

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

CONTENTMENT.

Here every quiet, secure retreat,
A harmless life that knows not how to cheat,
With home and plenty the rich owner bless,
And rural pleasures crown his happiness.

Exclaimed a romantic young friend, weary of the pursuit of an active profession, during a late twilight ramble to the cottage of an old acquaintance.—
"Sure," continued he, "if contentment is to be found in the world, the heart that is humble might hope for it here." Such, too, is the language of thousands, and the popular delusion is cherished more or less through all the ranks of human life. The value of a thing is said to be in proportion to its scarcity, and this may be one reason why this so much longed for contentment has found such favor in the eyes of the multitude. Let us look at it a moment.

To be content is to be satisfied—to wish for nothing to aim at nothing. Now look at the world as it exists: we find little or no such thing, and well it is so. What least that freights the ships—beautifies the cities—encourages the arts—and promotes the wealth, intelligence, and importance of a free and enterprising nation? Assuredly not contentment. It is a passive principle, and as such, man can have but little sympathy with it; he is an active animal; his pleasure lies not so much in the possession as in the pursuit, in the mercantile napper when, retiring from the din and bustle of the city, his ships, his freights, and his speculations, he hastens to the enjoyment of rural life, purchases a beautiful villa, and looking around him with complacency says, "I am content!"

Delusion all! he is not content. He must still busy himself with the news, the business, and the exchanges; or, if he looks at home, everything is wrong or wants improving. A part of his houses are misbuilt—his walks are badly laid out, or a clump of trees spoils his prospect. These mended give rise to new wants, and fresh improvements.—No he goes on, and dies at last amid all the mighty bustle attendant on the planting of an orchard—the cutting a canal—the building a green house.

Perhaps the best personification of contentment is a fat London Alderman, seated after a plentiful dinner in his easy chair—his wine before him—his pipe—his optics half closed, and not an idea in his brain of the past, present, or future. This dull Dutch virtue is incident to your "fat gross men." Contentment and complacency have a never failing relationship, and accordingly Byron once exclaimed to the remark that a certain modern Falstaff was a litterateur—"he's the fattest hog in Epicurus' sty." There is no analogy between contentment and leanness—a thin contented man is a paradox. Who are your bold, fiery, active, daring, enterprising, enduring spirits? Are they your men of fat and oil? How many fat men are on record for noble daring? Caesar disliked Cassius for his seditious characteristics—"That Cassius is too thin," he exclaims, "although I fear him not, would he were fatter."

The mainspring of the complicated mechanism of human nature is the love of distinction—fine or wealth. It is this principle which promotes to noble and adventurous deeds: it is this principle that calls talent into action—that produces poets, painters, statesmen—that sends men to the frozen seas of the arctic circle, and to the burning deserts of Africa, and this principle is wholly opposed to contentment. In the long list of glorious names that belong to history, few will be found in whom contentment was a prominent trait. Would contented men have painted the Cartoons, or discovered America? Had this contented humor prevailed, the noblest energies of the soul had been repressed. Caesar, careless of the empire of the world, might have sauntered through the streets of Rome galling Cleopatra—Shakespeare would have idly angled in the Avon, and jested with Warwickshire bores; Milton would have dogged transients at his school in Bunhill fields, and Washington, a Virginia planter, instead of warring in the tented field, would have overseen one of rice or indigo, and smoked tobacco of his own raising, supinely in the shade.

No! let contentment prevail, and its benumbing influence would spread itself over all the active principles of our nature. The wheels of society would be stopped, and the whole order of nature be reversed. The mawkish nonsense of contentment and a cottage is out of place in a world of improvement. It may suit the degraded serf in the stagnant pool of Russian despotism, but shall the free and lofty spirits who have shaken off feudal lethargy give pause in their career? Contentment only exists with ignorance. But suppose it general—that every man sat under his own vine and fig-tree—the nerves of commerce relaxed—the heart satiated, and the whole stir of the great world hushed. What an appalling picture!

The very distinction between vice and virtue would be lost in the entire nullity of the human character: man might rather be said to vegetate than live. Like other animals he would pass from the earth without leaving a trace of his existence; not one glorious emanation of genius, not one useful monument to transmit his name to future ages; generation would succeed generation, die, rot and be forgotten.

We have lived much in the world—mixed with all classes and descriptions, and yet it has been our lot to meet but one thoroughly contented man; and as Byron says, "private examples are as good as any," take his portrait—

Ephram Easy was the only son of a gentleman farmer, who cultivated his own land. When a child his quiescent disposition was quite remarkable.—He never cried for toys, like other children—played no mischievous pranks—eat when it was given to him, and slept whenever he could. At school he never showed the least desire to be distinguished, either in the sports of his fellows, or in his class. Growing too big for school and unlike other youngsters, manifesting no disposition to see the world, he was removed to his father's farm, where, taking root, in course of time, he sprouted into a man.—The death of his father soon after put him in possession of his estate. Still

"He soundly slept the night away,
And just did nothing all the day."

But Ephram's philosophic temper did not at all tend to the improvement of his worldly affairs; his servants did little or nothing, and were paid for it; those who bought his stock, paid him less than any body else; his friends plundered, and called him an easy, clever-fellow, and admired his contentedness. In the midst of a busy world, Ephram smoked at his ease. He had to be sure some vague idea that was not as it should be, but then he found great consolation in the favorite proverb that "when things come to the worst they usually mend." A few more years, and a bad harvest put Ephram's prop-

erty to the test—things came to the worst, but unfortunately did not mend; his land went off under the hammer—he could not work, and so went to the poor-house. If this touched any dormant spark of pride, it was soon over, and poor Ephram is still perfectly content! and all his cares and all his toils are summed up in Prior's two lines—

"He eats, and drinks, and sleeps—what then?
Why eats, and drinks, and sleeps again."

Surely there are many degrees of happiness superior to such a state.

INDIAN WAR.

The Columbus Inquirer of the 12th contains the following letter:

CAMP HUXEY, 6th August, 1836.
Gentlemen—After a forced march I joined my battalion in Randolph, determined, if God would, to have revenge for the events of the fatal Sunday when my men fought without their commander. I found upon my arrival that Gen. Sanford was in pursuit of the Indians with great energy, and after exhausting himself with personal fatigue, took but a single day to rest, sending me in the swamp with my battalion and Capt. Roswick's company of Pu laski county, to drive for the Indians.

We had a few of the Baker county boys, under Capt. House; among them are some men that can trail equal to Indian scouts. We had not proceeded far before the sign became certain. About 2 o'clock on yesterday, we came upon their camp; they were entrenched behind some large pine logs, and received us with a brisk fire. I was struck with the second ball that was fired; a large dirk knife saved me from a dangerous if not a fatal wound; the ball struck the knife in my pantaloons pocket, and thus was prevented from penetrating deeply into my thigh; the bruise is considerable, but will soon be well.

Finding that the enemy had the advantage ground, I determined at once to storm the camp; the order to charge, with loaded guns, was obeyed promptly, and thus commenced the most brilliant and impetuous charge; the enemy made a faint effort to rally, but a fire was opened on them as we went, which they could not bear. They fled, leaving all their plunder and a fine dinner behind them; the traces of blood were considerable, but they left no dead or wounded behind them.

In the pursuit we found parts of letters very bloody, upon which they carried their dead or wounded. The swamp was a complete covert to them, and they made good their retreat. In pursuing them, my men and officers would mire in the mud, and the march of their trail before the fight was so long and fatiguing, and we were so much exhausted, we were compelled to desist. The battalion unanimously voted me the present of a rifle, taken on the field, loaded. We took up the line of march for camp, and just as night came on, made our escape from the most extensive and dismal swamp I ever saw. My officers and men fought with great and unflinching firmness, and all distinguished themselves, especially in the execution of the order to charge. The Indians raised the war whoop, but the sound was lost in the tremendous shouts of the charge.

We had no certain means of ascertaining the strength of the Indians; from the size of their camp and the amount of their victuals cooked for dinner, we could easily say they were a hundred strong, but I am of opinion that there was not quite that number, from all I could see.

Very respectfully,
JULIUS C. ALFORD.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Correspondence of the New-York American.]

Montgomery, (Ala.) Aug. 14th.
Intelligence has just reached me of the contract for the removal of the Creeks having been taken up. The contract has been given to a company of some ten or twelve individuals, two of whom are from near Columbus, Ga. and the others from Maryland. The known liberal character of the men of this company ensures the most kind and humane treatment to the Indians. They have contracted to remove the whole nation, probably about 17,000 in number, at \$28 50 per head. The friendly chief, Opotheleyah, and his party, of near 3000 Indians, are to go first. It is thought they will get off by the 22d inst. It will probably be not before the last of next month that they all are removed.

Population of the United States, in 1836. The population of the United States, at the present time may be approximately estimated as follows:

Maine, the northernmost, 555,000
New Hampshire, south of Maine, 300,000
Vermont, bordering Canada, 330,000
Massachusetts, most densely peopled, 700,000
Rhode Island with the least territory, 110,000
Connecticut, the most agrarian, 220,000

Aggregate of the northeastern states 2,315,000
New York, the most populous, 2,400,000
New Jersey, the thoroughfare state, 360,000
Pennsylvania, the banking state, 1,600,000
Delaware, the narrowest state, 80,000
Maryland, the water state, 500,000

Aggregate of the middle states, 4,040,000
Virginia, the largest state, 1,300,000
North Carolina, the modest state, 800,000
South Carolina, the Palmetto state, 650,000
Georgia, the southernmost state, 620,000

Aggregate of the southern states, 3,430,000
Ohio, the thrifty state, 1,300,000
Kentucky, the bagging state, 800,000
Indiana, the improving state, 550,000
Illinois, the prairie state, 320,000
Michigan, the lake state, 120,000
Missouri, the northwesternmost, 250,000

Aggregate of the western states, 3,340,000
Tennessee, the central state, 900,000
Louisiana, the southwesternmost, 350,000
Alabama, the river state, 500,000
Arkansas, the least populous, 70,000

Aggregate of the southwestern states, 2,220,000
District of Columbia, 50,000
Florida, with the most extensive coast, 50,000
Wisconsin territory, 20,000
Oregon, or the Far West, 5,000

Indian, 400,000
The entire population within the limits of the U. States, Indians included, amounts, therefore, to 16 millions, six hundred and eighty thousand souls.

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1836.

NATIONAL TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS GRANGER,
OF NEW YORK.
STATE TICKET.
For Governor,
SILAS B. JENNISON.
For Lt. Governor,
DAVID M. CAMP.
For Treasurer,
AUGUSTINE CLARK.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM SLADE.

SENATORS FOR RUTLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT PIERPOINT,
WILLIAM C. KITTRIDGE,
THOMAS D. HAMMOND.

HARRISON & GRANGER TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS.

JIBEZ PROCTOR,
SAUEL SWIFT,
DAVID CRAWFORD,
ZIMRI HOWE,
TITUS HUTCHINSON,
WM. J. GRISWOLD,
EDWARD LAMB.

Town Clerks, Constables, & Postmasters will have the goodness to forward us immediately after the election the result of the votes for Governor, &c., and greatly oblige the editor as well as the public.

FREEMEN'S MEETING—TO-DAY. Before this paper reaches all our subscribers the great contest of this day will be over, and our readers will soon learn whether the predictions of the collar editors are verified, and that the State has gone for Van Buren! Instead of such a result we think it may be safely calculated that the State Van Buren Ticket will not obtain very much more than one third of the votes, if any.

In relation to the Congressional elections, we think we hazard nothing in predicting that Messrs HALL & SLADE will be re-elected in the first and second Districts. Mr EVERETT probably in the third; Mr ALLEN in the 4th, and Mr JAMES in the 5th.

If any thing prevents the re-election of Mr Everett it will be the want of unanimity among the anti-administration freemen. Some of the Antimasons have nominated Gen. Flint, and if he obtains much support Mr Everett may fall of a re-election the first ballot, but will most likely ultimately succeed. Mr Patridge, the V. Buren candidate in Mr Everett's District will probably obtain but a lean support. If we are sorry to see the "State Journal" siding a tripple race in the third District. If in the 4th District the Vanites have put up Mr Van Ness again in opposition to Mr Allen. This is one of the greatest impositions that we have seen attempted to be pulled upon intelligent freemen. Mr Van Ness is now a resident Minister in Spain and has been for several years, and neither does nor can know much about the political affairs of this country. We shall soon see how far party discipline and madness will carry the independent freemen of Vermont. In the fifth District both parties are sanguine of success. Gen. Isaac Fletcher (V. B.) is the competitor of Mr James and rather a popular man with his party; but Mr James is also very popular with the Antimasons, and the Whigs will doubtless support him generally, which will enable him to distance the General the first ball.

From the New York Express.

A NEW AND JUST VIEW OF THE PRESIDENCY.

TAKEN FROM THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The Albany Argus, some days ago proffered its calculations upon the result of the coming election, in which North Carolina among other States, was set down as certain for Van Buren. The Argus, ere this, has felt its own and disappointment there, and will therefrom be taught to put off its boastful swaggering impudence and listen to what the other side has to say. Hear us then: and the late elections enable us to form a better calculation, and tell us, if you can, where are our errors.

STATES CERTAIN IN THEIR VOTES.

State	Whig	Van Buren
Maine	0	10
New Hampshire	0	7
Massachusetts	11	0
Vermont	7	0
Delaware	3	0
Rhode Island	10	0
North Carolina	15	0
South Carolina	11	0
Kentucky	15	0
Tennessee	15	0
Indiana	9	0
Alabama	7	0
Total	106	17

DEBATEABLE GROUND AND PROBABLE RESULT.

State	Whig	Van Buren
Rhode Island	0	4
Connecticut	0	8
New York	0	42
New Jersey	0	8
Pennsylvania	30	0
Virginia	23	0
Georgia	11	0
Ohio	21	0
Mississippi	4	0
Illinois	0	5
Missouri	0	3
Louisiana	5	0
Michigan	0	3
Arkansas	0	3
Total	94	77

The certain States, 106
The probable States, 94
Total, 200

One hundred and sixty-eight votes are necessary for a choice.

Now we ask the Argus to tell us where this calculation ends. Pennsylvania we put down as debateable ground though we consider it quite certain for Harrison. If Pennsylvania goes for Harrison, New York will certainly follow, for the friends of Martin Van Buren, will never be sacrificed for his benefit, when it is known that the sacrifice must be made. Rhode Island and Connecticut Missouri and Illinois, we have put down for Van Buren, but if a manly effort is made in those states with Harrison for the candidate, Van Buren cannot carry them. The whole South will go for Judge White. To say nothing of the causes which would lead the South to vote for their own candidate, the North Carolina election is decisive of the tone of public feeling. But give Van Buren Virginia and Ohio, or Pennsylvania, and then he is not yet elected even with New York.

We sincerely believe, that if the Whigs carry Pennsylvania, and there is every prospect of it, that New York and New Jersey will follow the example of her glorious regeneration, and thus elect Gen. Harrison by the people. To arms, then, to arms, and let us do our duty. Now is the time to act, for the Whigs at this moment are having like victories, and upon the same ground by which Gen. Jackson was elected in 1828.

ELECTIONS.

North Carolina.—Complete returns for Senators and representatives from all the counties in the state have been received, and the result is:

	W.	V. B.
Senate	26	24
House	59	61
In joint ballot	85	85

The majority for Graham (W.) over Newland, (V. B.) in the 12th Congressional district, is 1,614. Last year the same candidates were in nomination and the canvass was so close that the result was disputed, and Congress referred the case back to the people.

Alabama.—The Montgomery Advertiser, (V. B. paper) of August 20th, gives returns from all the counties in the state, and states the result as follows: In Senate, Van Buren, 16; White 14. In the House, Van Buren, 51, White 39. We have seen no Whig paper of so late a date, but presume a different version would be given.—J. of Com.

Kentucky.—Official returns from the whole state give the following results:

For Governor.	
Clarke, (W.)	38,559
Flournoy, (V. B.)	30,491
	8,096

For Lt. Governor	
Wickliffe, (W.)	35,524
Hise, (V. B.)	32,186
	3,338

Parties in the Legislature stand thus: Senate, Whigs 24; V. B. 14. House of Representatives Whigs 58, Van Buren 42. Majority on joint ballot, 26.

Indiana.—The Richmond (Ind.) Palladium of the 20th inst. says a postscript, that returns from members of the Legislature have been received from all the counties in the state except four, and that the result was as follows:

	W.	V. B.
In the Senate, Anti V. B.	29	18
	V. B.	
House of Reps, Anti V. B.	55	45
	V. B.	
	84	63

Illinois.—There is no doubt of the election of three V. B. men to the next Congress, the same as before. To the popular branch of the state legislature, there are elected, as far as heard from, according to the Alton Telegraph, 26 Whigs and 29 V. B. men. According to the Vandalin Register the proportion of V. B. men is as 2 to 1.

Missouri.—Official returns from Missouri give Boggs, V. B., a majority of 600 over Ashley; Cannon, do, a majority of 3,000; Harrison and Miller doing 4,000.

Arkansas.—A letter in the evening Post from Little Rock Aug. 8th, states that J. S. Conway, V. B., is chosen Governor of that state by a majority of at least 1,000 over Fowler; and that Archibald Yell, V. B., is elected to congress by a majority of more than 3,000 over Cummins. The same writer states that of 71 members of the Legislature, 54 are Van Buren men. We presume these statements should be received with some grains of allowance.—J. of Com.

We find the following in the Cincinnati Whig of the 19th ult.—"Gen. Harrison left this city two or three days ago for the purpose of making a short visit to his relatives in Virginia. He will spend a few days at the White Sulphur Springs, in that state, where we understand a large number of letters have already accumulated in his direction, his intention to visit that place having been known among his intimate friends for several weeks.—The General is in fine health and spirits, and we do not doubt that his old friends in Virginia will be both surprised and gratified to see him look so well."

We are informed by a respectable correspondent in this city say the Boston Centinel, that he has lately received a letter from a distinguished gentleman of New York, who was several years a member of Congress from that State, and now at the head of the electoral Whig ticket there, stating that there is increased animation and hope respecting the Presidential election; and one from a leading member of Congress from Virginia, who expresses great confidence in the success of the Whig cause in that State. The friends of White and Harrison are actuated by the best and most conciliatory feeling, and will act in concert, most probably, for Harrison. Those who were for White six months ago, are coming out for Harrison. Of Pennsylvania, the key of the arch, there is no longer any doubt.

Baltimore. There were funeral ceremonies at Baltimore on Thursday last in honor of President Madison. The Baltimore Gazette says—

The Funeral Procession in honor of the late ex-President Madison, took place this morning agreeably to the arrangements heretofore published. The ranks of all professions were filled, and the whole scene presented out of the most impressive

spectacles of the kind that we recollect to have witnessed in our city on any former occasion. It was alike honorable to the dead and the living.

Extract from Gen. Butler's letter.

WATERBURY, Aug. 24th, 1836.

"DEAR SIR. Yours of the 22d inst. on behalf of the State Committee was received yesterday. You say my declining to be a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Harrison and Granger Ticket has been inferred by several of the public journals to be an indication of indifference to the success of that ticket, and ask for an avowal of my views on the subject, with permission to give them publicity."

"I have ever entertained an exalted opinion of General Harrison, both as a military man, and a civil officer. I know of no act, in his long course of public service, either as Governor of the North-Western Territory, Commander-in-chief of the North-Western Army, member of the National Legislature, or as a minister to the Republic of Colombia, which does not merit the approbation of his countrymen; and ever since his nomination by the Antimasonic State Convention in February last have felt anxious for his election to the Presidency."

As to Mr Granger, his name has been so long, so constantly, and so honorably identified with the principles of Antimasonry, and his efforts so efficient for the "Supremacy of the laws" and Constitution, that for me to withhold from him my vote, under the circumstances of the pending canvass, I should consider an abandonment of the fundamental principles of Antimasonry."

In conclusion I will only say, that, personally I have little to hope or fear from the success of this or that candidate for the Presidency, or any other office; the governments and laws of this world by whomsoever, or in whatever manner administered, can but little longer affect my interest or happiness; but should I ever be permitted to exercise again the elective franchise, it shall not be done knowingly to favor the promotion of a man who for the sake of office would squander millions of the public money on a multitude of corrupt speculators—barter away the freedom of the Press and trample upon the sacred and unalienable rights of Man.

Respectfully,

Your obt. servt.

EZRA BUTLER.

C. L. KNAPP, Esq."

From the Nashville Republican, Aug. 6.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

GEN. GAINES'S REQUISITION. We delay the publication of our paper to a later hour than usual, for the purpose of laying before the Public the following documents, with which we have been furnished by the Governor:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1836.

SIR: Major General Gaines, to whom the command of the western border of Louisiana has been assigned, has notified this department that he has called upon your Excellency for a brigade of militia the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted.

I am instructed by the President to request your Excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been or may be required by Gen. Gaines, to serve not less than three months after their arrival at the places of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His excellency N. CANNON,

Governor of Tennessee, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1836.

SIR: Major General Gaines has apprized this department that he has made a requisition upon your Excellency for a regiment of mounted gunmen for the service of the United States.

Copies of the despatches received from General Gaines have been transmitted to the President of the United States, who will issue such orders upon them as he may think the circumstances require. Meantime I have the honor to inform you that, in order to prevent any inconvenience or delay, in the event of the confirmation of Gen. G.'s requisition by the President, a disbursing officer, will be ordered to proceed to the State of Tennessee with the necessary funds.

Very respectfully, your most obt. servant.

C. A. HARRIS, Acting Sec. of War.

His Excellency N. CANNON, Governor, &c.

The above letters from the War Department having been enclosed to the President by the Governor, the following was received in answer.

HERMITAGE, Aug. 6, 1836.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th ult. and the 4th instant, accompanied by the copies of communications which were addressed to you on the 4th of May, and the 25th July, by the Secretary of War, and also accompanied by your proclamation of the 20th, founded on the requisition made by Gen. Gaines, bearing date the 20th June last. The documents referred to in the communication to you of the 25th ult. from the War Department, have not yet been received.

The obligations of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign Powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that Republic. So long as Mexico fulfils her duties to us as they are defined by the treaty, and violates none of the rights which are secured by it to our citizens, any act on the part of the Government of the United States, which would tend to foster a spirit of resistance to the Government and laws, whatever may be their character or form, when administered within her own limits and jurisdiction, would be unauthorized and highly improper. A scrupulous sense of these obligations has prevented me thus far from doing any thing which can authorize the suspicion that our Government is unmindful of them, and a hope to be equally cautious and circumspect in all my future conduct. It is in reference to these obligations that the requisition of Gen. Gaines in the present instance must be considered; and unless there is a strong necessity for it, it should not be sanctioned. Should this necessity not be manifest, when it is well known that the disposition to befriend the Texan is a common feeling with the citizens of the United States, it is obvious that the requisition may furnish a reason to Mexico for supposing that the Government of the United States may be induced, by inadequate causes, to overstep the limits of neutrality which it professes to maintain.