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H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

HORSES AND OXEN FOR TEAMS.

I have observed that in many places horses have been taken the place of oxen, and are used for the purposes of farming—introduced I suppose, under the impression that they are better adapted to the service and more profitable to the owner. I am not about to contradict the truth of this impression, or prove that a man cannot plow as narrow as fast and as well with horses as with oxen, but shall merely mention a few of the comparative merits and demerits of these animals, that may determine which is most useful and profitable.

The horse, when put to service, must have arrived at his full strength and value, consequently there is no gain on the capital investment, besides what arises from service, and as he is used for nothing at the end of the service, there will be a discount at least equal to the amount of his cost.

The ox may submit to the yoke when young, and partly remunerate his owner for cost of keeping while obtaining his growth, when he may be sold to the butcher and the money invested in younger stock; there will be a constant gain in the growth while the services will be sufficient for the purposes of farming. The horse, if kept on hay alone, must have his masticating powers in almost perpetual motion. The ox reserves some of his time for rumination; hence there may be a difference in the cost of keeping. The cost of equipping a horse for the regular farm service is greater than that of an ox, and more time is required to put on and off these equipments. In shoeing, the difference of cost is in favor of the ox, as also it is in the quality of the manure they make. The ox has an intrinsic value arising from the good qualities of his flesh and skin, the one being good for food, the other for leather—whereas very little can be made out of the dead horse.

For some kinds of farm service the horse is preferable to the ox, such as light plowing and harrowing, but for carting, hauling stones, and other heavy work he is not so good. He is better adapted to the road service, and is useful for milking, marketing and meeting; he also may be used journeying and visiting. It is convenient, and perhaps profitable to keep both these useful animals, as well as cows, sheep, and other stock; but when the number of horses greatly exceeds those of oxen or even cows, it is time to begin to count the cost, which may be done by opening an account current with each animal, keeping debit and credit, or what you give to and receive from each.—*Maine Farmer.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT HATH TIME TAKEN AND LEFT?

What hath Time taken? Years that alone
On the early years of earth,
And the sunset's shadow o'er our path,
Where a thousand scents had birth,
Forests that were the young world's dowry,
With their long unending trees,
And the hills of wealth and the fountains of power—
He hath taken more than these:

He hath taken away the heart of the Youth,
And his glances, which hath been
Like the summer's sunshine o'er our path,
Walking the forest's green,
The shrines of our early hope and love,
And the flowers of every clime—
The wine, the beautiful, the brave,
Time hath taken from us, Time!

What hath Time left us? Desolate
Cities and temples lone,
And the mazy woods of Genesis, yet
Gardens when all are gone;
And the lights of memory, lingering long
As the eye on western seas—
Treasures of science, thought, and song—
He hath left us none that these:

He hath left us a shadow of the Past,
In the beams of perished years—
He hath left us the heart's high place wreath,
And its rainbow tints in tears,
But there's a hope for the Earth and her children still,
Unsundered by war or crime,
And a heritage of rest for all—
Thus have let us time, O Time!

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER.

THE POOR LAWYER.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I had taken my breakfast, and was waiting for my horse, when passing up and down the piazza, I saw a young girl seated near the fountain, with a visitor. She was very pretty, with auburn hair and blue eyes, and was dressed in white. I had seen nothing of the kind since I left Richmond, and at that time I was too much of a boy to be struck with female beauty. She was so delicate and demure looking, so different from the hale, burly, brown girls of the woods—and then her white dress! It was so dazzling! Never was a poor youth so taken by surprise, and suddenly bewitched. My heart yearned to know her, but how was I to access her? I had grown wild in the woods, and none of the habits of polite life. Had she been like Peggy Pugh, or Sally Pingham, or any of my leather dressed belles of the pigeon roost, I should have approached her without dread;

gold that had so unexpectedly fallen into my lap, the idea of my poor little wife at home, that I was to astonish her with my good fortune. But the awful responsibility I had undertaken to speak for the first time in a strange court, the expectations the culprit had formed of my talents; all those, and a crowd of similar notions kept whirling through my mind. I had tossed about all night, fearing morning would find me exhausted and in competent; in a word the day dawned on me a miserable fellow.

I got up feverish and nervous. I walked out to breakfast, striving to collect my thoughts and tranquilize my feelings. It was a bright morning—the air was pure and frosty—I bathed my forehead and my hands in a beautiful running stream, but I could not allay the fever-heat that raged within. I returned to breakfast, but could not eat. A single cup of coffee formed my repast. It was time to go to court and I went there with a throbbing heart. I believe it had not been for the thoughts of my dear little wife in her lonely house, I should have given back to the man his dollars, and relinquished the cause. I took my seat, looking, I am convinced, more like a culprit than the rogue I was to defend.

When the time came for me to speak, my heart died within me. I rose embarrassed and dismayed, and stammered in opening my cause. I went on from bad to worse, and felt as if I was going down. Just then the public prosecutor, a man of talents, but somewhat rough in his practice, made a sarcastic remark on something I had said. It was like an electric spark, and ran tingling thro' every vein in my body. In an instant my diffidence was gone. My whole spirit was in arms. I answered with promptness, for I felt the cruelty of such an attack upon a novice in my situation. The public prosecutor made a kind of apology. This, for a man of his redoubtable powers, was a vast concession. I renewed my argument with a fearful growl, carried the case triumphantly, and the man was acquitted.

This was the making of me. Every body was curious to know who this new lawyer was that had suddenly risen among them, and bearded the Attorney-General in the very outset. The story of my debut at the bar on the preceding evening, when I knocked down a bully, and kicked him out of doors, for striking an old man, was circulated with favorable exaggeration. Even my beardless chin and juvenile countenance was in my favor, for the people gave me far more credit than I deserved. The chance business which occurs at our courts came thronging in upon me. I was repeatedly employed in other causes, and by Saturday night, when the court closed, I found myself with a hundred and fifty dollars in silver, three hundred dollars in notes, and a horse that I afterwards sold for two hundred dollars more.

Never did a miser gloat more on his money and with more delight. I locked the door of my room, piled the money in a heap upon the table, walked around it with my elbow on the table, and my chin upon my hands, and gazed upon it. Was I thinking of the money? I was thinking of my little wife and home.

Another sleepless night ensued, but what a night of golden fancies and splendid air. As soon as morning dawned, I was up, mounted the borrowed horse on which I had come to court, and led the other which I received as a fee. All the way I was delighting myself with thoughts of surprise I had in store for my wife; for both of us expected I should spend all the money I had borrowed, and return in debt.

Our meeting was joyous as you may suppose; but I played the part of the Indian hunter, who, when he returns from the chase, never for a time speaks of his success. She had prepared a rustic meal for me, and while it was getting ready, I seated myself at an old fashioned desk in one corner and began to count over my money and put it away. She came to me before I had finished, and asked me who I had collected money for?

"For myself to be sure," replied I with affected coolness, "I made it at court."

She looked at me for a moment incredulously. I tried to keep my countenance and play the Indian but it would not do. My muscles began to twitch, my feelings all at once gave way, I caught her in my arms, laughed, cried, and danced about the room like a crazy man. From that time forward we never wanted money.

SCIENT DEGREES.—When the University of Saint Andrew's sold her honors, a certain minister, who deemed that his ministrations would be more acceptable and more useful if he possessed the Germans call the doctor-hat, put £15 in his purse, and went to Saint Andrews to purchase for himself a good degree. His man-servant accompanied him, and was present when his master was admitted to the long desired honor. On his return, the doctor sent for his servant and addressed him somewhat as follows: "No Saunders, ye'll be sure to ca' me the doctor; and gin ony body spies at you about me, ye'll be aye sure to say the doctor's in his study, or the doctor's engaged, or the doctor's will see you in a crack."

"That depends," was the reply, "whether ye ca' me the doctor too. (The reverend doctor stared.) Ay, it's just so," continued the man; "for when I find that it cost so little, I've got a diploma myself. Sac ye'll just be good enough to say—doctor, put on some coals, or doctor, bring me the whiskey and hot water; and gin ony body spies at ye about me, ye'll be aye sure to say—the doctor's in the stable, or the doctor's in the pantry, or the doctor's digging potatoes, as the case may be."—*Church Review.*

in the English language it is the above. God ordained that man should live by the sweat of his brow; and intelligence can breathe and live only in a being of active life. Akenside, the author of 'The Pleasures of Imagination,' was a butcher until twenty-one, and first took to study from being confined to his room by a wound produced by the fall of a cleaver. Marshall Ney was the son of a cooper; Roger Sherman and Allen Cunningham Gifford, were shoemakers; Sir William Herschell was a fisher boy; Franklin, a printer's devil; Ferguson a shepherd; Ben Johnson was a bricklayer; James Monroe, the son of a bricklayer; Gen. Knox was the son of a blacksmith; Gen. Morgan, a wagoner; Burns was a ploughboy; Bloomfield was a farmer; Frazer, a stone cutter; Crabb and Coats, apothecaries; Sir Wm. Blackstone was the son of a silk mercer. But all these 'worked with their hands.' What a lesson for the mushrooms of the present day!

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

LYCEUMS.

We have all heard of the establishment of Lyceums in our populous places, and generally understand that their design is the dissemination of useful knowledge to all without distinction of occupation, age or sex. The plan of operation is the delivery of public lectures, debates, the establishment of libraries and reading rooms accessible to the members of these institutions. Still our curiosity may very naturally be awakened to know why these beneficial institutions are called Lyceums rather than by any other cognomen which might have been selected to designate them. The following explanation was recently given by the Hon. Samuel J. Southard in a lecture delivered at the opening of the New York Lyceum for the present season.

What is a Lyceum? and what are its objects? The word is of Grecian origin. The Lyceum of old was a grove on the banks of Ilissus near Athens, where it was the custom to train youth for soldiers. About three hundred years before Christ, it fell into the hands of Aristotle, the most distinguished disciple of Plato, who here instructed his disciples in Philosophy—giving his lessons walking, whence his school obtained the name of *Peripatetic*. Aristotle taught all branches of intellectual Science, and produced four hundred works, many of which have perished in the revolutions of ages, but some have come down to our day, and for centuries were almost the only valuable text-books in Philosophy. The teachings of Aristotle continued through 12 years; his scholars were the most learned and the most celebrated in that age of light; and his works may even now be read with profit. But Aristotle with all his greatness, was in one great point defective—he had not the light of Revelation, and his lessons of duty are often imperfect. We live in a happier era, and are guided by a light which cannot lead astray.

The name *Lyceum* acquired a sacred and lofty character from the School of Aristotle, and was transferred to other institutes of similar character. There are many differences; but the great object of ancient and modern Lyceums is the same—to teach useful and practical knowledge to men of every class and occupation—to teach them how to best discharge their duties in all relations of life. Perfection in this aim is impossible; but shall we therefore attempt nothing? Because we cannot all be scholars, poets, philosophers, shall we be nothing? So has not thought the New York Lyceum; such is not the spirit of its members. Improvement is their great aim.

The first Lyceum was established in 1826 at Millbury, Mass. by thirty or forty farmers; since then some thousands have been formed all over the country. Their benefits have been incalculable; dissipation has been discouraged; leisure hours turned from cost to profit; better accounts of the geology of particular sections have been obtained than by scientific surveys; most efficient teachers have been formed under their auspices. Proper teachers are yet scarce; they cannot be bought; but they may be created, and Lyceums may aid powerfully in their creation.

The scope of these institutes is boundless. The geology, geography, &c. of our country, are yet in their infancy; its history has not yet been written as it should be written. Go forward, then, into the vast field of knowledge; but go not as citizens of New York only, but of the Union—as members of the great brotherhood of men. Fix your eyes on that country, that constitution, that destiny, which are before you. What were Greece and Rome compared with this vast empire of Liberty and Law? The Athenian could trace from the Acropolis the limits of his Attica; but ascend our Alleghenies, and what eye can discern the boundaries of our glorious country? What may not the citizens of such a country accomplish! But shall we seek to make triumphs of courage, of bloodshed, of despotic power? Never! Will the members of this Lyceum be faithful to the institutions of their land? Let them remember that their only basis is the religion and morality of the Bible. Resting on these, our country will become what she ought, the land of the Great, as of the Free, the light of the world and the heritage of true glory.

LOCOFOCISM AND DIRECT TAXATION.

Bankrott, in his speech at Roxbury, on Wednesday evening, went the whole figure in favor of *Free Trade and Direct Taxation*. If our Mechanics and Manufacturers are ready to abandon their occupations, and allow the labor by which they earn a comfortable and honorable living for themselves and their families, to be performed by the ignorant and starving population in the manufactories and work-shops of Europe—why, then let them go out on Monday next, and vote for such men as Marcus Morton and George Bancroft. If, on the contrary, they desire to see the *true American System prevail*—that system which gives a fair and adequate protection to the productions of our

own country, and the industry of our own country, they will turn out in a body, and secure the election of John Davis and the whigs who are with him—all of whom are staunch friends of AMERICAN LABOR and AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—*Atlas.*

To the editor of the Middlebury People's Press:

Sir—I learn by your paper of the 2d inst., that the council of Censors have agreed to recommend an amendment of the Constitution, providing for the election of county officers by the people of the county, with the exception of Justices of the peace, whom they propose to have elected by the people of each town.

The last council of Censors proposed similar articles of amendment to the Constitution, and I perceive that, without some explanation, my votes in favor of these articles place me in a false position.

The same council of Censors proposed other articles of amendment, constituting a Senate, to the adoption of which, it was known there would be a powerful opposition; and when the convention met it was believed that there was a majority of the members opposed to the amendments. And those members who considered the adoption of the articles constituting a Senate, to be of very great importance, were disposed to consider the articles providing for the election of county officers by the people, of trifling consequence and it was understood between a number of us, that we would say nothing either for or against those articles, but give a silent vote in favor of them for fear of losing votes in favor of the articles constituting a Senate, and all the members to whom I have referred, did vote with me for the adoption of the articles providing for the election of county officers by the people.

I can say nothing further with certainty as to reasons which induced the others to vote in favor of those articles; not so with respect to myself.

As early as the year 1793 a convention was held to consider amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the council of Censors—taking the power of appointment from the Legislature, and vesting it in the Governor and Council, whose election was provided for—constituting a Senate, and providing for a permanent Judiciary—forming a Constitution similar to the constitution of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and many other states. From the debates in that convention, I formed an opinion, probably, at that time of life, on rather technical grounds, that the power of appointment ought never to be vested in a Legislature.

The proposed articles of amendment were rejected by the convention—a great majority of the members of which had previously been members of the Legislature, and had exercised the power of appointment, of course, very much to their own satisfaction, and I thought I could perceive an unwillingness to give up this power, and vest it in any other body of men.

Articles of amendment similar to those above mentioned have been since proposed by different councils of Censors, two or three times, and have been rejected by the convention, and I have thought for the same reasons that they were rejected in 1793.

At the last Convention, I thought there was an opportunity to break up this habit, by taking the election of county officers from the legislature—for the members of the legislature always appeared to make more political capital out of the county appointments, than all other appointments—and I voted for those articles, not because I approved of that mode of appointment, especially that article providing for the election of Justices by the people of the towns, but because I felt quite sure that it could not be much worse than our present mode of appointment by the legislature—and yet with this species of votes in favor of the articles, they were rejected by the Convention, to the grievous disappointment of those sagacious politicians who constantly underrate the good sense and intelligence of the people, both in relation to men and measures. They had predicted with their usual confidence and, elevated by a consciousness of their own superiority and sagacity, verily believed that if we should give the election of county officers to the people, they would be pleased as a child with a rattle. So in selecting men for office in our modern caucuses, they in like manner underrate the good sense and intelligence of the people—for these same sagacious politicians at once point at the most talented men and most able statesmen—by the same sagacity they at once perceive that the people are not capable of appreciating their talents and will not vote for them—they therefore descend to second and third-rate men to find candidates that the people will vote for, and by party tactics they are elected; whereas, if the people were let alone, their good sense would enable them to select the most talented and best men for office. But I may as well dismiss the subject, for if I have not uttered vain knowledge, I have made use of speeches where-with I can do no good.

I have been informed that the council of Censors had it also in contemplation, to propose an article of amendment equalizing the representation in the House of Representatives. I have long since formed a very decided opinion on this subject, and I have more confidence in its correctness, because it has always been the same, whether I resided in a large or small town. But since an opinion, though long entertained and often expressed, without any reason to support it, seems to have little weight with a difficult people, and since it is with some difficulty that I write, I must refer to the remarks which I made in the last convention, page 14, for my reasons. And if I can write any more in relation to the Constitution, it will be an attempt to convince the people, that the article in the Constitution providing for its amendment ought to be abolished.—An article which is found in no other Constitution.

Ripton, Nov. 13, 1841. DAN'L CHIPMAN.

*I have written the foregoing, I have found the following in the address of the council of Censors, to the people in the year 1841, in confirmation of what I have said:

"The provision contained in the 14th article of the amendments, which empowers the Governor to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all judicial officers, &c. is founded upon principles which are unchangeable in their nature, and in strict conformity to the common sense and reason of mankind. Yet it is to be feared that parties may triumph over reason, and good sense be forced to yield to interested prejudice. We know that habits once formed are become familiar, are not easily laid aside. It may be difficult to persuade those who have been, or expect to be members of the House of Representatives, to transfer from that body a power, to which they have been so long accustomed, and which they have found to be, in their hands, such efficient means of self-aggrandizement.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Minutes of the Whig State Convention, holden at Montpelier, on the 3d, 5th and 8th of Nov. inst.

The Convention, composed of Whig members of the Legislature, and other Whigs, was organized by the appointment of WM. UPHAM, Esq. President, HAMPDEN CUTTS and LEONARD SARGEANT, Esqs. Vice Presidents, D. W. C. CLARKE and OEL ELLINGS, Esqs. Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Dana, the following gentlemen were appointed to nominate seven gentlemen as a State Central Committee for the year ensuing, viz:

Bennington County, Mr. Sargeant; Windham, Mr. Billings; Rutland, Mr. Clark; Windsor, Mr. Cutts; Orange, Mr. Hebard; Addison, Mr. Bacom; Chittenden, Mr. Griswold; Franklin, Mr. Eaton; Grand Isle, Mr. Adams; Orleans, Mr. C. W. Prentiss; Caledonia, Mr. Chandler; Essex, Mr. Dewey; Lamoille, Mr. Hines; Washington, Mr. Jones.

On motion, Ordered that the members of each county present the names of three persons as a county committee, the chairman of which shall be a committee to correspond with the State Committee.

On motion, a committee of seven was ordered to report resolutions and an address to the Whigs of the State; and the following gentlemen were appointed: Mr. Sabin, Mr. D. W. C. Clarke, Mr. E. P. Walton, Jr., Mr. Wm. Upham, Mr. John H. Prentiss, Mr. Dana, and Mr. H. H. Reed.

Nominations of State and County committees were made as follows, and confirmed by the Convention:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
E. N. Briggs, O. P. Chandler, H. Bradley, A. L. Miner, Erasmus Fairbanks, E. P. Walton, Jr., Isaiah Silver.

COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Windsor County, John A. Pratt, Chairman, Woodstock, Calvin French, Cavendish, John Porter, Hartford.

Rutland Co. Ezra Jone, Chairman, Brandon, Wm. P. Noyce, Poulney, Jacob Edger-ton, Jr., Pawlet.

Lamoille Co. Giles A. Barber, Chairman, Cambridge, Joseph Poland, Johnson, E. P. Her-rick, Morris-town.

Caledonia Co. A. G. Chidwick, Chairman, St. Johnsbury, Houghton, Lyndon, Jacob Blanchard, Pennington.

Franklin Co. Jasper Curtis, Chairman, St. Albans, J. P. Scribner, Sheldon, H. N. Barber, Enosburgh.

Washington Co. Artemas Cadman, Chair-man, Warren, John L. Buck, Northfield, George W. Collier, Barre.

Chittenden Co. Geo. A. Allen, Chairman, Burlington, Heman R. Smith, Hinesburg, Isaac Chase, Westford.

Bennington Co. Harmon Canfield, Chair-man, Arlington, Alanson P. Lyman, Benning-ton, John C. Roberts, Manchester.

Orleans Co. George Worthington, Chair-man, Irons-burg, Geo. H. Cook, Craftsbury, Martin L. Newcomb, Derby.

Addison Co. Harvey Bell, Chairman, Mid-dlebury, Harvey Munsill, Bristol, Hyder Barnes, Addison.

Orange Co. Asa Lowe, Chairman, Brad-ford, Acjiah Howard, Jr., Theford, Carlos Carleton, Orange.

Grand Isle Co. Samuel Adams, Chairman, Grand Isle, Wm. E. Phelps, South Hero, A. C. Butler, Alburgh.

Windham Co. James McMillan, Chair-man, Townshend, Franklin H. Fessenden, Brat-telboro', Royal Tyler, Newfane.

Essex Co. R. C. Benton, Lunenburg, Chairman, David Hubbard, 3d, Concord, Green-lief Webb, Guildhall.

The committee on Resolutions and an Ad-dress, made report, which was accepted, and after addresses by Mr. Gilchrist of Barnet, E. P. Walton, Jr. of Montpelier, Senator Dana of Rutland county, Hon. Carlos Coolidge of Windsor, Jane Bell, Esq., of Walden Sena-tor Barrett of Windham county, Mr. D. M. King of Middlebury, and Senator Clark of Rutland county, the resolutions and address were un-animously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Coolidge, ordered, that the proceedings of this convention, together with the address and resolutions, be signed by the Officers of the convention, and published in the whig paper in Montpelier, with a request to the several whig papers in the State to copy the same.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas we regard the distinctive principles and measures, which the people of Vermont have hitherto, in times of trial and triumph, perseveringly maintained, to be principles in accordance with those of our Whig fa-thers of '76, and measures essential to the liberty and prosperity of the country—

Resolved, That we do still adhere to these principles and measures, and commend them to the continued and constant support of the people, unswayed by the temptations of tem-porizing policy, and unterrified by the onsets of an infuriated opposition.

Resolved, That in adhering to these princi-ples and measures, we must, and we do, insist upon

The separation of the Purse from the Sword;

The reform of those abuses of the appointing power, which have heretofore brought the patronage of the federal government in conflict with the freedom of elections;

The President to be limited to a single term;

The right of petition to be maintained un-impaired;

The national expenses to be regulated by a wise regard to the necessities and welfare of the country;

The right of the States to the public domain to be sacredly regarded; and

The Protection of American Industry a-against foreign competition, by a discriminating Tariff—and against the ruinous effects of a depreciated and unstable currency at home, by providing a sound and steady national cur-rency.

Resolved, That the acts of the late extra session of Congress—in the Repeal of the Sub Treasury; in providing for the liquidation of the heavy National Debt which was incurred by a previous administration; in promptly furnishing means for the National Defence; and in providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the sever-