

The Rutland Herald.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—JEFFERSON.

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The Rutland Herald.

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ROBERTY.

I'VE BEEN THINKING.

What a curious world we're in,
Men are sleeping, eating, drinking,
Just as they have always been—
Beasts are strutting, dandies quizzing,
Mosses toiling night and day,
Bears are sporting, girls are prizing,
Grandma's forgetting away,

Tom is crying, Mary singing,
Jack is laughing merrily,
Dust is flying, tea-bells ringing,
These have music made for me;
Peasants toiling, rich men riding,
Staring with a badly plaid,
Begging through every crowd we chide,
Zounds, how queer a world it is!

Marrying, some in marriage given,
Others like the world of old,
All but me are leaving, living—
Would that wives were to be sold!
Others have their dears in plenty,
And their bosoms heave with love,
I've had chamois, moose, and twenty—
But I have not an improve.

Brokers shaving, sheriffs dunning,
Politicians puff your sleeve,
Prentiss scolding, wits are punning,
Jailbirds begging for reprieve,
Freedmen wearing, school boys toiling,
Baculus too, both devices,
Yeager wench your wife's gaiting,
What a damned fool is he!

Lawyers spooling, clerks fatiguing,
Doctors prating of their skill,
Fratricide grooming, school boys whistling,
Striving all old time to kill,
Fedsquats of sense telling,
Millions of pretty things—
Lovers staid with bosoms swelling,
Listening while the night wind sings.

Clouds are lowering, tempest howling,
Frisco's suspecting, lies are glad,
Children screaming, business howling,
Merry bosoms now are sad,
Frodo! they are gone forever,
All is gay as it ever,
Sulphureous slugs, the girls—oh, never!
What a curious world we're in!

OPENING OF FALL SCHOOLS.

During the months of September and October the parents begin to send the older children to school; at this time also, new school books are purchased, and in most cases a new teacher employed. This is a good season of the year to make a change for the better, and we will with great earnestness and sincerity ask the School Districts a few plain practical questions:

1st. What wages have you, heretofore, given your teacher?

Would it be cheaper, taking all things into consideration, to employ one of higher qualifications, if you have to pay him a little more?

Can you expend money in any other way so wisely as in giving your children a good education?

What so essential to our well being, as virtue and intelligence, in those around you?

Of all men, who should be more virtuous and intelligent, than that man, who educates and forms the character of your children?

Will any thing but a higher salary secure higher qualifications?

If a well educated teacher saves school books, and above all, your children's time, by advancing them faster and more correctly in their studies, can you not afford to pay him more?

2dly. What is the condition of your school house?

Are the windows filled with glass?

Are the clap-boards falling off?

Are the doors thrown off from the hinges?

Is the stove or the pipe out of order?

Are the school desks of the right construction?

Have they back pieces? Are they cut full of holes and ridges with the pen-knife?

Does the school house leak rain and admit the wind?

Is this building located in a good place?

3dly. What school books do you use?

Can you not select a better series, and then abide by these, freeing yourselves from the perplexity of so much changing?

4thly. Can you not elect school officers, who are competent, and will be faithful to the interests of the school?

5thly. Can you not keep your children more steadily at school?

Shall they this winter go to school one day, and stay at home the next?

Can you not give them more than two or three months schooling, during the whole fall and winter?

6thly. Will you not endeavor to visit the school once a week this winter and take a suitable interest in your teacher and his instructions?

Will you not try to co-operate with him out of school, and in school?

Finally, will you not resolve, when the fall school is opened to start anew on this momentous subject? Will you not begin then to give this subject more aid, more attention, than you have done?

The whole state of N. Y. is awake to the subject at least, and the district that stays behind now, will deprive itself of many advantages.

A GIANT. The Belgian papers state that a good looking young man, formerly a drum major in the service of the king of the Netherlands, is now showing himself as a curiosity at Paris, being eight feet ten inches and three-quarters in height, and weighing four hundred and sixteen pounds.

Political.

DEPOSITES WITH STATES.

The forms adopted by the Treasury Department in respect to this subject, are as follows:

No. 1—Letter to the Gov. of each State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 1836.

Sir—The Congress of the U. S. recently passed an act in relation to the public money, a copy of which is enclosed.

You will perceive what is provided by the 13th section of it, in respect to the course of this Department and the several states in the union, concerning all the money in the Treasury over five millions of dollars.

The object of this communication is to invite your official attention to the subject of that section, so far as it is connected with the power and interests of the state over which you preside.—The time and manner of acting in the matter, belong, of course, to the consideration of yourself and the other proper state authorities; and this Department would entirely forbear from any suggestions in relation to them, except the expressions of an earnest desire, arising from public considerations of convenience to the fiscal operations of the Treasury, that whenever the final action of your state shall be had on the subject, the result may be communicated to the Department as early a day as may be found practicable.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBERRY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

His Excellency

No. 2—Form of a receipt by a State.

Whereas, by the 13th section of an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved the 23d of June, 1836, it was enacted "that the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several states in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall by law authorize their Treasurer, or other competent authorities to receive the same, on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposit therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid;

And whereas, the state of has by an act of its legislature, passed on the day of one thousand eight hundred and thirty authorized and directed the of the said state to receive its proportional share of the said surplus moneys of the United States on deposit with the said state, upon the terms specified in the said act of congress;

And whereas, the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the provision of the said act of congress, and in conformity with the provisions of the said act of the legislature of the state of has delivered to the thereof, the sum of dollars and cents, the same being the first instalment or one fourth part of the rateable proportion of the said state in the surplus money in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1837;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, do hereby certify, that the said sum of dollars and cents, has been deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury with the state of and that for the safe keeping and repayment of the same to the United State, in conformity to said act of congress, the state of is legally bound, and its faith is solemnly pledged, and in pursuance of the authority of the act of the legislature aforesaid, for and in behalf of the said state, I hereby affix my signature and seal in testimony of the premises, and of the faith of the said state to pay the said money so deposited, and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose and in the manner and proportions set forth and described in the said recited 13th section of the act of Congress aforesaid, and by a requisition or notice similar in form to that heretofore annexed, addressed to the care of the Governor of said state.

Signed and sealed this day of one thousand eight hundred and thirty

Attest,

No. 3—The form of a requisition or notice for repayment will be substantially as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 183 .

To the state of

Under the provisions of an act of congress entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money, passed June 23d, 1836," and an act of said state passed certain sums of money belonging to the United States having been deposited with the state aforesaid for safe keeping and repayment, in conformity with the provisions of said act, said state is hereby notified that a portion of said money, viz. the sum of dollars, is required to be repaid to the United States, by the state aforesaid, for the purposes named in said act, and in conformity with its provisions.

Signed,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Care of his Excellency, Governor of said state.

[The repayment of said sum to the Treasurer of the United States will be in one of the following modes, which this Department may in any particular case prefer and direct, viz: 1. By a request annexed to the above requisition to place the same to the credit of the said Treasurer, in the Bank of at on or before the day of next, and to take duplicate receipts thereof, one of which receipts, sent to the said Treasurer, will be a sufficient voucher for the amount of said repayment on the part of said state.

2. Or, by a request written by said Secretary to the back of a common Treasury warrant, directed to the state for payment by said Treasurer, that said state would pay the same, and which warrant, with a receipt of payment thereon, will be a sufficient voucher as aforesaid.]

PLAIN REASONS FOR OPPOSING V. BUREN AND JOHNSON.

1. Because we have not, nor have his warmest supporters, any confidence in the political honesty of Mr V. B.

2. Because he is every thing by turns and nothing long. First a federalist and then a Democrat—then a federalist again when they rallied under Clinton, against Madison and the War—then a democrat again—now for Adams against Jackson till the former's prospects are hopeless—then for Jackson against Adams.

3. Because he has been constantly managing and changing sides to promote his own personal ambition, without regard to party, principles or country.

4. Because he is the author of the infamous "spoils system," first concerted by the "Albany Regency," and taken by V. B. to Washington, by which to manacle the nation and make himself President at the expense of Gen. Jackson's consistency, and in violation of his advice to President Monroe, and his pledges to the people.

5. Because he has the first American minister that ever dared to ask a foreign nation to take advantage of our party divisions. In the negotiation for the West Indies he humbled our National character at the footstool of the British throne.

6. Because he was the contriver and getter up of the "foreign influence," using the tarnished character of Mrs. Eaton and the President's profession to crush his rival Calhoun—thus was

"An eagle towering in his pride of place,
By a mouning owl hawked at and killed."

7. Because through his instrumentality as Secretary of State, was the patriotic HARRISON, and our other foreign ministers, recalled, and hungry partisans rewarded with their stations—thus introducing a novel and infamous principle in our foreign relations; viz: that an American Minister abroad must be a partisan and the representative of a dominant party, instead of the Minister of the whole nation.

8. Because he had used and abused, the honest prejudices of the President, in order to aggrandize himself at the expense of the best interest of his country.

9. Because he has converted the whole machinery of the Government, and all its officers, from the President downwards, into an electioneering machine to promote his personal advancement.

10. Because he has supported and been a principle actor in all those measures of the present administration, which reduced the Post office, to bankruptcy, and a vortex of corruption—wrested the people's money from the custody of their representatives, and placed it in the hands of the President, and is fast consolidating our happy Republic into a despotic monarchy.

11. Because he opposed the Land-bill, and the distribution of the people's money, and insists on retaining the surplus revenue in the Lands of his personal electioneering fund.

12. Because he is endeavoring to make himself President, by corrupting the people—by using the money, officers, and patronage of the Government—and by every little, low, dirty party intrigue, trickery and management, instead of leaving the people unbiased to act for themselves.

13. Because we are opposed to a President's choosing his "successor," or endeavoring to influence that choice; we want no hereditary succession.

More reasons might be given, but we presume that these, most of which apply equally to Van Buren and to Johnson, will suffice for the present.

Monmouth Inquirer.

From the Boston Centinel.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

As we open the mail papers, from day to day, from all sections of the country, we are cheered by the patriotic sentiment, every where displayed, from Maine to the Floridas, and from the Atlantic to the farthest West. It may truly be said of the Whig cause, that all appears "full of courage and strength." There is no mistake about the signs of the times. The nomination of Gen. Harrison is displayed every where from the Whig papers,—those citadels and symbols of the sentiments of the people. It has become the general and all pervading sentiment that he is the only candid that can contend with Mr Van Buren, and every day serves but to fortify the well grounded expectation that Harrison and Granger will be elected President and Vice President by overwhelming majorities of the people.

Look at the elections, that have just terminated in the leading Southern and Western States: look at the results in North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi and Alabama. All these States voted for Gen. Jackson, but they have recently declared emphatically, that they are not for Van Buren. They favored the hero of N. Orleans, but they are not willing to be sold over, and transferred like slaves to the little intriguer, who by gross deception and flattery procured himself to be nominated by Gen. Jackson as his successor. They are decidedly opposed to the whole system of corruption that arrogates the right of a President to nominate his successor: they will follow out this opposition, by marching up to the polls, and voting for General Harrison.

The contest will inevitably be waged between Harrison and Van Buren. There is no disguising this issue: it has been made up by the people, and by the people at large it will be decided. Why should the people vote for Van Buren? What has he ever done for the benefit of the people? His most devoted partisans cannot point to his good works. His whole political career, from the outset, has been selfish, vacillating, and non-committal,—seeking his own personal aggrandizement. He was at one time opposed to the late war with Great Britain,—soon after its avowed advocate,—and before its close the open champion of De Witt Clinton, the peace candidate for President.—The moment Clinton was defeated, he turned against that statesman. At one time he has been opposed to the Tariff, and at another in favor of it,—at one time a rank federalist, and at another a noted democrat: once in favor of the Bank of the United States, and the signer of a petition for a branch, and now declaring in a public toast, his "uncompromising hostility" to that institution: once the most bitter opponent of Gen. Jackson, declaring in

the Albany Argus his "utter unfitness for the office," and soon after proclaiming aloud that he deemed it "glorious enough to have served such a chief" as President. However extraordinary and incredible these things appear, it is a matter of record that he has assumed all these shapes. He is in fact all things to all men—a devotee of slavery at the South,—a strenuous opponent at the North—and it is at this moment a matter of even doubt, whether he is in favor or opposed to slavery. What reliance can be placed in such an actor of all work, and such a professor of all sentiments? No man can trust him, and no man ought to vote for him.

Some pusillanimous people, who are decidedly opposed to his pretensions, we have heard reason after this sort: "It is idle to attempt to oppose Van Buren; he has been nominated by Gen. Jackson,—he has the support of all the office holders, and what can be done?" We will tell them what can be done. In the first place dismiss these womanish apprehensions, and be prepared to go for the available Whig Candidate, and all will yet be well. The very fact that he has been nominated by the existing President, ought to be sufficient to induce every high minded man—every free citizen of this boasted republic—to vote against him, even if there were but small hope of success. This they ought to do on strict principle. But in addition to this, there is every reason to hope for a brilliant termination of this contest. The people are up and doing; they are determined to put down usurpation. Van Buren has no claims upon the confidence of the people, while Gen. Harrison is not only high in their confidence, but possessed of their deep rooted affections. In short General Harrison has the same hold on the feelings of the people of the Middle, Southern and Western States as Gen. Jackson once had. Certain people of servile temperament and morbid sensibility, may sneer at this kind of support, but after all it is a feeling that elects Presidents. It had the effect to elevate Jackson, and it will bring about the election of Harrison. It is a popular sentiment, and only should the people of Massachusetts avail themselves of its efficacy, in aiding to elect Gen. Harrison,—a man who not only possesses this available popularity, but the requisite talents, virtue and integrity, to make a good President. It is therefore incumbent on the Whigs of Massachusetts to come forward promptly in support of Harrison, as the only available Whig candidate, elect him President, and trust to God and a good cause for the beneficial results to the Republic.

THE CRISIS.

We beg the attention of every reader to the following remarks from the National Intelligencer;

they come from a man of such intelligence, acknowledged candor, and undoubted honesty—they are the remarks, not of a demagogue, but of a veteran in the politics of the nation, always firm to his principles and faithful to the best interests of the country.

"Like the coral reefs in the Southern seas, while all was yet peacefully smooth and placid on the surface, the dangers which increased in magnitude so imperceptibly, that the first warning we have had of their existence is by harsh grating of steel upon them: it is certain that, within the last few years, dangers have been developed in the operation of our system of government which were never before suspected; and that all these dangers are, when traced to their origin, referable to the abuse of Executive power and patronage, for purposes chiefly foreign to all the legitimate ends of good government, and especially contrary to the spirit of this Government. It is no part of the constitution of the United States that the President shall, through the veto power, be sole legislator for the country; much less, that even such laws, as he will permit Congress to register for him, shall be carried into execution only at his pleasure, and to such extent as he pleases. It is no part of the Constitution that the President, who is expressly refused the power of making war shall, nevertheless, taking the law into his own hands, set treaties which are the supreme law, at utter defiance, and march the armies of the United States into the territories of friendly Powers. Nor is it any part of the Constitution that the Executive shall exercise any and every power he pleases, on the plea of analogy to powers exercised by the Executives in other Governments differently constituted from ours. Under the tolerated exercise of such powers, we may continue to call our Government a Republic, but it is a despotism in every thing but a name.

"At the ensuing Presidential election, then, the People of the United States have a question to decide, of much greater interest to each of them than any mere personal preference between the candidates. It is for them to decide whether they will be directly instrumental in perpetuating those abuses and pretensions, which have thus grown up in the Government; in building up a consolidated Government of usages, precedents, and analogies, as a substitute for the system written in the tables of the Constitution. If they will do this, let them come forward and, with what consequence they can, vote for that candidate for the Presidency who is pledged, and bound to carry out, to their farthest extent, the principles of the present Administration.

"Mr Van Buren is the man who is thus pledged and bound. As a politician, he has, it is well known, taken all the degrees in the school of the party, of which he is now Grand Master. There are those, notwithstanding, being personal friends of his, but yet old fashioned Republicans, who have flattered themselves with the belief that, in the event of his being chosen to be President of the United States, he would administer the Government on principles somewhat, if not essentially, different from those which have distinguished the Administration of the incumbent. There are certain circumstances in the life and education of Mr Van Buren, which would give color to this suggestion, had we not positive testimony, of recent date, not to refer to evidence, heretofore appealed to, that he will carry out—(these are his words, in reply to an address from a portion of his friends at Philadelphia)—that he will "carry out the principles" of the present Administration "as far as he is able." Whoever, therefore, may have persuaded themselves to believe that any thing in

the way of a reform of existing abuses is to be expected from the candidate of the office holders, may at once be undeceived. They have nothing to expect from him but a continuation, if not an aggravation, of the existing malevolence.

"What else, indeed, can be expected of him who has publicly proclaimed that he considers it glory enough for him to have served under such a chief as Gen. Jackson, and who has been nominated by that chief as his successor?

"This brings us to consider, for a moment, the objection of the Spoils' party's candidate, which would be a sufficient objection if there were no other to his election, viz. that to elect him would be to introduce into this government a new element, wholly at war with its Republican character. The Autocracy of all the Rascals is the only Government, we believe, from which this power of the ruling magistrate to appoint his successor would be derived, by any stretch even of analogy; and the power thus exercised in the Imperial Government, whatever may be thought of the new fashion of deriving power by analogy from the British and European Governments, must be considered as an exception to a precedent for us. That the President has nevertheless, in effect, nominated his successor; that no exertion of the influence of the power, and his patronage, to procure his appointment, has been spared; that he is at this moment personally engaged in canvassing his own State in favor of Mr Van Buren, are truths notorious, undeniable. Should this gentleman be in fact elected President, no man will have the hardihood to deny that his election will have been effected by the direct intervention of the President of the United States, and the legion of officeholders spread over all the States in the Union, who, under the operation of the spoils principle, are but so many household troops of his. The President and, after him, his designated successor, holds at his will their means of living. He can make and he can unmake them. All their capital in his hands. They are in the situation of officers of Eginetes, one of Alexander's captains, who in Denn Swift tells of, who, setting up for himself at the death of his master, induced the officers of the army to lend him great sums of money, after which they were forced to follow him for their own security.

"From the considerations, which we have thus briefly urged, it becomes the imperative duty of every one who disapproves of the leading measures, and principles of the present Administration, or of nomination of his successor by the present and succeeding Presidents, to make his vote actually instrumental against the candidate of the Spoils' Party."

From the Danville Reporter.

The following verses are worthy of the English *Anglo-American*. The little Queen Anne's man could not have produced better over the ocean. They are of excellent of the kind. In a court in one of our western counties, while James R. Dodge, Esq. was arguing a case, Mr. Sewin, Mr. Hilman and Mr. Deas—gentlemen well known in the western part of our State (N. C.)—the first well known now throughout the State—composed between them the following lines, purporting to be an epitaph on Mr. Dodge, and threw them on a strip of paper directly, before this gentleman, where he must necessarily see them, when done his argument.

Here lies a Dodge who dodged all good,
And dodged a deal of evil;
But after dodging all he could,
He could not dodge the devil.

Mr. Dodge raised the paper, read it instantly and composed the following bone cutter:

Here lies a Hilman, and a Sewin,*
Whom let, let no man know;
They lived in sin and died in pain,
And the devil got his Deas (due)

*The present Governor of North Carolina.

THOMPSON THE ABOLITIONIST AT HOME; AMERICAN SLAVERY DISCUSSION IN GLASGOW.

Glasgow, June 20.

The discussion between the Rev. Mr. Thompson the notorious Abolitionist, who has been so prominently figuring in America, and the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, took place at the Rev. Mr. Wardlaw's church in this city, on the evenings of the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17 of June. Dr. Wardlaw presided the first and second evenings of the discussion; and each speaker spoke alternately half an hour each. Mr. Thompson was supplied with papers; his table was all lumbered with documents, and he was flushed with the expectation of defeating Mr. Breckenridge, for Mr B. had only his pen ink and paper. Mr Breckenridge stated that he had not exacted a challenge of this nature, and was in a degree unprepared for the discussion; but he felt called upon to defend his country, and the American Churches against the misstatements of Thompson. Mr Thompson opened the discussion by reading his flourishing letter, written about the time he fled from the United States, and embarked for England Via Nova Scotia: Beginning with this he proceeded to give false and exaggerated statements of the hostility of the American People towards him and the cause he advocated, and that he presented garbled statements to mislead the minds of the audience as to the real facts about slavery in the United States. He attached great importance to his omission in the United States, much more than it deserved. Abolitionists were quoted, with all their high wrought statements, to prove in what "a horrid condition" the people in the free states, and the negroes in the slave states are. Indeed Thompson faltered and faltered at nothing, flourishing away in the most bombastic rhetoric, abusing your people without measure, his own friends excepted, and even recommending non-intercourse of the British people with the United States, until slavery was abolished!

Mr Breckenridge adopted altogether a different course of argument. He was cool and collected, and his defense of the United States was manly and dignified. He stated the true situation of the slaves in the United States, and thus completely disabused the minds of the audience. Indeed, such was the effect of the argument, that at the conclusion of the third evening, Thompson evinced a desire to discontinue the discussion. Mr B. was not inclined to do this, seeing the impression truth was making upon the people, and their