Of wave and means, in favor of bill to as-

Mr. Powers had no doubt of the constitutionality of the ordinance. He referred to the Constitution of the State, and said that there was nothing there which debarred the Council from making such call. He objected strongly to the argument of Mr. Merrill, and strongly to the argument of Mr. Merrill, and said that the opinion of Judge Williams, which Mr. M. cied, was mainly put on the testimony of Henry Stevens, the antiquarian, which was about as good as the ravious of a new time for commencing the construction and putting in operation the New York testimony of Henry Stevens, the antiquarian, which was about as good as the ravious of a new time for commencing the construction and putting in operation the New York and Bennington R. R. Co.; referred to commencing the construction and putting in operation the New York testimony of Henry Stevens, the antiquarian, which was about as good as the ravings of a spiritual medium. Without any strong prection for the amendments of Mr. Kittredge he should support them as the least of two

Mr Stoddard doubted the constitutionalty Mr. Stodaard doubted the constitutionarty of the call. He said that the power of the Council was mainly advisory, in no way distatorial. He supported the resolutions of Mr. Merrall without the amendments of Mr.

Mr. Green thought that the granting the right to the council of censors to call such convention would be recognizing a bad precedent, and he would support the resolutions consuring their measures. He spoke at egth of the merits of the proposed amend-

ents of the council.

The resolutions were ordered to lie, and to made the special order for to-morrow craing at ten o'clock. Adj. MONTPELIER, FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

Resolution —House bill relating to the ection of Electors of President and Vice esident, was considered.

Messis Benton and Cahoon strongly urged its passage. It gave many citizens the right to vote in that election who would otherwise be prevented, owing to their change of re-

Mr Underwood opposed the bill. His objection was that it gave an opportunity for fraud, and it was possible to carry it far enough to turn the election of a State. Third reading was refused by a vote of 12

The hill relating to presidents, superin-tendents, lessees and trustees of Railroads, was taken up and recommitted to the com

on roads.

By Mr. Phelps, for general com. in favor of hill for the preservation of Town Records, with endments; concurred in, and hill orwith reading.

Adj.

Bill passed .- Relating to the regulation of burial grounds. Constitutional Amendments

The vote being taken on the proposed amendments of Mr Kittredge, to the resolutions offered by Mr. Merrill, the amendments were disagreed to.

M. Kittredge moved to add to the resolu-

ed by Mr. Merrill, as follows :

Merrill, in answer to the remarks of Powers of yesterday, wished to state that the resolutions were supported and most heartily approved, by indges of acknow-ledged ability. He said that the gentleman from Woodstock had a monomania for abusing Montpelier, and everything connected with the town. He wished to have it dis-tinctly understood that it would not be any damage to Montpelier, to have sessions bieny. He envied Mr. Powers, because he no doubts in regard to the constitutionality of the ordinance. Some gentlemen dwelt in a higher region than others, where the effolgence of their own superior intellects

cleared up all doubts as to constitutiona Mr. Kittredge, in proof of the propriety of the present resolutions, cited the joint reso-lutions formerly passed where instructions had been given to the Council of Censors on

Mr. Powers arose and said, he was satisfied that wonders would never cease; curious precedents would always continue to be established. He didn't think that because somebody else had acted in a foolish manner, it was any reason why this House should do He inquired what we were called upon to do, and answered the question by saving, that we are asked to say that the Council had exce-ded their constitutional powers. The resolutions originally said so. Now they said "unwarranted" instead of "unconstitutional.' The resolutions contained certain

rensons. He asked whether the House were going to adopt them in the face of the most positive evidence of their falsity. He called upon the House to pause before they adopted something concerning which, he said, they knew pothing at all. He called for proof. the did not wish to take the space district of the gentleman from Montpelier. He declared the third reason, in the resolutions, a direct falsehood, and adduced proof to that effect. He said that the gentleman from Montpeller could prove that it was, if anybody could .had been d g up, it was any proof. He didn't believe that Gov Williams thought, as the gentleman claimed, Harry Stevens to the contrary notwithstanding. He never thought Montpelier ruled the State. He only meant to say that the Democratic party had controlled the public sentiment against these amendments, and that the movement originated in Montpelier. He said he had a right to conclude Montpelier was intensely interested. He didn't like to stay here ,—said

the grog shops were too numerous to suit his taste. He concluded by moving to strike out from the resolutions the following " First .- The Preamble to the Constitution expressly provided that the constitution should merer be altered except by convention called and compos-ed as was the first convention which adopted the constitution, which convention was composed of deled as was the first convention which adopted the constitution, which convention was composed of delegates from the town; and this presmible has never been altered or repealed, although said preamble from considerations of policy and courtesy probably, has not been published with the constitution since the State was admitted into the Union.

"Trad—The cote approximents and uniform constration given to this part of the constitution during the whole period of its existence, a history of nearly eighty years, has been against any such power in the Council of Censors; and the repeated decisions of our highest legal ribunals, as well as the dictates of sound states canable, require that a construction so given should be held to be conclusive."

Mr. Stacy supported the amendment offered by Mr. Powers. He caimed that the first paragraph declaring that the preamble of the Constitution expressly provided that the Constitution should never be altered except by

Powers. He considered the paragraph true and in harmony with the meaning of the preamble. He thought that the Constitution directs that the delogation should be from

The vote being taken on the first amendto trial by jury at justice courts, and the hird reading was refused.

Against amending chap. 35 of c. s. and to third reading was refused.

Although the desired particle of the desired partial particle of the desired part

SENATEL-ALTERNOOS served, supported by Mr. Cahoon, and supported by Mr. Cahoon, and special spec of the Vermont Central Railroad Co.; referred to the com, on Printing. Senate bill relating to new trials was taken

up, read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Underwood, it was committed to a Senator

By Mr. Field, against bill relating to burial cate to act upon their proposed amendments to the constitution, said council have assumed powers, which, in the judgment of of Vermont prisons for Fugitive Slaves, was supported by Mr. Gregory, and opposed by Mr. Pierpoint, who said that no man could regard the Fugitive Slave Law with greater abhorrence than himself ; but that this was

no ground for supporting a measure which he believed to be both unconstitutional and un-The debate was further continued by Messrs Hotchkiss, Reynolds and Fint, in favor, and Messrs. Benton and Underwood against the bill, when it was made the order for Thursday next 104 A. M. Adj.

Reports-Of select com., in favor of bill laying a tax on the County of Chittenden; ordered to be read a third time.

By com. on corporations, in favor of bill to alter the name of the Vermont Italian Mar-

Of ways and means, in favor of bill to as-certain the amount of personal property in

the State exempt from taxation by reason of debts owing : ordered to third reading.

The bill abolishing capital punishment was referred to a select com, of fiv-

By Mr. Kittredge, for the relief of the stockholders and creditors of the Vt. Central R. R. Co.; ordered to lie on the table, and

300 copies of the same be printed.

Constitutional Amendments—Mr. Merrill proposed an amendment to the first paragraph in the resolutions protesting against the action of the Council of Ceneurs, as follows.

First, The Preamble of the Constitution expressly provided and declared—the following declaration of rights, and frame of programment to be the Constitution of rights. rights, and frame of government to be the Constution of this Commonwealth, and to remain in co therein forever, unaltered, except in such icles as shall hereafter, on experience, be found to equire improvement, and which shall, by the same uthority of the people, fairly delegated, as this

frame of government directs, be amended or im-

MONTPELIER, SATURDAY, OUTOBER 25.

Bills passed. For the preservation of Town records. Relating to new trials.

House Bill relating to burial grounds, reported favorably by Mr. Field, for general

committee, was taken up and passed.

Boxes.

By Mr. Warren, instructing the select committee raised on so much of the Gover-nor's Message relating to affairs in Kansas and Slavery, to inquire into the expediency of disbursing money from the public treasure insert." is assured that such articles are of disbursing money from the public treasure.

"Therefore, Residued, further, that we carnestly recommend to the convention about to assemble by virtue of the ordinance of said Council of Censors, to reject the amendments proposed by said Council, and thereby save the State from any difficulties which might arise from their adoption."

THE FREE PRESS, successful explorer, the conquoror of California, the world renowned, self-made, wholes souled man.

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The second provise was "That any person' Burlington. Truman Galusha, Jericho; nia, the world renowned, self-made, wholes souled man.

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The second provise was "That any person' Burlington. Truman Galusha, Jericho; nia, the world renowned, self-made, wholes souled man. was read, recommending the adoption of other resolutions. The ayes and mays were demanded on the adoption of the resolutions ecommended by the minority of the com which were as follows :

Ayes; Navs. The question recurred on the adoption of the series offerred by Mr. Powers, and the ayes and nays were demanded. Mr. Kittredge a ked to be excused from voting on the resolu tions. The House refused to excuse Mr. Kittredge, and Mr. K. voted in the affirmative, The ayes and mays were as follows:

Avea The question came up on the resolutions of Mr. Weston, condemning Anson Burlingame, &c., and the resolutions were disagreed to. Mr. Powers called up the resolutions ap-proving the speech of Charles Summer, delivered in the United States Senate in May ast, and they were adopted by ayes and may as follows

Nava Report Of com. on Roads, on bill for extending the time for commencing the construction and putting in operation the New York and Bennington R. R. Co., in favor with amendments; amendments adopted and ordered to third reading.

The Speaker appointed as the select com-

on bill to abolish capital punishment— Mesers, Stevens of E Montpelier, Marsh of Brandon, Albee, Campbell of Berlin, Souls. Bills Passed,—Preventing obstructions to fish in the waters of Bellamaqueen Bay.— Aftering the name of the Vermont Italian Marble Company. Extending the charter of the Missisquoi R. R. Co., Directing the Treasurer of the State to pay to the Trustees d the United States deposit money in the own of Brighton, To pay Jasper Curtis to ascertain the amount of personal property the State exempt from taxation by f delets owing. Laying a tax on the in the State exempts of delts owing. Laying a tax on the country of Chittenden. To incorporate the Grace of Chittenden. To incorporate the Grace Cemetery Association at St. Julinsbury. Bill consisted vesterday. Senate bill to incommend the Comments of th orporate the Literary Adelphi at Fairfax.

ALTERNOON. -SENATE. Laying a tax on the County of Chittenden. referred to senators from Chittenden County. (Sundry bills and resolutions from the House were referred to com.)

What Webster, Calhonn, &c., Thought of Col. Fremont.

"I have acquaintance with the Colonel. udividual. HIS INTEGRITY IS BEYOND SUSPICION SPICION."—John C. Calhorn.
COL. FREMONT IS A YOUNG OFFI-CER OF GREAT MERIT-ONE WHO DESERVES WELL OF HIS COUNTRY FOR THE BRAVERY AND ABILITY WITH WHICH HE DISCHARGED HIS IMPORTANT AND DELICATE DUTIES IN CALLFORNIA."—Daniel Webster.

" Col. Frement exhibited a combination of mergy, promptitude, sugarity and trudence which indicates the highest capacity for each and military command. That the country will do justice to his valuable and distinguished services, I exteriain not the slighter doubt."—Senator Dix. " Col. Fremont, in my opinion, is the me

meritorious American of his age now in ex-istence."—Senas-r Allen of Ohio convention, composed of delegates from the towns, was not true in fact. He cited the presemble of the Constitution in proof of this assertion. He also abjected to the delegate of the constitution in proof of this army of which any nation might be assertion. proud." - Senator Rush of Texas.

How it Was Done.

Passengers over the Camden and Amboy lattroad state that the trains from Philadel

phia have brought up hundreds of well-know w York "short toys" every day since the They all travel on ofre-In the 6th election district of the 20th ward Philadelphia, the Buchanan ticket receive fuice as many votes as there are voters in the

The Frauds in Indiana. A responsible gentleman of this city prepared to make an affidavit that Judge Hammond, the old line candidate for Lieu tenant Governor, told him a short time be election that six hundred Iris

would be imported into Tippecanse cor for the purpose of carrying the election. Reports.—By Mr. Pierpoint, for com. on Judiciary, in favor of bill relating to the rendering of accounts by executors and administrators, and it was ordered to third reading.

By Mr. Field research to the control of the results of the first men at work on the Louisville and Portland Countries. So were discharged. On Monday and Tuesday, few or none of them could be found. were discharged. On Monday and Tuesday, few or none of them could be found in this city, but the rote of Flord county, Indiana just exposite here, was increased about the

FRUITS OF A MELON PATCH. Document are very dangerous things, and they as sometimes found in curious places. While some of Gen. Jim Lane's men were defending the settlers of Kansas they happened in the vicinity of one Geo. W. Clarke, a Border-Roffian, who was deeply implicated in the cold-blooded murder of Barber. While refreshing themselves in his "melon patch" they turned up some letters which he had burthey turned to be a barber of the control of the contro ied there for safe keeping: and among them were sundry letters from Governor Shannon, Gen. Whitfield and other dignitaries. Gov. Shannon in his letter, after expres-sing the hope that Clarke can clear himself

from the ugly charge of having murder-Barber, goes on to tell him in the most af ectionate and confidential manner how much

Gen. Whitfield writes to the same bigh toned gentleman that he is busy at Washing ton trying to get Southern men to emigrate Kansas,—that he hopes to defeat the exement in Congress for sending for persons d papers, and that "Pierce has come up to the scratch nobly" in the war against the Abolitionists!

The Fillings Lindbers for Burnann.—
We have it from their own lips, that the Fillingre men, atterly despairing of the election of their ostensible candidate, mean to yote so as to secure the triumph of the Ostend candidate. Would it not be a little more manly and lonorable to come right out and raise the Buchanan flag at once! The longest Democracy of the nation must have honest Democracy of the nation must have more respect for an open for than a secret friend. There is but one issue in this canvase—the extension of slavery—and to this every voter of the North must say ves or no two weeks from this day. Let the press and the people stick to this simple question.

The convention which adopted this preamble was composed of delegate such, and some towns more than one; and the Constitution so adopted, directed no other delegate such, and some towns more than one; and the Constitution so adopted, directed no other delegates of the authority of the people, except a representative, and each other town to one, and that after the expiration of said to ear years, each town should be continued to early the fact that for the next secon years each town to one, and that after the expiration of said town to one, and that after the expiration of said town and the controlled to one representative, and each other town to one, and that after the expiration of said town to one, and that after the expiration of said town and the amendment was agreed to.

And the amendment was agreed to the third paragraph of the first resolution since the Statewas admitted into the Constitutions ince the Statewas admitted into the first resolution in the amendment was agreed to.

The question coming up on the adoption of the resolutions, the age and mays were as follows:

Age

Mr. Crushy called up the bill relating to fences adjoining highways, and on motion of Mr. Kimball, it was dismissed.

MONTPELIER, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.

the impropriety of one's mixing up cakes with a pinch of shuff in the fingers, fearing some might be scattered in the daugh, a lad remarked that he had seen his mother mix cakes with a pinch of shuff in her fingers and not scatter a bit. 'Why, Billy,' replied the offended lady, ow you lie!' 'Well, mother, I don't know but I do,' in-

nocently replied the urchin, 'I don't know but you scattered in a very little.'

BURLINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1856.

> I.r. For terms ore fast page. A.E. Republican Ticket.

JOHN C. FREMONT. of California. For Vice President.

WM. L. DAYTON. of New Jeresy. For Electors.

WILLIAM C. BRADLEY. of Westminutes LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of St. Albanz. GEORGE W. STRONG, of Rutland. PORTUS BAXTER, of Derhy, JOHN PORTER, of Hartford.

Votes! Votes ! ! Now ready at the Free Press Office. Committers who have not done so should supply themselves immediately.

Freemen of Vermont.

For four years the Administration of the Government has been in the hands of Franklin Pierce and his adherents. They have had their day. You know how they have used Bill Passed —Relating to the rendering of counts by executors and a liministrators. oligarchy, defied the people, trod under foot of the West which had been consecrated to | FREMONT & DAYTON on the ground? freedom forever. Not content with faithlessly opening the door for slavery they have used the wealth and power of the nation and I am so literally impressed as to him, to rough it in. They have upheld a usurpation in Kansas which broke through all the safe guards of our representative systemthey have violated the strongest guarantees of the constitution for the preservation of

> the good name of our country in the eyes of the civilized world. NEXT TEESDAY IS YOUR DAY .- The People then sit in judgment. They can then reach the offenders and hurl them from the posts they disgrace, or they can approve and reward

their crimes.

ground a righteous decision. You know the issue, and you know the men who represent it. If you believe SLAVERY to be a social and political blessing; if you wish it extended over all the Territory from which new States of our Union are to be formed; if you would give to the Slave Oligarchy the absolute control of our government; if you would place in its hands a power which can only be it says : weested from them again by revolution and civil war, if you would enderso the crime against Kansas by resigning its fair fields to the rufflans who have strainked them with the rufflans who have strainked them with sition." the rufflans who have sprinkled them with sition. the ashes of Free homes and the blood of That Stephen A. Douglas should himself the nation wasted in scizing by violence new slave fields in Cuba and Mexico and Central Aperica, if you would have the African principles of the sham democracy of the day. slave trade re established ; if you are ready to OI course it was not necessary to send to see slavery legalized in every State in the the South as an electioneering document, a Union and the slaveholder disgracing your charge against the Republicans of attempt free soil with his gang of slaves, if you would New Mexico. That charge was made to cheat relinquish the right of free speech in Con- that portion of the rank and file of the North gress . If you wish to place the government | who read very little for themselves, but take in the hands of Forney the suborner of the sayings of their Democratic managers for false testimony, of Slidell the ballot-box stuf- law and gospel-as things to be believed in fer, of Sickles the Post Office robber, of who were befooled with the cry of " Polk, Wise the madman, of Rynders the pugilist | Dallas and the Tariff of 1842 "-who are to and rowdy, of Atchison and Stringfellow the be marched up to the polls on the 4th of Nobloody handed ruffians of the Missouri border, November, under the banner bearing the of Herbert the murderer, of P. S. Brooks the motto : heir mates are the men you wish to rule which was seen flying over the Democratic over you at home and represent you abroad : | head quarters in Philadelphia, a few days if you desire to reward their crimes with posts | ago ; and for those who still believe that the of honor and responsibility; if you would thus endurse their guilt and share their disgrace in the estimation of all good men, and make the American name a synonym for | Franklin Pierce, both in letter and spirit, and and choice of these men, the tool of slavery, seeker, the author of the piratical Ostend | Post and in those papers which retail its lies manifesto, the embodiment of the odious and misrepresentations around the country. Cincinnati Platform with its open sanction We have seen them in the Buchanan papers of the enormities which have blackened the

But if you believe that the slave power has had victories enough and too many; if you would resist its insolent claim to universal dominion; if you would rescue the territories from its grasp; it you would banish from all the great northwest the crack ness and wickedness which follows in his track; if you would recure for free homes and for the presperity and dignity of free labor, farms, the burners of free homes, the violaters of free women, if you would show mankind that republican government is not a

Nebraska.

| Promise act so far as it probibited slavery forever North of Lat. 36:30, and a revical in the county, to present either the county, to present the burners of free homes, the violation to be forever North of Lat. 36:30, and a revical in the county, to presented in the county, to present the burners of free homes. The violation is presented in the county to present the burners of free homes. The violation of the burners of free homes, the violation for the burners of free homes. The violation for the burners of the county to present the county to present the burners of the county to present the burners of the county to present the county the county

A Pull Vote. Next Tuesday the Freemen of Vermont

should give a FULL VOTE, if they ever in-

tend to do so. The question must be settled soon whether we are to continue a free people or become an enslaved one. It can be decided by the cares of the people. If they will not be at the pains to give their votes, the day may come much quicker than they think of, when their liberties will be saved by the sword if saved at ail. The moral force of a rull vote from Vermont is of great account in the nation, whichever way the Presidential election is settled. Let then every man, if he has a lawful right to vote, do it without fail .-Let every wife encourage her husband, every mother her son, every daughter her father, every sister her brother, to give that day entirely to the cause of liberty-to go to the polls-to get others there who like himself will labor and vote for FRENONT & DAYTON. Whoever keeps back the vote which he can give, fails in the highest duty of an American citizen. Whoever gives a vote for any other ticket helps just so far the hands of those who wish to destroy his country's liberties.

Let every one remember that his duty on that day is to be done, not in lamenting over the corruptions of the country-in wondering how New York or Pennsylvania will vote. but by laboring and voting on the right side in VERMONT. Vermont never struck a blow except for liberty .- for the rights o man. Let her blow next Tussday be heard to every corner of the nation. THIRTY THOUSAND ought to be our majority, and if every man will do his duty, it will be,

The Polls On Tuesday next, the Polls are by law to be open from one o'clock, P. M., till sunset. Are the Town Countries all ready for their the sacred compacts of the nation, and open- work! Are the TALLY LISTS ready, so that ed the way for slavery into the vast regions you may be sure to have every refer for Have you plenty of tickets and plenty of

active trusty men to distribute them, and to watch that no dishonest votes are given-to stand up to the work till the polls are closed and the vote counted!

The time for work is short,

Pennsylvania Safe.

The total majority for Canal Commissioner, whose vote was the highest on the Demothe citizen's rights. They have encouraged eratic ticket, proves to be 2774, equivalent violence and bloodshed, and have disgraced to a majority of 170 in Vermont, while on the popular vote for Congressmen, Mr. Bu chanan is actually in a minority. The Union majority is 1246. Pennsylvania may be set down as sure for Fremont.

A Falsehood Exposed.

The Columbia (S. C.) Times announces that it has received, by mail, a pamphlet Which will you choose? It is too late to under the frank of Hon. S. A. Douglas, bearplend ignorance of the facts upon which to ing the title of " Read and Reflect," in which

the following passage occurs : "That they have voted to legalize and establish hereditary slavery in the whole of Kanens, and to introduce and establish slavery in a part of New Mexico, and to declare that children who shall be thereafter been to be slaves for life, and their posterity after them, in violation of the great principles of self-government, and state equality, which should leave the people of each State and Territory 'perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The Columbia Times in commercian

The Columbia Times in commenting upon

use, or allow his franking privilege to be used to swindle the voters of the country I not to be wondered at. It is consistent with the character of the man and with the ruling ing to introduce slavery into Kansas and and a ted on without any inquiry-for those

"Buchanan and Breckenridge," " Free Sail for Free Total 'true intent' of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. was to give the people of the territory the right to frame their institutions in their own way, and that that intent has been carried out by will be by James Buchanan, if he is elected. The same charge, at almost any time within six weeks past, and the charge that the Republicans voted to establish the fugitive slave law in Kansas, could be found in the Boston

of this State, time and time again. The people of Vermont, except the hopehistory of the last three years, and which he lessly blind and stupid, know that there is a direct falsehood or a gross cheat in these accusations, somewhere, though all may not be so well posted up in the doings in Congress that they can tell exactly where it lies. An exposure of it in a plain way will not therefore be amiss. The lie is manufactured out of a proviso or two of what is often called

Dunn's Bill." On the 29th day of July last, Mr. Dunn of of the slave driver's whip, and all the foul- Indiana got before the House of Representatives a bill previously introduced by him, " to re-organize the Territory of Kansas and for other purposes," and moved the previous question, which prevailed. Amendments were an area larger than all the present States; if | thus cut off, and the bill was at once put you would see righted the unutterable wrongs upon its passage. Let us see what the main of the settlers in Kansas; if you would provisions of the bill were, so far as they here on the subject of slavery in Kansas or

and Hopps and Buffum and their brother Nebraska net which declared cord and of no raise a nominating committee of three from martyrs for freedom, the pillagers of free effect the 8th section of the Missouri Com- each town represented in the county, to pre-

failure, that our government is still one of 2. To this repeal were attached two proare and not of violence , if you would pre- rises-first, "That any person includly held serve the Union by restoring the policy of its | to secure in either of said Territories should ounders , if you would repress the spirit of that he discharged from such service by reason fillibustering aggression, have integrity and tion, if such repeal and revival of said eighth section, if such person shall be permanently reability instead of unbecility and corruption moved from such Territory or Territories in the White bouse and its dependencies, res- $\|$ prior to the 1st of Jan. 1858 , and any child: tore peace and quiet at home and respect or children born in either of said Territories abroad,—then vote for Farmoxy, the lover of freedom, the opponent of slavery extension, the manner removed without said Territories before the expiration of that date, shall not The kind lady who sent us a nice pic, says a Western editor, with the request to "please insert," is assured that such articles are and noble antecedents, the true patriot, the cipsted from any service it might have owed | gat a as aforesaid | gallant chieftain, the faithful friend, t had this act never been passed."

ka may be reclaimed, and removed to the person or place where such service is due, inder any law of the United States which shall be in force upon the subject." This provise was of no consequence any way. It neither added to, nor took away any thing from the fugitive slave law-that law not having its existence or force from the Kansas Nebraska act, but from another act passed in 1850. A repeal of the entire Kansas-Nebraska act, without any proviso whatever. would not have altered it in the least, and

this proviso added nothing to its force. 4. It ordered a new Legislative election, and forbade the new Legislature to pass various iniquitous acts which the bogus Legislature had passed. It destroyed all the criminal prosecutions pending in the courts of Kansas, on charge of treason, or of any alleged violation or disregard of the acts of the usurping body, and ordered all such accused persons to be set free without delay; and is forbade any more charges of treason or any criminal prosecutions to be made on any such accounts. It provided however, that other suits, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, pending and undetermined in the courts of the Territories of New Mexico and Kansas in the Territory till others should be appointed or their offices abolished.

An examination of these points shows at the bill establish slavery in Kansas or any Hogging of a peaceable American citizen for other territory, for a long or for a short time. no offense, -and the violent arrest of an It did however provide that if certain persons emigrant train of honest and worthy men laufully held to service in either of said and women, and the destruction and robbery of territories should be permanently removed their property, under the deliberate orders before Jan. 1, 1858-a year and a balf dis- of United States officials, were possibilities tant,-or if a child should be born in the The atrocities committed in Kansas, would territories of a female lawfully held to service, indeed be incredible if not substantiated by within the same time, this get should not the clearest evidence. emancipate them from any service they might other act, of course must be left for courts | Gov. Geary. to decide. This provision for leaving a few act, which clause swept slavery, as a whole, of the case : out of the territories at once, and gave them back to freedom, as by the Missouri Compromise act they were solemnly devoted to be

So too, the bill allowed a short existence to "justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs and all other judicial and ministerial officers in office when the act should take effect" and allowed certain suits already instituted to be carried on to completion, but it smote the begus legislature to death,—freed from bondage the men who had been confined under "Freeton." age the men who had been confined under age the men who had been confined under iniquitous charges for treason, took away the tyrannical power of the officials temporarily left in office, and discnabled the new legislature from following the example of their infamous predecessors. The objective Decarroses, F. Sept. 30, 1856, tionable features of those provises were out of the reach of amendment, or of proposal to amend them, because of the previous question. The bill must be taken with its defects or not at all. The Republicans did as any honest, discerning and sensible legislators, loving freedom and hating appression, ought to do. They submitted to its temporary and limited defects, that they might secure the great and leating good which it would secure. To have refused to provide for the liberty of the untold millions who are tionable features of those provisos were out for the liberty of the untold millions who are to occupy these vast territories for ages to ome, because the bill left the condition of a ow persons unaffected by it for a year and a salf, would have been a folly and a wrong. The Republicans, with one or two exceptions, voted for the bill. The Democrats as unitedvoted against it.

The following ticket is to be supported in this ounty for Dulegates to the Constitutional Conven-WM. WESTON, of Burlington D. W. C. CLARKE, of Shelburne E. H. WHEELER, Charlotte.

W. BROWNEL, Williston.

DANIEL GOODVEAR, Hinesburgh F. D. Colton, Richmond. W. C. HARDING, Colchester. MARCUS SWAIN, Essex.

VOTERS FOR AN UNPLEDGED TICKET.

The County Convention at Esset. The Convention under a call addressed to the Freemen of Chittenden County who are opposed to the principal constitutional amendments recently proposed by the Council of Censors," was held at Essex Junction on the 25th. From fifty to seventy persons, were present, as we judged. The speakers for the nost part seemed to hold the late council of ensors in very slight respect. We publish the official proceedings just as they were sent to us by the Secretary of the meeting. Our mpression is that an additional resolution

was passed, offered by Mr. Smith of Milton, in effect instructing the delegates nominated to vote in Constitutional Convention, against each one and all of the amendments proposed. It was offered when many had gone out and the rest were mostly on their feet and in the act of going supposing the basiness done for which they had met. Perhaps we did not hear aright the decision of the chair on the vote. If it was passed, the omission in the report was of course accidental, and the officers of the meeting can correct it if they wish.

We have but one remark to make on the oings of the meeting. For any public meeting to vote, after they assemble, that the call under which they have met has a broadr meaning than what the plain sense of the words conveys, is to say the least, an uncommon proceeding and of dangerous tendency. We hope the Freemen of Chittenden County will not consider this case a precedent for future action.

Essax, Oct. 25th, 1856. The Convention met agreeably to call, and was called to order by I. Huntly of Essex, and on motion Wyliys Lyman was elected President, and E. D. Mason, Secretary. On motion of Mr. Chittenden, it was voted to January nest

Mr. Colton offered the following resolution which after discussion was adopted.

Resched. That this Convention consider and un-derstand that the words "principal amendments" in the call refer to and mean the entire number of amendments proposed, and that this Convention consider the manner of the call and constitution of the proposed constitutional Convention unconstitu-tional or inexpedient. The Convention then adjourned till two

The Committee on nominations reported

AFTERNOON.

'clock, P. M.

into either the Territory of Kansas or Nebras- Rolfe, Colchester ; and A. J. Crane, Huntington.

On motion of J. N. Pomerny the report of the committee was adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to procure and distribute tickets Wyllys Lyman, Burlington, H. B. Smith, Milton, Geo. W. Bromley, Huntington

Adjourned. WYLLYS LYNAN, President. E. D. MASON, Secretary.

P. S. Since the above appeared in our daily paper, we have been informed by the Chairman of the Convention at Easex on Saturday, that the following Resolution was introduced by H. B. Smith Esq., and passed with but one dissenting

Resolved, That the Candidates this day nominated is and are hereby instructed to oppose each and recry one of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the late Council of Censers.

The Last Outrages in Kansas.

The administration papers were parading ast week, a letter from Gov. Geary to Mr Marcy, announcing that " Peace and quiet have been restored to the Territory" and that for upwards of two weeks no outrages have at the time of the passage of this act, (Dunn's been authentically reported." At the very bill) should go on to completion-and that time the hypocritical announcement was various civil officers should continue in office panned, two of the worst outrages yet perpetrated in that unhappy territory had just been committed by the United States troops under Gov. Geary's order. Who, three years nce, that under no condition whatever, did ago, would have believed that the public

The wickedness of the last outrage is in have awed if the act had never been passed. creased by the fact that the emigrants were Whether they could be emancipated by any proceeding under a written welcome from

The following statement, drawn up by the persons just where they were before, was at- Emigrants and brought to Chicago by a tached, he it noticed, to a main clause of the special messenger, gives succinctly the facts

EXCAMPMENT ON POST CREEK, K. T., & Midnight, Oct. 10, 1856.

We, the undersigned, present to our fellow oitizens the following statement of facts, and ask their serious attention to the high-handed violation of constitutional rights which they disclose.

We left Mount Pleasant, lows, on the 26th ob Sentember, and after a tollowing inverse, of some So too, the bill allowed a short existence to

Lecempton, K. T., Sept. 30, 1856.

pass without interruption.

JNO. W. GE.

Governor of Kannas Te.

This letter was sent by a special mes, the train while at Nebraska. We proteste any detention or search as a violation of tutional rights, and of the spirit of Gor-letter. We admitted that we were the armed and stated that Gov, Geary had bee formed by the bearer of the letter, and he has ly voted against it.

The bill passed the House, year 88; nays

74. The Democratic Senate did not act upon it at all, and thus the bill was killed.

For the Free Press.

tinelly admitted our right to come armed into the simulately forcibly stopped, neither our protest nor tion flearly letter being respected. The wagnor were then scarched, and all arms found in them were taken away. During the search trunks and values were torn and broken open, the beds of families were thrown out in the rain and tramped in the mul—the ladges being treated with inexcusable rudeness.

After this was done they offered to escort us to Gov. Geary, on condition that the leaders pledged themselves to keep every man with the train. This, having neither right nor power to do, they refused telling them that when they had taken from us all they wanted, we would take care of our elves. We were then informed that we were prisoners of war, our entire train, numbering some two hundred and fifty men, women and children, being surrounded by United States troops and marched into camp, where we are to-night, under a strong military guard, who have orders to shoot down any man who attempts to leare."

This statement is aigned by a large number.

This statement is signed by a large number of persons, from New England, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and New York. The party was under the conduct of S. W. Eldridge of Lawrence, in company with S. C.

Pomeroy and J. A. Perry. The Tribune says that when the train was stopped, it was proceeding as it had proceeded through lows, without military organization, without military officers, the wagons scattered in a line of two miles in length over the prairie, and the men, in squads, some with, but nearly all without arms, were walking by the side of the teams There was no pretence that it was a military band, none that the men were organized for offensive purposes, none that they had com mitted any crime for which they had laid

themselves liable, by just interpretation of any law, to arrest. The telegraph has since announced the re lease of the emigrants on condition of their dispersal, but the arms found in their wagons including over 200 muskets, 10 Sharp's rifles, a quantity of revolvers, and 11 kegs of pow der, are still retained from their rightful owners by Geary. The evident object of the governor is to harass and frighten the Free State emigrants, - to make difficult and dangerous the northern entrance to the Ter ritory, as well as that by way of the Missouri And all this while, be it remembered, armed companies of pro slavery men go freely in by the Missouri river, without even an examin-

ation by the impartial governor. The other outrage is circumstantially related by two correspondents of the N.Y. Times. We copy the shorter of the two ac-

Courts

Capt. Anderson, of the United States Army, met two men coming on foot into the Territory, a few days since. He arrested them and asked them several questions shout Pomeroy's party. Ac. One of the men turned States' evidence and told all, and pethaps move than he knew of the party. The other absolutely refused to anwer such questions capt. Anderson them gate needers to due the man ferd any to a sked and fifty lookes green from. This man, an American citizen, was then and there mobility achieves a few for the United States. Army. In this way are the people of Kansas to be estudied, if it is possible to execute and carry out the policy of the present Administration. Men tied to a wheel and fifty lashes given them, here in America, in the middle of the Nucleonth Century' Surely this is

Surely this is " The Land of the Free And home of the beaut,"

THE MAJORITY of 6000 in Berks County,

Pennsylvania, for the Buchanan ticket is explained in the Albany Evening Journal, by a history which runneth in this wise. Once upon a time a petition was presented to the Legislature of the State praying that a new county be formed of portions of Berks and Chester. To this the people of Berks objected. They sent to Harrisburg a remonstrance setting forth several reasons why such perbrough their Chairman T. Galusha, Esq., tition should not be made, and among others, the names of the following persons for dele- this .- That your petitioners already have far enough to go to market without being Hector Adams, Milton : Wyllys Lyman, I forced to pass through another county