

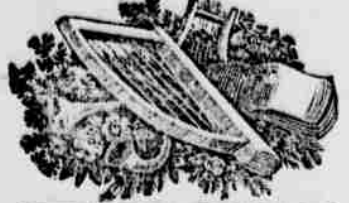
The Burlington Free Press.

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

BY H. B. STACY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1836.

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TOO SOON.

Too soon! too soon! how oft that word
Comes o'er my spirit like a spell;
Awakening every morbid chord
That in the human heart may dwell!
Of youth that perishes in their noon—
Of youth decayed—too soon, too soon!

Too soon, too soon—it is a sound
To dim the light with many a tear,
As hurriedly we gaze around,
And find how few we live as here,
No frown upon the quiet coast,
Whose parting light comes all too soon!

Too soon, too soon—if e'er were thine
The joys, the fears, the hopes of love;
If thou hadst known we live as here,
Of beauty's form so bright and true,
Whose lips young roses breathe of June,
Thou'st wept those words—too soon, too soon!

Too soon, is stamped on every leaf,
In characters of dim decay;
Too soon is writ in tears of grief
On all things falling fast away!
Oh! is there one celestial hour,
Our hearts lose not too soon, too soon!

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND ITS SHORES.

Among the fine broadlands presented for competition at the recent fair of the American Institute, we noted sundry rolls from the Winooski manufactory, in the town of Burlington, Vt. Winooski is the Indian name of an important stream, (called by the French, *Ouon river*), which, after tumbling through the gorges of the Green Mountains, flows into the embrace of Lake Champlain, near the beautiful town just mentioned. The manufactory at which the broadlands that we are speaking of were produced, has recently been erected at the Winooski falls, about two miles east of Burlington; and the fact of seeing this first specimen of Vermont manufactures in the New York market, has freshened in our recollection a very pleasant visit to this region in September.

On our way North we arrived at White River in the middle of the night of pitchy darkness, and a driving rain-storm. Entirely unacquainted with the place and its physical geography, its appearance was anything but favorable on the following morning. The country was rough and wild in every direction. On one side of the hotel a lofty precipice hung beetling over us, and on the other a steep hill, the less abrupt, was equally a bound to the prospect. The village itself seemed to have been thrown by some convulsion into a dreary mountain pass, of the most forbidding description. Added to all which the sun rose on that morning in the West, and the attempt to convince us that the little blue end of Lake Champlain, as it is called, was not at the South, unfavorable as were all these appearances, the town looked like a smart business place as it must necessarily be from its position, standing at the junction of the Champlain canal with the lake, and in a stream through which all Northern travelers not taking the route of Lake George, must pass, and at which they must stop. Fortunately there are two good hotels there, of opposite politics, we believe, but both kept by one and the same man.—This circumstance ensures perfect harmony between the parties. The spot is somewhat celebrated in the chronicles of the old wars—being one of the chief passes through which the once hostile French and Indians made their bloody incursion into the colonies. The town was then called Skonesborough. Its Indian name was *Kah-chou-nah—the dip fish place*, at the falls down which the Wood Creek rushes into the head of the lake.

Embarking on board of Captain Sherman's *paragon* of steamboats, we commenced the voyage of the lake which bears the name of its illustrious discoverer, the founder of Quebec, and of the French power in America. It was for many miles some- what of a puzzle how we were to push our way through the narrow defiles of the mountains, which were piled up in every direction of rugged grandeur, and stood in our approach in every direction. But Captain Sherman carried us safely through, although we were at times shooting along so near the base of the mountains that fragments from their rocky crests might have tumbled upon the deck. On this Vermont side, especially, at some points, the rocks rose up to a great height, like the mason work of giants. The thought occurred to us that perhaps Ethan Allen and his men piled up this mighty buttress to protect the New Hampshire Grants from New York, and Governor Tryon. Now and then there were openings among the

mountains on the New York side, with meadows of tall and coarse prairie grass. Over one of these we observed a noble stag, with wide spreading antlers, bounding with his native pride and grace, free and unpursued. Nothing can be more wild and picturesque, than the mountain scenery of this section of Lake Champlain—more interesting even than Lake George—and nothing can be more beautiful than the lake as it begins and continues to expand, from Ticonderoga to Crown Point—at both of which places the ruins of ancient fortifications yet proclaim the importance in which these posts were held by the then contending powers of Britain and Gaul.

We reached Burlington also in the night, but the morning dawn opened a far different view from that which we had first gazed upon, the day before. We had heard much of the beauty of Burlington, but the half had not been told. The town stands upon a sloping hill of near a mile, descending to the edge of the lake. It is the shire town of Chittenden county—named after the first Governor who wielded the destinies of the people after the domestic war of the Grants had resulted in their independence. The town occupies a broad surface, and is well built. It has not much of a business aspect; but the houses—most of which are spacious—and many very elegant villas, with ample grounds abounding with shrubbery, afford unerring indications that the owners are "well to do in the world." Among the public buildings are three or four handsome churches, a court house, jail, &c. &c. The situation of Governor Van Ness is very delightful as were many others; the proprietors of which we do not recollect. South of the town, fronting the lake, though at some distance from it, is the residence of Bishop Hopkins of the Episcopal church. He has established, under his own supervision, an academy of high order, and was making large additions for the accommodation of the institution.

But the crowning glory of Burlington is the University. Its buildings are ample and substantial, occupying a commanding position, overlooking the town, the beautiful lake, and having a full view of the stupendous range of the Green Mountains on the East, and the iron-bound mountains, yet more lofty, of Essex county, (N. Y.) in the West.

Much to our regret, president Wheeler, the able and accomplished head of the institution, was absent. We were politely shown through the college buildings, however, by professor Marsh and his colleagues, and it was a visit of high gratification.—This institution was incorporated in 1791. The principal edifice is of brick, one hundred and sixty feet long, and four stories high. Its elevation is three hundred feet above the surface of the lake, and it is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and a thrifty neighborhood. The library is not so large as some, but it is of much greater value than many far more extensive.—Great pains have been taken in selecting the books—most of which are English editions. Among the curious works, we saw for the first time, the pattern-work of Audubon's Ornithology—a splendid work upon American ornithology, published in England a century ago. Audubon's plan of illustration is exactly the same. The philosophical apparatus is very ample and perfect—mostly new, from Europe. From the cupola of the college, one of the most glorious landscapes is presented, upon which the eye of man ever rested. It is reported of a Vermont child, when saying his catechism in a Sunday school, that on being asked "What state the fall brought mankind?" theurchin simpered out—"Far mount!" But after gazing with delight upon the fruitful fields below, the spreading woodlands around the bright waters of the lake the lovely islands floating upon its bosom, and the glorious chains of mountains in the distance; we determined to believe the story no longer.

We have now arrived at our starting point—the Winooski. There are several large manufactories at these falls, about two miles from the town, embracing cloth, kerseymeres, an extensive block-manufactory, and various deceptions of mills, including an oil mill. This property, we believe, chiefly belongs to the estate of the late Lynde Cathin, of this city, and his Brothers in Burlington. There are, moreover, works of greater magnitude in progress, under the direction of a company of enterprising citizens of Burlington; and the time is near at hand when the Winooski works may rival those of several of our larger manufacturing towns. The situation is excellent—the water-power abundant—and the spirit of the people what it should be.

We left Burlington with regret on the

following day—crossing the lake to Port Kent in a steam ferry boat, and coasting along thence to Plattsburgh—regretting that we had not time to visit Keeseville, and the romantic falls of the Au Sable, which are reported to be well worth attention of those in quest of the picturesque. A most forbidding county—that of Essex—to look upon. But it is, or will be one of the richest in the state. Its mountains are piled upon each other, and the whole region is filled with iron ore of the richest qualities.

Passing the pleasant rural seat in which our late excellent and eminent fellow citizen, Judge Platt, spent the latter years of his life, we entered Cumberland Bay—crossing the scene of McDonough's splendid victory over the British flotilla, and arrived at Plattsburgh "at high twelve."—This is the shire town of the county of Clinton. It is built upon both sides of Saranac, which here falls into Lake Champlain. The situation is exceedingly pleasant, and the river affords abundance of water power for mills and manufactories. Considerable business is transacted here, and there are a number of genteel residences. Plattsburgh was twice captured by the British during the last war, and we saw the bullet marks in some of the houses. It was in plain view of the town that M'Donough obtained his victory—thereby compelling Sir George Prevost to retreat, and winning—a *maj. genl. commission for General M'Comb!* It was here that one of the members of the Albany regency, Mr. Comptroller Plagg, is said to have shed his young blood in the hot haste of retreat, and one of his friends insisted that the spot in Saranac where the hero was wounded, had been crimsoned ever since. But it has nevertheless been washed out. Fanny Wright says *seeing is believing*—and as we did not see we did not believe much about it. No matter, however, the sergeant will be kept in office forever for all that.

We rode over the battle field—saw the house where Sir George Prevost stood on the look out, and he saw the cross of St. George strike to the stars and stripes, when he was captured, away to Canada—hence to England—where he died of chagrin, that the laurels won at Martinique and Gaudaloupe, should have faded at Sackett's Harbor, and withered away at Plattsburgh.—But, judging from his portrait in the capitol at Quebec, he could never have been a great man.

All the military works at Plattsburgh are in ruins. We visited the grave-yard—where retired and still as the church yard in Gray's Elbow. We noted the monumental stones of several distinguished men.—Among them, under a gloomy pine, was one dark free-stone tablet, from which we copied the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of GEORGE DOWNIE, Esq. a post captain in the Royal British Navy, who gloriously fell on board H. R. M. S. the *Confiance*, while leading the vessels under his command to the attack of the American flotilla, at anchor in Cumberland Bay, off Plattsburgh, on the 11th of September, 1814.

"To mark the spot where the remains of a gallant officer and sincere friend were humbly interred, this stone has been erected by his affectionate sister-in-law, MARY DOWNIE."

"How steep the brave who sink to rest," methought. While copying these few lines, forming at once an unostentatious memento of a brave man's death, and a testimonial of a sister's love, we could not but hope that the spirits of the victor & the vanquished have long since met in a brighter sphere, where the dreadful trade of war and blood is unknown.

In the course of the afternoon, we called upon an old friend who was among the bravest of the brave in the army; but who has since settled at Plattsburgh in the practice of the law. It was a battle fought during that war, William F. Halle was sure to be in it. And he was also sure to be shot down. He was successively wounded in the battles of Chippewa, Bridge-water, and the sortie of Fort Erie, where he was shot through the body—but recovered.

Poquette's hotel at Plattsburgh, is one of the very best, in all respects that we ever saw—added to which, he has a magnificent flower garden, that would make the Queen of May and Grant Thornburn dance with ecstasy to look upon!

The sun-set at Plattsburgh was one of the most glorious we had ever beheld.—For half an hour before the wind of An. 1. had got out of sight, the sky glowed with a bright orange hue, of surpassing beauty. This appearance continued until some ten or fifteen minutes after the orb had disappeared, when suddenly the western sky became radiant with the richest amethyst dyes—brighter and more beautiful than we can describe. These hues having gradually melted away, leaving nothing but the deep azure, the Aurora began to stream up in the North, and by nine o'clock the appearance of the whole northern horizon there was more glorious than can be imagined. At times the light would blaze in countless columns, or pillars of light, but sometimes gently penciled with vermilion spots. At other times the pillars would disappear and the whole northern heavens would be flashing with wavy lights following each other in twinkling succes-

sion, in myriads of flashes every instant. The scene would then change to the rays and shooting columns—streaming high up the arch. Then again would follow the bright flashes by millions—though unaccompanied by sparkling coruscations. We were waiting for the boat from Whitehall, our favorite the Franklin, and had thus an ample opportunity of watching these celestial phenomena, through all their changes of respectful glory. From eleven until one the flashings continued with undiminished brilliancy. They then disappeared gradually behind a dark curtain stretching across the northern horizon, and presenting another appearance which was equally extraordinary. The curtain, or cloud, was as black as a pall; but the stars glittered through it with diamond brilliancy, while the deeper edge of the curtain, glowing with the brightness of burnished silver. Talk we might to us of the northern lights in this quarter!

Thus we left the heavenly illumination and retired to our berths, not leaving them until the old French town of St. Johns was announced. On coming upon deck, the whole aspect of the scene had changed. The country presented the surface of a dead level, scarcely above that of the lake. Not a mountain or a hill to be seen. The houses looked unlike any thing in the U. States. The peasantry of St. Johns looked for all the world like the Swiss rustics in the old Flemish pictures; and then, O! how they talked! However, we dined, and a clean and ample breakfast at Mrs. Watson's—jumped into a rail road car, and were at Laprar, on the banks of the majestic outpouring of the great lakes, with Montreal and its towers glittering in the sun in full view, in about a couple of twinklings!

Of the visit to that place the world has heard about enough. Of Quebec we may speak hereafter if we can find time to brush up our recollections, for all our notes are written only in the tablets of the memory.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Judge Strong, in a recent case in our common pleas, has decided that no one has a right, when making a division fence, to run half the same on the lot of the neighboring owner; but that it must be wholly on the land of him who makes it. The case which called forth this decision, was an act of trespass for cutting a ditch in meadow land, for the purpose of a fence. It appeared that the defendant, in this case, cut a ditch some five feet wide on each side of the line which constituted the boundary between him and the plaintiff; and the Judge in his charge, entered upon the following reasoning:—The defendant was the maker of a fence on the lot of the adjoining owner justified; but that those constructed half on one side and half on the other must be so constructed by mutual consent, otherwise legal measures could be instituted for damage, &c. The owners of real estate should recollect this decision as a case in which it would be applicable are not infrequent in our courts of justice.—*Salem Landmark.*

VALUABLE RECEIPT.—Mr. A. Bronson, of Mendon (Pa.) says, from fifteen years experience, he finds that Indian meat put in, covered over with young hysn tea, softened with hot water, and laid over hours or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If hislers have not arisen before, they will not after it is put on; and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

"Is she engaged?" is a question not infrequently mooted touching interesting young ladies. It is a pity some generally respected sign, bearing upon the question, could not be adopted by the sex. It would satisfy a very natural curiosity and might not be to the disadvantage of the ladies. In a dissenting Chapel in England, a foreigner noticed the ladies' bows on their bonnets oddly arranged, some on the left and others on the right side, while others were directly in front. It was found on enquiry, that married ladies had the bow on the right side, young maidens on the left and those "engaged" wore them on the front of their bonnets! A manifestation of this kind would save much needless solicitude and anxious inquiry among those gentlemen who are candidates for Matrimony!

BEARS are abundant within thirty or forty miles of Northampton. The northern part of Berkshire county can turn out as fine bear meat as the most fastidious taste need desire. It is a great mistake to suppose this meat is offensive. It is truly rich, nay, delicious. It is better than the choicest fresh pork. Why should it not be? Pigs eat all sorts of garbage and wallow in the mire. Bears are proverbially clean. They live upon chestnuts and acorns and fruits of all kinds, and now and then, by way of delicacy, take down a lamb, or a kid, or a young goat, and they want some animal food, they seize upon a nice girl, or luxuriate upon the freshness of a handsome boy. But it's rare, very seldom they leave vegetable for animal diet. We have eaten bear-meat that would make an Alderman's mouth water. Tender, sweet and delicious, it is only imagination that can make it otherwise than palatable. Witness an instance. Once at a public hotel in North Adams, a stranger lady requested a piece of "fresh pork." We didn't undeceive her, but helped her to a nice bear's rib? Ladies always like that part best, especially if they are engaged. She thought it delicious meat, and passed various encomiums upon it, brought out by remarks we made. "And did you ever eat bear-meat?" we inquired? She shuddered, and protested she should not survive such a case, and when we gradually undeceived her, it required all our efforts to prevent her going into hysterics! She will live and learn, we hope, that many of what her sex deem delicacies, and sorrow over as evils, are the mere fruits of a morbid fancy, the offspring of a miserable sickly taste, the creature of a diseased and unoccupied imagination.—*Northampton Cour.*

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

SENATE—Bills—introduced by Mr. Henry, incorporating Wells River manufactory Co. capital \$300,000, referred to committee on manufactures; the bill from the house, sent up for concurrence, repealing part of an act which authorizes the superintendent of the State Prison to draw annually \$500 from the State Treasury, read twice, after debate by Messrs. Steele, Pierpont, Palmer, Phelps, Hammond, Briggs, Howe and Henry, and referred to committee on finance.

Engrossed bills passed—incorporating the Clarendon manufactory Co.—incorporating the Barre manufactory Co.

Grand List—Mr. Young called the bill when this subject, which was further considered, debated, amended, and Mr. Pierpont moved amendment, taxing wild, or unimproved lands. This motion elicited an able, animated and protracted debate, but decided in the negative, yeas 13, nays 16. Mr. Ranney moved an amendment, providing that houses and house lots be set in the list at 6 per cent, and supported the motion by remarks. Mr. Porter replied in opposition to the motion. Mr. Ranney rejoined, Messrs. Bell and Van Skelen spoke in opposition. Motion negatived and the bill laid upon the table.

HOUSE—On motion of Mr. Vilas, resolved that a bill be introduced into the House after Monday next. On motion of Mr. Sawyer of H., a joint meeting was agreed to for filing vacancy in Lamoille county court.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the resolution relative to examination of state prison.

Bills introduced. By Mr. Church, repealing act relative to destruction of deer, referred to general committee; by Mr. Badley, incorporating Sandford lead mining and manufactory company, to committee on manufactures.

Reports made and thus disposed of: Ordered to a third reading. Bill incorporating Watfield and Moretown manufactory company.

Divided. Bill in addition to highway acts (r. r. d.)—annexing parts of sundry towns to Keby.

Mr. Darnot asked leave of absence after Wednesday—granted.

Petition of John Sanborn and others, referred to committee on licenses.

Bills passed. Incorporating Tanbridge, and Williams river manufactory companies; Black river card company, Green Mountain Iron Co., Middlebury savings bank; constituting superintendent of the state prison; taxing lands in Jay and Victory; in addition to act relative to inspectors of bridges—altering name of Francis Plummer—adding to act as to distribution of laws—restoring Jabez P. Holden to his legal privileges—in addition to probate acts.

The House considered the engrossed bill to reorganize the Bank of St. Albans, discussed by Messrs Goodale, Smith of St. A., Vilas, Hale, Fulton, C. K. Field, Fitch, Needham of B., Backmaster, Haswell, Fairbanks, Sawyer and Tracy, and it was passed, yeas 103, nays 75.

SENATE—Reports of committees—the com on education, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the expediency of providing for a geological and topographical survey of the state, made a report upon the subject, which was read to the senate, approving the objects of a survey, and recommending that the Gov. be authorized to ascertain the probable expense, and report to the next session of the legislature. On motion of Mr. Howe 300 copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Henry reported the bill incorporating the Brattleboro manufactory Co. with an amendment erasing all the sections and substituting a new bill; amendment adopted, yeas 21, nays 4 and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading.

Bills—from the house, incorporating the Middlebury savings bank; [for receiving deposits of the earnings of the in usurious and frugal, not for issuing notes] read twice and referred to com on banks—taxing lands in Jay, read twice, and after a statement of facts from Mr. Beckwith, referred to com. on land taxes; in alteration and repeal of an act laying a tax on lands in Gustavus, read a third time and passed.

HOUSE. Bills passed, incorporating Arlington Cotton and Woolen manufactory Company, Mills Woolen Franklin County steamboat company, Mutual manufactory company, Black river marble and soap stone manufactory company, Rutland and East creek manufactory company, Norwich and Hartford railroad and forwarding company, Hartland manufactory company, Lamoille manufactory company, Warren Farmers manufactory company, for establishing one between Worcester and Elmwood, establishing grammar school at Richmond, for relief of Saranac, in addition to act relative to leather sailing, annexing Grand Le county to third and Lamoille to fifth judicial circuit, taxing lands in Newport, extending jail limits of Washington Co.

The amendments of the Senate to bill relating to divorce, and to bill taxing Newark were concurred in.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

SENATE—Reports of committees—by Mr. Palmer, from the com. on Agriculture, the bill relative to top inspectors—passed; by Mr. Tenney, upon the resolution in relation to the distribution of grain, that any law on the subject is in excess of the present session. Bills introduced—by Mr. Hammond, incorporating the Otter Creek Manufactory Co.—Vergennes Hydraulic Co. read a first and second time and referred to committee on manufactures; by Mr. Van Skelen in addition to the act relating to Foreman's meetings, read twice and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Reports of committees—by Mr. Hebard, the bill without amendment, relating to Registers of Probate, empowering them to administer all oaths necessary in the settlement of estates, read a third time and

passed; by Mr. Hebard, the bill relating to judicial districts without amendment, read a third time and passed.

SENATE. Mr. Waterman called up the bill relating to salaries of Judges of Superior Court. After much debate, and an amendment, fixing the increase of salary at \$125, making the entire salary \$1,300 per annum, the bill passed, yeas 19, nays 14.

HOUSE—Bills passed. Incorporating Flower Brook, North Springfield, Montpelier north branch, Van's River, cotton and woolen, Clarendon, Barre, Windsor and Plymouth Assenry Iron Company, and Felchville Slaton manufactory companies, and Franklin county asylum for the poor.

Bills from the Senate. Relative to duties of Surveyor General and county surveyors, was referred to committee on education; altering term of supreme court in Chittenden county, relating to notes and bills of exchange, referred to Judiciary committee; regulating elections, to committee of elections.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Smith of Benson, allowing members of the legislature 10 cents per mile for travel, and repealing act of 1834, referred to General Committee.

2 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE—Bills—incorporating the Wells River manufactory company, amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; incorporating the Franklin county Steamboat Company; incorporating the Clarendon manufactory company, read a third time and passed.

Grand List. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, and the question of reconsideration decided in the negative, yeas 13, nays 16.

Mr. Kinsman said he had been nearly out of patience with the bill; he discovered a disposition in the senate, he thought, to defeat it; and, to test the question, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The motion was supported by Messrs Kinsman, Pierpont, Sawyer and Phelps, and opposed by Messrs. Sullivan, Van Skelen, Young, and Ranney, and decided in the negative—yeas 8, nays 20.

Mr. Porter moved to strike out the words "practising attorneys, surgeons, and physicians," and so as to exempt their faculty, and tax the property in their hands.

Mr. Hebard moved to amend the same section, by taxing the works, "not less than ten dollars," and leaving the assessment over \$500, and any sum less, according to direction, according to discretion of listers; negatived.

Mr. Steele moved to erase \$300 and insert \$100, amended—also, to strike out "the word 'practising,'" which was negatived. The question being then taken, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, for a third reading.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the surplus revenue bill. Mr. Needham of B. withdrew his substitute, and Mr. Sawyer of H. moved a provision to the original bill retaining power in future legislatures to make a new appropriation, under a new count shall either by the U. States or by the State; supported by Messrs. Sawyer, Vilas and Conant, and opposed by Messrs. Fitch, Goodale, Needham of B. and Backmaster—when Mr. Remis proposed an amendment to the amendment, viz. that the legislature have control after 1847—rejected; and the amendment of Mr. Sawyer was also rejected, yeas 22, nays 104.

Mr. Goodale proposed an amendment, requiring towns to loan the money on good security, and apply the interest to schools; supported by Messrs Goodale, Stephens of P., Needham of B., Haswell and Fitch, opposed by Messrs Hale, Hastings, Tracy, Haggard, Dacey of G., Fairbanks Backmaster and Buck, and negatived.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

SENATE—Petitions—introduced by Mr. Watson, of Act. Loveland and others, on the subject of incorporation, referred to com. on this subject.

Bills introduced—by Mr. Merrill, rendering private property of members of corporations, liable for all the debts contracted by the corporation, read twice and referred to a select committee of three; Messrs. Merrill, White and Kinsman.

Motion. The Senate concurred in the resolution from the house fixing on a day for the election of Brigadier General to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Petrie of the first Brigade 4th Division.

State Prison. Mr. Hammond from the committee on finance, reported the bill, relating to State Prisons, with a proposed amendment, authorizing the superintendent to draw upon the State treasury to the amount of _____ dollars, for the purposes of the prison. On motion of Mr. Steele, the bill was filed with \$2,000, when on motion of Mr. Henry, the bill was laid on the table—called up by Mr. Steele, committee to a member for amendment, amended read a 3d time and passed.

Bills—Mr. Proctor called up the bill extending the charter of the bank of St. Albans, and moved its recommittal for amendment; recommitted.

HOUSE—The House resumed consideration of the surplus revenue bill—Mr. Vilas offered an amendment, providing that a new appropriation may be made after 1840 according to a census taken by U. S. census—supported by Messrs. Vilas, H. L. C. Conant, and Sawyer of H. opposed by Messrs. Tracy, Fitch and Backmaster and rejected, yeas 33, nays 113.

Mr. Nash offered a provision that the debt of the State for the State House, and other purposes, shall be first paid out of the fund, and the remainder be divided according to the population of 1835.

Mr. Needham of B. proposed the amendment. He was satisfied with the bill as it was; and he could see no necessity for its benefit from this amendment.