The Burlington Free Press.

NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR; BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME.

BY H. B. STACY. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1836. VOL. X--No. 490.

From the token for 1837.

THE MOTHER'S JEWEL.

BY H. F. GOULD.

Jewel most precious thy mother to deck,
Clinging so fast to the chain of my neck,
Locking thy little white fingers to hold
Closer and closer the circlets of gold—
Stronger than these are the links that confine
Near this fond bosom this treasure of mine!
Gift from my Maker, so pure and so dear,
Almost I hold thee with trembling and fear.

Whence is this gladness so holy and new,
Felt as I clasp thee, or have thee in view?
What is the noise that slips over mind,
Drawing it back if it leaves thee behind?
Soft is the bandage, but strong is the knot—
O! when the mother her babe has forgot,
Ceasing from joy in so sacred a trust,
Dark should her eye be and closed for the dust.

Spirit immortal with light from above,
Over this new opened fountain of love,
Forth from my heart as it gushes so free,
Sparkling, and playing, and leaping to thee,
Painting the rainbow of hopes till they seem
Brighter than reason—too true for a dream!
What shall I call thee? My glory? my son?
These cannot name thee, thou beautiful one!

Brilliant, celestial, so priceless in worth,
How shall I keep thee unspotted from earth?
How shall I save thee from ruin by crime,
Dimmed not by sorrow, unvarnished by time?
Where, from the thief and the robber who stray
Over life's path, shall I hide thee away?
Fair is the setting, but richer the gem,
Oh! thou'lt be coveted—sought for by them!

I must devote thee to ONE who is pure,
Touched by his brightness, thine will be sure,
Borne in his bosom, no vapor can dim,
Nothing can win or can pluck thee from Him.
Seamless and holy the garment he folds
Over his jewels that closely he holds.
Hence unto him be my little one given,
Yea, 'for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'

RECOLLECTIONS OF LUNDY'S LANE.

BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

The sun had not yet descended behind the gentle summit of Lundy's farm—the cattle had not yet returned to their evening pastures, nor the wild bee to its hive in the lightning scathed pine tree; but the green pasture was occupied by armed warriors, and the faint hum of the insect creation was drowned in the shrill tones of the fife, and the louder rattle of the battle drum. They were the valiant troops of my own sovereign, arrayed in that enchanting scarlet and white, and the dear white and blue cross of St. George flaunted proudly in each silken banner; and there were gay banners borne aloft, with the emblazoned names of many a strong hold in rescued Spain, where their gallant supporters had hardly earned their crowns of laurel, when they lent their proud names to adorn the living page of history. The noise of the loud Niagara was lost amidst the incessant rattling of musketry, and the frequent thunders of a battery of cannon which crowned the gentle eminence already mentioned; and the silvery column of spray was obscured in the dense sulphurous vapor which the awakening evening breeze rolled onward through the western woods. As yet no living enemy had appeared and the fury of the assailants seemed to be wreaked on an unoffending and defenceless grove of oaks which lay northward from the centre of the farm; but there issued from that oaken grove two compact columns of armed men arrayed in dark blue uniforms, with many a gaily striped and star-spangled banner fluttering in the breeze; and notwithstanding the murderous and incessant volleys of grape and musketry poured in amongst them by the British troops these new comers, and they were Americans, boldly rushed forward to the very centre of their position. Long, doubtful and bloody was the struggle! The sun sank red and fiery through the smoke of the battle guns; and when the last faint rays of the evening twilight mellowed the splendor of the golden west, still the battle raged, and various were the successes and hopes of the contending combatants. Victory never hovered more doubtfully over a well fought field; both armies claimed her, but in fairness, she belonged to neither; it might with much propriety be termed what it was—a drawn battle.

It was now the lone hour of midnight, and the scene had again changed; the pale moon hung her silvery crescent over the eastern wilderness, while anon her gentle face was veiled behind the fleecy clouds, which were wafted by the freshened night breeze across the blue vault of heaven, as if it were too painful a sight for her to behold the carnage that bestrewed the battlefields of Lundy's Lane. The loud bellowing of cannon and the sharper rattling of musketry were heard no more; Lundy's farm was no longer the scene of hurried movements, rapid advance, desperate charges and quick retreats, for the contending armies were nowhere to be seen. The affrighted herds had never returned to their wonted pasture; but both glade and upland were plentifully tenanted with the wounded, the dying and the dead. There was a profusion of broken and useless arms along the skirts of the forest, and in the direction of the summit of the open plain, where a field piece had been planted and which still remained on the ground. Some of them were, however, disabled; some turned, and as it were, pointing in the direction of those who had deserted them; while others remained shotted, and ready to pour forth destruction upon whoever might oppose them: but the lately contending parties were gone. It seemed as if both parties, equally weary of the conflict, had simultaneously retreated, the Americans across the Chippewa river, and the British to their encampment on Queenstown Heights. The night wind moaned mournfully through the torn foliage of the forest, and mingled with its murmurings were heard the groans and supplications of the wounded and dying; the roar of the mighty cataract was heard more distinctly as if in mockery of those whose parched lips would soon be livid in death, but who could yet hear its loud rumblings, and gladly would have given all that in this world they ever possessed for one single draught of its pure but unpitying waters. Happy were they who heard it not; their sufferings were over; but many there were that must welter in their gore until after the morning sun should have tinged the tall pine trees with splendor and beauty.

The morning came, and the sun rose in unclouded glory, as if to exhibit more fully the destruction which had been wrought during the preceding night. Lundy's farm was one scene of desolation and death! The ripening crops which had gladdened the heart, (for they promised a rich harvest,) were entirely swept away. The fences were all thrown down and levelled with the ground, and the farm buildings were perforated with a thousand bullets. The farm house was again occupied, not with the affrighted family, for they had not yet ventured to return, but with the advanced guard of the British army, come not to slaughter but to save; they had returned to administer relief to the wounded, and to dig graves for the fallen brave.—On no part of the field of battle did death appear to be measured out so prodigally as in that portion of the woods on which the British were at the first onset observed to play; for it was in the grove that the Americans advanced to the attack, and after repeated charges, valorously made on the British lines, even to, and past the cannon's mouth, as repeatedly fell back on this fated ground, charged in turn by our own troops into the dark bosom of the forest. Here, at the head of the pursuing party, fell, mortally wounded, the young, and gallant Moorson. Brief, but brilliant was his path to glory; the bloom of youth had but rarely ripened into manhood, when this last of his many battles ended with his mortal career. Near him lay stretched in death the commandant of a brave brigade of Americans, who like a trusty soldier, had been the last to retreat before the advancing foe. They sleep in the same grave which was dug for them at the foot of a tall acacia tree, which, though wounded and rent by many a cannon ball on that fatal night, will survive for yet unnumbered years, and annually give forth fragrant and grateful blossoms as a tribute in memory of the virtues of those who slumber in peace beneath its silent shade.

APHORISMS.

There is a nice distinction between *politics* and *policy*. Politics is the art of being wise for others; policy is the art of being wise for ourselves.

There is no policy like politeness. A good manner is the best thing in the world either to get one a good name or supply the want of it.

What a fool a great man is, if he does not study to be affable! His *condescension* will outweigh all the *cardinal virtues*. O manner, manner! there is no hypocrite so successful as you.

Nothing can constitute good-breeding, that has not *good nature* for its foundation.

We are always considered *clever* by those who imagine we think as they do. To be *shallow*, you must *differ* with people—to be *profound*, you must *agree* with them.

The *littlest* feeling of all is the delight in contemplating the *littleness* of other people. Nothing is more contemptible than habitual contempt.

The *wisest* men seldom have the loftiest *genius*.

'The only preventive to rebellion is restraint.' When we are not held in by *power*, we chafe against *laws*. This is as true in private as in public affairs.

The *happiest* nations are those, in whose people you witness the greatest *equanimity*,—the least sensible reverses from gaiety to dejection. *Freemen* are serious; they have objects at their heart worthy to engross attention. It is reserved to *slaves* to indulge in groans at one moment, and laughter at another.

A waste of the public wealth is the most lasting of public afflictions. "The treasury that is drained by extravagance (says Tacitus) must be filled by crime."

At court and among the great, one becomes a sort of *ant bear*, and learns to catch one's prey by one's *tongue*.

The great are seldom amiable. I have observed, that, in general, men are less mourned by their families, in proportion as they are the more lamented by the community.

Vengeance is accomplished by speaking *truths*, not falsehoods. Never tell me of the pang of *falsehood* to the slandered; nothing is so agonizing to the fine skin of vanity, as the application of a *rough truth*.

Wisdom and reflection came from suffering, disappointment, and care. We never begin to *think*, till we are a little afraid to *hope*.

Content is a *hermit*—but so also is apathy. Youth loves the *solitary* couch, which it surrounds with *dreams* Age—or experience, which is the *mind's age*—loves the same couch for the *rest* it affords.

The joy produced by a momentary suspension of labor, is naturally great in proportion to the toil. Hence it is, that the mirth of no free white man is so wild as that of the negro slave, when a brief holiday releases him from his task. Alas! that very mirth is the strongest evidence of the weight of his previous chains. So in ourselves, we find the happiest moment we enjoy is, that immediately succeeding the cessation of deep sorrow to the mind, or of violent torture to the body.

Our passions, disappointed in love, yearn towards ambition, and the object of ambition, *unlike* that of love, never being *wholly possessed*, ambition is the more *durable* passion of the two.

Sooner or later, *all* our passions are sated; and we at last grow satisfied with the loss of *rapture*, if we can partake of *enjoyment*. *Experience* ultimately leads us to *content*.

It is a notable distinction in the feelings, that *all* but the solitary one of *grief* heightens to a nerve like quickness of the senses:—but grief *blunts* them to a most dull acuteness.

There are few things that breathe, that I do not despise. Human nature seems to me a most pitiful bundle of rags and scraps which the gods threw out of heaven as the dust and rubbish there.

We often, after a while, go into society as an *observer*, without a single wish to become the *observed*. When one has outlived the ambition *de societe* I know not a greater affliction than an *over attention*:—and the Spectator did what I should have done in a similar case, when he left his lodgings, 'because he was asked every morning how he slept.'

When men are *pleased* with each other, conversation soon gets beyond the ordinary surfaces of *talk*.—and an exchange of *deeper opinions* is speedily effected.

It is very odd, but very true, that people we most *despise* have the most *influence* over our actions. A man never ruins himself by giving dinners to his *father*, or turning his house into a palace in order to feast his bosom friend, on the contrary, it is the poor devil of a friend who fares the worst, and starves on the family joint.—while mine host beggars himself to banquet "that disagreeable thing Mr. H., who is such an insufferable ass,"—and mine hostess sends her husband to prison, viewing with "that odious Mrs. B. who was always her aversion.

There is a great difference, between living in the *country*, with an *income* of 20,000 a year.—and living in the *metropolis*, on what 20,000 a year can *purchase*.—a very great difference indeed! [Bulwer's Devereux.]

SMALL FARMS.

There is a great mistake amongst farmers, and that is this, they covet too much land. Almost all our farms, are probably from four to ten times too large. A farmer never feels that he has got enough. He adds field to field, does not half subdue or manure what he has got, and still wants more. One of the most productive and profitable farms I ever saw contained but fourteen acres. It was very much subdued, improved and manured; and the owner was called a very thrifty, if not a rich man, while his neighbor who skims over three hundred acres, and works full as hard grows poor. By proper management I am satisfied every acre of land which is fit to raise corn upon can be made to yield one hundred bushels to the acre. Is it not better to put the labor and care upon it, and raise one hundred bushels, than to spread the same over four acres, and thus drive away three or four of your sons to the west? As things now are, what is the process? I will tell you. A man owns one of our large farms. Is it paid for. He raises up a large family. The girls are married off, and he gives each one her portion. He himself dies, and his farm falls to his five sons. One of his five sons takes the farm, and agrees to pay the other sons the shares. They go off to the west and return no more. He undertakes by economy and industry to keep it and send a fourth of its value to the west. By and by, he finds he cannot do it as fast as he agreed to. He goes to the Life Insurance Company, or somewhere else mortgages his farm, and starts anew to pay for it. All his life he toils, pays interest, thinks the farmer has a very hard row to hoe, and it is not till near the close of his life that he gets free from debt. When he dies the same process has to be gone over again, and every generation that goes, we send four fifths of the value of our lands after them. Now this is poor policy; and I wonder that our farms are in any tolerable condition; for their worth many times over has been sent away to the west. If, instead of this our farmers would divide up their farms, and make each acre yield all it can, our towns would not have the appearance of age, and decay, which many of them have, 'Praise a great farm.' says the immortal poet of Rome, 'but cultivate a small one.'

I have noticed that men as they grow old, seem to want more land; and seldom do you find a man who feels he has enough. I know they talk of the fertility of the west, and the beautiful land to be found there, it he does not die under it, will in a few years become thrifty. And why? The process is easily described. He goes into the wilderness, purchases the land, lives in his log cabin, sleeps on the floor, or more likely upon the ground? eats upon a slab pinned up into the logs, and it would be wonderful indeed if he did not gain property. And so would he here. Let a young man take the poorest farm you can name, and labor on it as hard, and live just as he does at the west for fifteen years, and he will be rich here. It is not so much the land that makes the difference, as the manner of living, between the west and the east. I was struck while riding in the stage in listening to the conversation between two farmers, the one from Illinois, the other from the state of Maine. The western man was describing the fertility of the soil, contrasting it with New England. 'Why, how much corn can you raise to the acre?' says our farmer from Maine. 'I can raise all of seventy bushels with all ease.' 'And how much do you get a bushel?' Nine pence a bushel at my door.' 'Well says the Maine farmer, I can raise three hundred bushels of potatoes, on my land, and get twenty cents a bushel at my door.' 'Ay, you have to dig them'—True, and don't you have to pick and shell your corn, and after all get but twelve and a half cents per bushel, and only seventy bushels on an acre.' I repeat it, with the same economy and the same industry, a young farmer here can get rich as easy as at the west.—Whether they will practice economy is more than I can say. But let the fashion once prevail of having smaller farms and having them better cultivated, and you will be surrounded by your own sons, instead of large landholders, and a floating population, who hire themselves to cultivate it, and who have no land.—*Maine Farmer.*

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity. Let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest its crutches from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged at best; we tread it, however, lighted by the prospect of the better country to which we think it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution or break off in some wild which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate. Quench not that beam which, amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illuminated the darkness of suffering virtue."—*Mackenzie*

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

SENATE—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Reports of committee—by Mr Henry*, the bill incorporating the Middle Falls manufacturing Co. ordered to be engrossed by Mr Hubbell, the bill relating to forcible entry and detainer, that the same ought not to pass, laid upon the table: by Mr. Phelps, bills providing field pieces for companies of artillery in Rockingham and Stow, recommitted, on motion of Mr Pierpoint to com. on military affairs, with instructions to report a general bill upon the subject.

Bills—relating to surveyor General county surveyors &c. read a 3d time and passed; from the house, reviving a tax on lands in Woodbury, read a 3d time and passed; to pay S. B. Booth $551 40 cents referred to committee on claims; engrossed bill from the house, incorporating village of Woodstock, read a 3d time and passed; relating to the election of Governor &c. taken up, and proposals of amendments adopted, and the bill laid upon the table.

Mr Bell called up the bill relating to the Grand List. Mr Van Sicklen stated its provisions, materially the same as the existing law, with the addition of putting Bank, Steamboat and Turnpike stock, in certain contingencies, in the list as taxable. Mr Pierpoint renewed his proposal of amendment, to simplify the system, when Messrs Bell and Van Sicklen spoke in opposition to the amendment Messrs Pierpoint and Ranny, in favor. The bill was laid upon the table.

Report of committee—The Judiciary committee, the bill from the house, giving to the Judges of the Supreme Court, the fees now paid into the State Treasury, not exceeding $200, in addition to their present salary. Mr Shelden asked an explanation of the necessity of the bill; the chairman of the necessity of the bill; the chairman of the com. answered the inquiry and remarks by Messrs Howe and Hebard in opposition, Briggs and Converse in favor the bill was laid upon the table.

HOUSE—Petitions of inhabitants of Middlebury was referred to committee on licenses.

Reports—By the Land Tax committee against tax on Charleston, and petitioners had leave to withdraw; bills taxing lands in Victory and revising tax on Glastenbury,—ordered to a third reading. By select committee against annexing Hurts Island to Georgia, and the bill was postponed to 3d Monday of Oct. next. By Gen. committee against bill in addition to act incorporating Brattleboro' village—rejected on second reading; bills relative to distribution of laws &c. and altering name of Francis Fleureant, ordered to a third reading; against petition of Wm. Bridges and others, and it was laid upon the table on motion of Mr Smith of St. A; against bill to encourage destruction of crows, and it was rejected on second reading; bill for survey of line between Burlington and Windham counties, laid on the table. By Judiciary committee, a bill in addition to probate act, ordered to a third reading; in favor of a petition of Jabez P Holden, and the bill was ordered to a third reading; bill fixing salaries of Sec of State at $300, Sec of Senate $250, assistant Sec. of Senate $100 Clerk of the House $250, assistant Clerk of the house $100, Gov's Sec $100 Engrossing Clerk $150, and pay of Senators same as that of members of the House—laid upon the table; against bill relative to schools—dismissed; against petition of Caleb Weaver, and the House concurred; against a general statutory regulation relative to manufacturing corporations. By committee of Claims, against bill to pay Amos Thompson $141 05, and it was dismissed. By committee on Military Affairs, against petition for a field piece at Morristown, laid upon the table; against petition for field piece at Eden—after considerable discussion, dismissed.—By committee of Manufactures, to incorporate Manchester Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Co—laid upon the table.

Messrs Sawyer of H. Sherman, Judson, Smith of C. and Whitelaw, were appointed committee on communication from Pennsylvania, relative to public lands.

Messrs Goodale, Converse, Carpenter of F. Ellsworth, and Stevens of P. were appointed committee on communications from several States upon the subject of slavery.

Resolutions—By Mr Brewster, that Lyman Fitch of Thetford, and Wm Nash of New Haven, be appointed committee to examine accounts of State Prison, &c. in Sept next—adopted; by Mr Rice of S. instructing com'tee on manufactures to incorporate in all bills, reported by them, provisions making stockholders individually liable for all debts beyond the amount of the capital stock of the companies, &c discussed by Messrs Fitch, Rice of S. Smith of St. A. Sawyer of H. and Tracy, and dismissed. By Mr Fairbanks, declaring the surplus the property of the people—that it should be disposed of according to the wishes of the many and not of the few—therefore referring the subject to the people to be acted upon at the town meetings in March, and instructing the committee to report provisions accordingly; supported by Messrs Fairbanks and Sargeant—opposed by Fitch, Needham of B. Smith of St A. Buckmaster and others. and dismissed ayes 174, noes 25; the nays were Messrs Adams of G. I. Appleton Conant, Coolidge, Dewey of G. Duncan, Eaton, Fairbanks, Foote, Hale, Hastings, Hopkins Hunting, Kellogg, May of W. Moore, Morse of R. Nash, Poor, Richmond of D. Sargeant, Sawyer of H. Sherman, Smith of B. and Whitney. By Mr Fitch, to compensate committee for examining accounts of the superintendant of the State House—adopted. By Mr Fairbanks instructing Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of altering jurors' fees—rejected. By Mr Hatch, for the printing of the bill incorporating Brattleboro' Typographic Co.—dismissed. By Mr. Richmond of B. requesting Gov to appoint Thursday, 1st Dec. next, day of Thanksgiving—adopted.

Mr Sawyer of H. introduced a bill incorporating a Grammar School at Hydepark, refered to Judiciary committee.

2 O'CLOCK P. M

SENATE—*Reports of committees*—The bill from the house annexing part of Highgate to Swanton, read a third time and passed; the bill relating to contested elections with proposals of amendments which were agreed to, and the bill after remarks by Messrs Hubbell, Watson, Shelden against, and Messrs Howe, Porter and Briggs in favor laid upon the table; the select committee to whom was referred the memorials on intemperance, reported, accompanied by a bill—laid upon the table, and 300 copies ordered.

From the house a resolution appointing a committee to settle with the superintendant of the State Prison. Mr Phelps to amend by making the report returnable to the Governor, so amended and the resolution laid upon the table. Authorizing the auditor to settle the claims of the committee to examine accounts of superintendent of state house—concurred in. Appointing a day of thanksgiving—concurred in.

HOUSE—Mr Foote called up the bill incorporating the Rutland R R Bank, the question being upon an amendment by Mr Fitch, subjecting the charter to the control of future legislatures—supported by Messrs C K Field, Fitch, Needham of B Buckmaster and Peck, opposed by Messrs Foote, Sawyer of H. and Tracy, and negatived—ayes 86, noes 125—the bill was read a third time, 122 to 73, when Mr C K Field moved to lay it upon the table—negatived without a count, and the bill passed, 121 to 79.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3.

SENATE—*Reports of Committees*—Bill from the house laying tax on lands in Newark, with amendment, reducing tax to 4 cents per acre, and substituting Isaac Denison for Mr Spencer, as collector, amendments agreed to and the bill read a third time and passed.

Resolutions—Mr Pierpoint called up the resolution from the house, appointing a committee to settle with the superintendant of State Prison, to report to the Governor. Mr Steele moved an amendment, requiring the superintendant himself to make a detailed report annually to the Gov and dispense with a committee for that purpose; amendment concurred in, and on motion of Mr Phelps, the resolution as amended laid upon the table.

Bills—providing for an electoral balloting by the members of the house and senate, at the court house in Montpelier, Nov 8, 1836 read twice and referred to Judiciary committee; by Mr White, to incorporate the Bank of Poultney, read and referred to the committee on banks; authorising Turnpike companies to transfer stock of towns on certain terms, referred to committee on roads and canals; incorporating Rutland Rail Road Bank, amendments by the house concurred in by the senate; relating to fees of the Judges of the supreme court called up by Mr Miller, advocated by Messrs Bell, Hammond, Converse and Pierpoint, opposed by Messrs Merrill, Steele, Ranney and Sheldon, when Mr Hebard moved to amend by erasing all after the enacting clause, and substituting a section in increasing the salary of the Judges dollars per annum, advocated by Mr Sheldon, opposed by Mr. Briggs, when the blank was filled with $200, on motion of Mr Pierpoint. Mr Phelps called for the yeas and nays, when Mr Ranney again addressed the senate, in opposition to raising the salaries followed by Mr Hubbell, and by Messrs Porter and Briggs in favor. Mr Hebard asked the patience of the senate a few moments, and gave his reasons in favor of the amendment, as proposed by himself against the bill. Mr Merrill stated his reason for voting in favor of the amendment would be, that it fixed the amount of compensation to be added—not that he was opposed to raising the salaries to a just and equitable amount. Mr White opposed the amendment, and spoke in favor of the bill as it came from the house. Mr Waterman said he was opposed to raising the salaries in any way, but should vote for the amendment that it might again receive the action of the house; amendment rejected—yeas 11, nays 17; and on the question shall the bill pass? the yeas and nays being demanded by Mr Sheldon were yeas 14, nays 14, when the President gave the casting vote in favor of the bill to a 3d reading. Mr Waterman moved that the bill be laid upon the table, supported by Mr Shelden. Laid upon the table.

HOUSE—Mr Smith of St A called up the bill rechartering the bank of St Albans—supported by Messrs Smith of St A, Foote, Vilas, Hale and Sawyer of H. opposed by Messrs C K Field, Fitch, Hamilton and Doe, and ordered to a third reading, ayes 106, noes 94.

2 o'clock. P. M.

SENATE—*Bills*—incorporating the Clarendon manufacturing Co. with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed; for the relief of Allen Smith, relating to victualing houses in Vergennes, both reported by Mr Hammond, read a 3d time and passed—to prevent circus riding and theatrical exhibitions reported by Mr Briggs, that it ought not to pass, on motion of Mr Howe, laid upon the table—relating to the appointment of electors of President &c. with amendment including the ballots of Executive department, reporters and officers of both houses; concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading—relating to the election of Senators in Lamoile county, reported by Mr Briggs, and on motion of Mr Young, laid upon the table—by Mr Phelps, incorporating the Great Falls Co. for manufacturing articles of iron and brass, referred to committee on manufactures—relating to common schools, reported by Mr Watson, and laid upon the table—to prevent forcible entry and detainer, called up by Mr Henry, and on motion of Mr Bell's amendment that the court consist of but one justice of the peace, laid upon the table—relating to the election of Governor &c called up by Mr Merrill, read a 3d time, and passed—repealing an act to preserve fish in Willoughby lake, ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading—relating to appointment of electors at President, called up by Mr Briggs, rule suspended, and the bill read a 3d time and passed—relating to notes and bills of exchange, called up by Mr Henry, amended by giving 3 days grace on all demands except for specific articles, ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading—relating to bills of divorce, called up by Mr Howe, amended, read a 3d time and passed—another bill of a similar title, indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE—The several bills to incorporate banks at Brandon, Bennington, Poultney, Black River bank and Washington county bank, were considered and laid upon the table.

Reports—Bill taxing Lowell—recommitted. Bills to settle line between Elmore and Worcester, to incorporate Arlington manufacturing company, relating to interest, and for permitting the members of both houses, officers, &c to vote for electors of President without going to the ordinary place of election—ordered to 3d reading.—Bills for weighing of hay, &c. and to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among sheep—dismissed. Petition for tax on Wenlock and the bill relative to grand list—laid on the table.

Mr Stafford had leave of absence after tomorrow, and Mr Pierce (auditor) after Tuesday next.

The committee to examine accounts of superintendent of State House made report—referred to committee on superintendent's report.

The committee on Agriculture reported against any law on agriculture.

The governor announced, by message, the resignation of Judge Sowell of Lamoile county and of Brig. Gen Ryland Fletcher.

The petition of citizens of Orwell was referred to committee [illegible]; of Amos Spear & others to com. of Ways and Means.

Mr Carpenter of W called up the resolution for adjournment sine die—Friday, Nov. 11 agreed upon and the resolution adopted.

Mr Dewey of G introduced a bill relating to State Prison, referred to General committee.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

SENATE—Bills—incorporating the Rutland Rail Road Bank, delivered to the Gov. for signature; incorporating the Great Falls manufacturing Co. reported by com. without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading; to pay Harvey Bell the sum mentioned, read a third time and passed; relating to notes and bills of exchange, read a 3d time and passed; altering the term of Supreme Court in Chittenden Co. ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; incorporating Franklin Co. Asylum for the poor, read a third time and passed.

Resolution—by Mr Phelps, requiring the agent to settle the concerns of the Vermont State Bank, to furnish the Legislature with an inventory of the property of said bank; passed.

EVENING.

Bills passed: incorporating Great Falls Manufacturing Co and Windsor and Plymouth Academy Iron Co. altering term of Sup. Court in Chittenden Co.

The remainder of the evening was spent in committee of the whole on the bill relative to grand list.

HOUSE—Messrs. Foote, Peck, Colby, Fairbanks and Smith of Cavendish were appointed committee on the bill locating Franklin Co. buildings.

Reports—Several reports made and the subjects disposed of as follows:

Ordered to a third reading—Bills incorporating Hartford and Norwich Railroad Co—St Albans Steamboat Co—Mutual, Black river marble and soap stone, and mills manufacturing Companies—Grammar school at Richmond, & for relief of town of Swanton.

Laid on the table. Bill to recharter bank of Montpelier—petition of sundry persons to be set off to Baltimore—petition of Mutual Insurance Co. with leave to bring in a bill.

The Gen'l committee reported against resolutions relative to town paupers and certain town charters.

The Governor, by message, announced the resignation of Judge Bottom of Bennington County. Messrs May of W, and Sears obtained leave of absence.