

RUTLAND HERALD.

"Here comes the 'Herald' of a noisy world, with news from all Nations."

VOL. XLIII.

RUTLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1837.

NUMBER 50.

THE RUTLAND HERALD.
Published every Tuesday, at Rutland, Vt., by
WILLIAM FAY.

POETRY.

THE BETROTHED OF ROBERT EMMETT.

Oh! never call my heart thine own!
It must not, oh! it cannot be!
The look, the love, the spirit down,
Are never seen by me!
I cannot weep as others weep,
Our idle pleasures gone;
I cannot sleep as others sleep,
And dream of my fond home.

The tear may dwindle 'neath the smile,
The sigh may pass away;
The darkling wave may lift awhile,
The lonely eastway;
But oh! what prayer can ever bid
The setting sun return?
What earthly kinship ever sooth
The grief that inward burn?

The sea-bird from his lonely cliff,
Mute, melancholy, shy,
That looks o'er you bright wave and shift
Is far more blessed than I.
He views the ocean sparkling round,
He sees the passer by;
But oh! 'tis strife, its joyous sound,
Can never reach a high.

The turf that wraps his silent head,
The flow rets o'er his grave,
They tell me oft how freedom bled
To bloom above the brave;
And oft his form descends to me
In the dead hour of night,
Unveiling immortality.
With all its wing'd light.

Oh! then forgive, forgive the word,
In gentle firmness spoken;
Oh! love, but never strike the chord
If its sweet strain be broken;
Oh! never strike, there is a tone
That mutes thine earthly will.
The spirit of a lov'd one flown,
It hovers round me still!

From the New Yorker.

BUSINESS MEN'S CONVENTION.

This Convention, conformably to public notice, met in Philadelphia on the 15th inst., and continued in session for two days. A number of important resolutions were passed, in furtherance of the measures adopted in the August Convention for its continuance and further organization in the counties and townships of the several states, and also for obtaining general statistical information, such as the average of unpaid Custom-House-bonds and general data relating to agriculture, manufacture, and commerce—the amount of capital employed in each—the extent of railroads and canals in each State, with the original cost, the cost of transportation, and the annual income of the same; and what further improvements may be made;—the result of which is to be forwarded to the Chairman of the Prudential Committee thirty days previous to the next meeting, to be held in the city of New York on the first Wednesday of May next. We glean the above from a hasty perusal of the proceedings, and make room for the Address adopted which, with some slight amendments, is subjoined:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The unexampled distress in the mercantile, manufacturing and mechanical branches of trade have induced the American Institute of the city of New York to recommend a "General Conclave of Business Men to assemble in the city of Philadelphia, without distinction of parties;" and our fellow citizens having deputed us to represent them in the said convention, we deem it our incumbent duty to lay before you a brief statement of the causes which led to the call of the Convention, together with some suggestions in regard to a remedy.

Possessing a widely extended and fertile country, with a climate adapted to the production of every thing which contributes to the health or happiness of man; with a hardy, enterprising and intelligent population, proverbial for high attainments in the arts of civilized life—in a word, with the friendship of all nations, the bounies of the earth and the smiles of heaven, it would seem that we must be, indeed, prosperous and happy above all people. But when we inquire into the actual condition of the people in their individual capacity, we discover that so far from realizing the prosperity and happiness which heaven and earth thus tender to our acceptance, actual distress and gloomy forebodings have spread dismay and ruin over hopes and prospects but recently the most brilliant and flattering. Bankruptcy has overtaken thousands of our most worthy and enterprising business men; our Banks are unable to meet their engagements; and instead of a sound and healthy currency, we have a paper circulation based upon promises which are not performed—or what is still worse, a species of paper currency containing no promise to pay, till after a lapse of time which will wear them to rags. Many of those who have consumed the productions of our manufacturing districts are unable to pay the merchants from whom they purchased, the merchants are unable to pay the manufacturers, the manufacturers are unable to go on with their work, the laborers are unable to pay for bread, and the spindle, and the loom, and the tool of the artisan are still; and thousands, who twelve months ago enjoyed a comfortable subsistence from the rewards of honest industry, are now trembling on the brink of despair. Every department of industry—every branch of trade feels the mighty shock; while every man who will rejoice at the expropriation of their term of service, to mingle again with their fellow citizens, to enjoy with them the general prosperity and happiness, which has resulted from their wise and patriotic measures.

In conclusion we recommend to our fellow citizens to elect delegates from every city, town, and county in the Union, to represent the interests of business men in all the productive avocations of life, including employers and employed, without any distinction, to assemble in National Convention, the City of New York on the first Wednesday of May next, at eleven o'clock A. M.; to adopt such further measures as to them shall seem best calculated to promote the general welfare.

In a community of fifteen millions of freemen, scattered over a widely extended country, and under one general government, important pecuniary interests of the people must of necessity

be confided to the direction and control of the National Administration—among the most practical of which may be reckoned the duty of ample recognition to domestic industry.

To the excessive importation of foreign productions, and the consequent demand for specie for exportation, must be largely attributed the depression of domestic industry, which compelled the banks to suspend specie payments. By excessive importation of foreign goods, the home manufacturer is deprived of his profits, the laborer of employment and the whole country of its only solid basis for a circulating medium. If the producing classes of our fellow citizens would resort to themselves for prosperity, they must demand of the general government adequate protection for the products of their own industry.

A well-organized system for the supply of a uniform and adequate circulating medium, together with facilities for the transmission of remittances from one section of the country to another, are among the most important duties of the general government, upon the judicious exercise of which the prosperity of the business of the country very greatly depends. We will not attempt to direct in point out the mode in which these important objects are to be obtained; there are unquestionably different views upon this subject among ourselves; but we are all agreed that these are subjects which properly claim the exercise of the soundest wisdom in those who are destined to superintend the important interests confided to the administration of the general government of the nation.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states, for the encouragement of internal improvement, the promotion of common schools, and institutions for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, would, in the estimation of this convention, not only contribute to the universal diffusion of education, but in every respect be the most beneficial disposition of the public domain.

One of the provisions in this bill was not to exempt justices of the peace, sheriffs, high bailiffs, selectmen, constables, elders, deacons, quakers, physicians, surgeons, stated schoolmasters, ferrymen and millers, unless they paid the sum of two dollars each, to the quartermaster. This bill also provided that the officers and soldiers should be compensated for their services. They were to be allowed the sum of fifty cents per day each for training days, and on muster days the sum of seventy-five cents per day. These alterations in the militia laws of this state were thought to be very desirable by the house of representatives; and after being discussed by Capt. Partridge, Fullam and some others in favor of the passage of the bill as reported, it passed by almost an unanimous vote. It was then sent to the senate for their concurrence, but they would not concur in said bill; especially they would not concur in the above alterations in relation to the question of exemptions and compensation of the soldiers. After the bill had been virtually slaughtered by the senate, it was sent back to the house for their concurrence, but they would not concur; but on the whole they came to the conclusion that it would be preferable to pass the bill, altho' they were not satisfied with the conduct of the senate in relation to it.

A general interest is felt upon the reform of the militia laws, and people will soon learn in "grave and reverend seignior," if they are to defeat all bills of importance.

Saxton's Liver, Nov. 14, 1837.

A FARMER.

There is hardly enough of truth in the above article to hold it together. The militia bill, spoken of, was reported, in the first place to the senate, by Gen. Phelps, chairman of the committee on military affairs, and afterwards to the house by Capt. Partridge, chairman of the committee in the house. The allegation that the bill was passed by the house, in any shape, and afterwards sent to the senate, where it was "slaughtered" is entirely untrue. The bill passed the senate first and was sent from that body to the house. The amendments it received in the senate were with the consent and approbation of the chairman of the committee. The whole story about the bill being sent from the house to the senate, there "slaughtered," then sent back to the house who thought at first they would not concur is without foundation. How did this arrogant censor of the senate know what "the house thought?" When he reads the act he will not find so many persons exempt as he complains of.

The article is a fair specimen of the truth and candor with which the senate are assailed by several of the Van Buren press in the state.—*Mercury.*

THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The signs are, that Van Buren will keep on "in the footsteps." The New York Tribune, Mr. Senator Wright says he will. The Globe, by the way, is about as rabid as ever, and it is a most fitting organ of a most unfit administration. The Richmond Enquirer is coaxing for union, harmony and peace. The Albany Argus is for any thing like *foecism*—day, *conservatism*—tomorrow, with no principles of a week's standing, the spoils principle excepted. One would suppose that Mr. Van Buren was satisfied by this time, that there is a point beyond which the people will not be humbugged. His project of *gold and silver* for the office holders and rags for the people, he must see does not take. An administration, however, beguiled by a minority, which minority has dwindled down to a contemptible minority, does not give much to it on account of its humbug. The only footsteps in which Mr. Van Buren will follow will be the four years

footsteps of some of his predecessors, a trace to Kinderhook.—[N. Y. American.]

DRILLS OR EXERCISES. The Albany Argus & Co. are trying to cheer up their disengaged and routed forces in New York. What if they can lead them to another onset, do they suppose that the moral effect of this great victory will be lost upon the other 23 States? When Mr. Van Buren has not, in the first year of his administration, and can not every his own great state, does the Argus suppose that any trumpet will raise follow-ers elsewhere? Mr. Van Buren's day is over. Humbug is at an end. Now and henceforth is to be the era of a re-established common sense.—*E.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE COMING. The Whig Convention of New Hampshire took place at Concord on Tuesday. There were 552 delegates present. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Many grey-headed veterans, who had not taken part in politics for years were there. Never was such a congregation seen before in that state. *James Wilson, Jr.* from Keene, was nominated for governor, having 257 votes.

The election takes place in March next. The nomination is considered excellent, and great hopes are entertained of the Granite State. The Hon. Jos. Healy was President of the Convention—and Peter Chadwick Esq. of Exeter, Hon. Charles H. Atherton of Amherst, Rev. Peter Clark of Gilmanstown, and Hon. Phineas Henderson of Kent, Vice Presidents.

The list Dover Enquirer says, after enumerating the numerous Whig triumphs that NEW HAMPSHIRE COMES NEXT! Be it so.—*E.*

CANADA IS IN A STATE OF REVOLUTION.—The attempt to govern the people of the Canadas by a Queen and a Parliament, 3500 miles off is singularly failing. It is very true that the Liberals in Canada can be shot down by the Queen's troops and that all the forces of her Majesty in Nova Scotia, when concentrated in Quebec or Montreal, may awe an unarmed population into moody and sullen silence. Papineau, Viger, Brown, and others may be hung or excommunicated, but their blood or their exile will sow such a train of events, as England will rue. The way to argue with men in 1837 is not to *hurt* them, and shoot them. Killing is not logic. The butchery of one man is but a trifle, but his blood or their exile will infect thousands, even though he be dead. The best thing Great Britain can do is to give their people in L. Canada what they want—a free and independent government—a treaty of concord and alliance. After fighting six seven years in our old Revolution, and spending millions of dollars, and sacrificing thousands of lives, such was the end arrived at last. The questions are the same now, and at the end will be the same.—*E.*

LAW OF VERMONT.

MILITIA LAW.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the lieutenant-colonel of each regiment to obey all orders from the colonel or other his superior officer, to attend all musters, trainings and drills, ordered by the commandant of the brigade; to attend the regimental court martial required by this act, and to disclose all the duties herein prescribed for the commandant of the regiment, in the absence, or in case of the decease, of the colonel.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the major of each regiment to obey all orders from the colonel or other his superior officer; to attend all musters, trainings and drills, ordered by the commandant of the brigade; to attend the regimental court martial provided by this act.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the adjutant of each regiment to distribute all orders from the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, to the captains and officers of companies within his regiment; whenever such orders shall take place, and shall forward the commandant of each company of his regiment the necessary returns of all recruits, recruits when may be required, and explain the principles on which they are to be made; he shall, under the direction of the commandant, and keep a record of all the officers of his regiment, for which all details for charts, martial, and other services, shall be made, and use the services performed by each officer, in such a regular manner as to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the regiment with the dates of their appointments, of all details, and perform all other duties which by law or custom appertain to the office of adjutant.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the quartermaster of each regiment to obey such orders as may from time to time issue from the commandant of the regiment, or other his superior officer, to collect all funds, stores, and supplies belonging to the regiment, and to keep a record of all money collected by them, and to pay over the same under the direction of the commandant of the regiment, and keep a book in which he shall enter all accounts of all money received, and all money paid out by him to execute all the necessary requisitions, viaticks, and paymen-ts required by this act; and generally under the direction of the commandant of the regiment, to execute the duties required by law and custom of regimental quartermasters.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the quartermaster

of each regiment to collect arms when required so to do by the proper officer, and pay over the same to the quartermaster of the regiment in which he belongs; and generally, under the direction of the commandant of the regiment, to execute all the duties required by law and custom of regimental quartermasters.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the commandant of each standing company to send each and every person liable to military duty, who shall reside within the limits of his company, to execute all orders from the commandant of the regiment or other his superior officer, to examine at each training the arms and equipments of each non-commissioned officer, master and private, and cause a complete return of the same to be made and return to the next regimental court martial.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the commandant of each independent company, to send each and every person liable to military duty, who shall reside within the limits of his company, to the next regimental court martial; to make out a full and complete list of all the public military property within the limits of his company, except the public military property belonging to independent companies, and return and list to the next regimental court martial. He shall warn or cause to be warned all the members of his company, when required so to do by this act, or by the order of his superior officer. He shall appear on parade at all trainings and musters, at the precise hour named in the warning, and shall immediately cause the roll to be called, and shall examine all arms, equipments, and uniforms of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and cause those who are fully armed, equipped and uniformed, to be noted on said roll; and after instructing the officers and privates in the discipline described by law, he shall at the close of the drill, again cause the roll to be called, and cause all delinquencies to be noted, and unless said delinquents shall within twelve days after said training, make a satisfactory excuse in writing, he shall, upon notice from the commandant of the regiment, proceed to notify them as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 21. It shall be the duty of the commandant of each independent company, to send each and every person liable to military duty, who shall reside within the limits of his company, to the next regimental court martial. He shall warn or cause to be warned all the members of his company, when required so to do by this act, or by the order of his superior officer. He shall appear on parade at all trainings and musters, at the precise hour named in the warning, and shall immediately cause the roll to be called, and shall examine all arms, equipments and uniforms of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and cause those who are fully armed, equipped and uniformed, to be noted on said roll; and after instructing the officers and privates in the discipline prescribed by law, he shall at the close of the drill, again cause the roll to be called, and cause all delinquencies to be noted, and unless said delinquents shall within twelve days after said training, make a satisfactory excuse in writing, he shall, upon notice from the commandant of the regiment, proceed to notify them as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 22. It shall be the duty of the orderly sergeant, or sergeant during the duty of orderly sergeant, to ascertain all orders of the commandant of the company or other his superior officer, in the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, and set them executed, and in an orderly book, to be kept for that purpose, record all orders and other official communications received by the commandant of the company; assist the commandant in making a correct return of the company on the first Tuesday of June, and a list of the public military property within the limits or in the custody and use of the company, as the commandant of the same, and return said list to the next regimental court martial. He shall warn or cause to be warned all the members of his company, when required so to do by this act, or by the order of his superior officer. He shall appear on parade at all trainings and musters at the precise hour named in the warning, and shall immediately cause the roll to be called, and shall examine all arms, equipments and uniforms of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and cause those who are fully armed, equipped and uniformed, to be noted on said roll; and after instructing the officers and privates in the discipline prescribed by law, he shall at the close of the drill, again cause the roll to be called, and cause all delinquencies to be noted, and unless said delinquents shall within twelve days after said training, make a satisfactory excuse in writing, he shall, upon notice from the commandant of the regiment, proceed to notify them as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of the orderly sergeant, or sergeant during the duty of orderly sergeant, to ascertain all orders of the commandant of the company or other his superior officer, in the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, and set them executed, and in an orderly book, to be kept for that purpose, record all orders and other official communications received by the commandant of the company; assist the commandant in making a correct return of the company on the first Tuesday of June, and a list of the public military property within the limits or in the custody and use of the company, as the commandant of the same, and return said list to the next regimental court martial. He shall warn or cause to be warned all the members of his company, when required so to do by this act, or by the order of his superior officer. He shall appear on parade at all trainings and musters at the precise hour named in the warning, and shall immediately cause the roll to be called, and shall examine all arms, equipments and uniforms of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and cause those who are fully armed, equipped and uniformed, to be noted on said roll; and after instructing the officers and privates in the discipline prescribed by law, he shall at the close of the drill, again cause the roll to be called, and cause all delinquencies to be noted, and unless said delinquents shall within twelve days after said training, make a satisfactory excuse in writing, he shall, upon notice from the commandant of the regiment, proceed to notify them as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 24. It shall be the duty of the orderly sergeant, or sergeant during the duty of orderly sergeant, to ascertain all orders of the commandant of the company or other his superior officer, in the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, and set them executed, and in an orderly book, to be kept for that purpose, record all orders and other official communications received by the commandant of the company; assist the commandant in making a correct return of the company on the first Tuesday of June, and a list of the public military property within the limits or in the custody and use of the company, as the commandant of the same, and return said list to the next regimental court martial. He shall warn or cause to be warned all the members of his company, when required so to do by this act, or by the order of his superior officer. He shall appear on parade at all trainings and musters at the precise hour named in the warning, and shall immediately cause the roll to be called, and shall examine all arms, equipments and uniforms of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and cause those who are fully armed, equipped and uniformed, to be noted on said roll; and after instructing the officers and privates in the discipline prescribed by law, he shall at the close of the drill, again cause the roll to be called, and cause all delinquencies to be noted, and unless said delinquents shall within twelve days after said training, make a satisfactory excuse in writing, he shall, upon notice from the commandant of the regiment, proceed to notify them as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 25. It shall be the duty of the orderly sergeant, or sergeant during the duty of orderly sergeant, to ascertain all orders of the commandant of the company or other his superior officer, in the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, and set them executed, and in an orderly book, to be kept for that purpose, record all orders and other official communications received by the commandant of the company; assist the commandant in making a correct return of the company on the first Tuesday of June, and a list of the public military property within the limits or in the custody and use of the company, as the commandant of the same, and return said list to the next regimental court martial. He shall warn or cause to be warned all the members of his company, when required so to do by this act, or by the order of his superior officer. He shall appear on parade at all trainings and musters at the precise hour named in the warning, and shall immediately cause the roll to be called, and shall examine all arms, equipments and uniforms of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and cause those who are fully armed, equipped and uniformed, to be noted on said roll; and after instructing the officers and privates in the discipline prescribed by law, he shall at the close of the drill, again cause the roll to be called, and cause all delinquencies to be noted, and unless said delinquents shall within twelve days after said training, make a satisfactory excuse in writing, he shall, upon notice from the commandant of the regiment, proceed to notify them as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 26. It shall be the duty of the orderly sergeant, or sergeant during the duty of orderly sergeant, to ascertain all orders of the commandant of the company or other his superior officer, in the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, and set them executed, and in an orderly book, to be kept for that purpose, record all orders and other official communications received by the commandant of the company; assist the commandant in making a correct return of the company on the first Tuesday of June, and a list of the public military property within the limits or in the custody and use of the company, as the commandant of the same, and return said list to the next regimental court martial. He shall warn or cause to be warned all the members of his company, when required so to do by this act, or by the order of his superior officer. He shall appear on parade at all trainings and musters at the precise hour named in the warning, and shall immediately cause the roll to be called, and shall examine all arms, equipments and uniforms of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and cause those who are fully armed, equipped and uniformed, to be noted on said roll; and after instructing the officers and privates in the discipline prescribed by law, he shall at the close of the drill, again cause the roll to be called, and cause all delinquencies to be noted, and unless said delinquents shall within twelve days after said training, make a satisfactory excuse in writing, he shall, upon notice from the commandant of the regiment, proceed to notify them as prescribed