

VERMONT PHOENIX.

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District Log Cabin Convention.

The undersigned respectfully invite the Young Men of the FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VERMONT, and all others opposed to the oppressive measures—the extravagant expenditures and corrupting influences of the present profligate National Administration and in favor of HARRISON and REFORM; to meet in Convention at the Log Cabin, to be erected in Stratton, for the occasion, on the Green Mountains, a little East of the height of land near the Turnpike Road leading from Arlington to Wardboro, ON TUESDAY THE 7th of JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of discussing the political affairs of the country: To nominate a suitable Candidate to represent this District in Congress: To respond to the nomination of State officers and Presidential Electors, which may have been made by the State Convention at Burlington. And to transact such other business as the exigencies of our political affairs may seem to require, for the advancement of the cause of the people and the overthrow of their oppressors.

The business of the Convention it will be perceived, is of no small importance, and we doubt not there will be a strong rally, from all parts of the District, of the Young—Middle aged—and Old Men. A day or two spent in discussing the affairs of an oppressed Country, in the pure air of the Green Mountains, beyond the reach of the miasmatic taint of Loco Foco corruption cannot but invigorate the devoted patriotism, which has ever characterized the honest Yeomanry of "ALWAYS FAITHFUL" Vermont.

It is expected several Gentlemen from neighboring States will be present and address the Convention:—

- List of names: G. C. Hall, L. G. Mead, E. B. Blake, S. Earl jr, E. Wells, L. Clark, L. Whitney, W. H. Rockwell, L. Goodenough, A. Stebbins, S. Greenleaf, J. Burnham, C. Townsley, H. Clark, N. Bliss, C. Swain, W. S. Williston, W. S. Brooks, E. Seymour, C. B. Stearns, C. Martin, E. M. Hollister, F. Holbrook, D. Wood, J. F. Frost, J. Steen, C. H. Fessenden, U. Sikes, C. J. Leonard, W. W. Fessenden, B. F. Tilden, A. Dunklee, J. Kingsley, G. H. Salisbury, R. Tyler, E. W. Prouty, R. W. B. McLellan, W. Briggs, W. H. Easterbrook, E. Shattuck, S. K. Stoddard, A. E. Dwinell, J. Clark, F. Tyler, J. M. Reed, G. C. Lawrence, G. Newman, E. Woodman, F. H. Wheeler, C. Jewett, J. H. Easterbrooks, H. Burnham, D. M. Kimball, W. Bingham, J. Root, T. French jr, E. Gerry, G. H. Salisbury, J. C. Wells, G. H. Ames jr, Z. Adams, M. Patch, N. Whitney, W. Martin, J. Dix, E. C. Crosby, J. F. Stearns, H. Reed, T. Miller, W. Hadley, A. Dutton, W. Burnham, J. F. Dix, J. G. Chandler, F. Vandoren, S. Morse, S. F. Goodenough, W. Parker, J. M. Willis, F. O. Miller, L. Fowler, D. Pratt, A. Daniels, J. Elliot, N. Crosby, Z. Dickinson, E. B. Streeter, F. Brackett, J. Smith, H. D. Brackett, P. White, W. E. Ryther, D. Crawford, D. B. Thompson, H. S. Noyes, H. Townsley, O. Kimball, J. B. Miner, W. M. Ladd, C. S. Warren, E. Sawyer, J. Davis, J. Austin, I. Pratt, E. Tyler, C. G. Lawrence, J. Burnham jr, J. B. Cune, W. S. Chase, A. Washburn, D. Hyde, S. Plumb, A. B. Gardner, R. Wina, W. S. Southworth, G. F. Bryant

- List of names: C. W. Fenton, F. Hancock, J. Norton, W. Eates, G. Webb, S. P. Lundy, P. L. Robinson, A. Doty, P. Boynton, N. Blackmer, N. Hall Jr, D. N. Edgerton, W. H. Lathrop, J. N. Hinsdell, A. Hinsdell, M. Hinsdell, G. Beaton, L. Fuller Jr, N. E. Beals, J. Brooks, J. Hicks, P. Isham, H. S. Nichols, S. S. Scott, J. Hicks, J. Sibley, J. Boardman, J. Knapp, L. Love, W. Burgess, P. M. Henry, C. S. Perwin, A. P. Lyman, L. Rockwood Jr, G. R. Sanford, E. Armstrong, H. H. Raymer, G. Raymond, J. A. French, L. Peck, A. G. Walker, J. Hamblin, J. P. Sutton, S. P. Peck, J. P. Godfrey, Z. L. Taft, D. M. Woodworth, J. McMaster, R. Cutler, J. H. Davis, B. Godfrey, E. Adams Jr, W. M. Mitchell, L. Park, B. Squires, D. B. Storum, G. Blackmer, N. Blackmer, H. Smith, J. Cobb, J. Sharpe, E. Downs, A. Norton, A. Bush, A. Booth, T. White, O. H. Rose, T. J. Brownell, William Henry Harrison Turner, S. Fisher, M. R. Hall, W. B. Newton, O. Doolittle, R. M. Gould, W. Hill, J. Gould jr, H. Greenwood, N. Rice, O. Ormsbee, D. B. Park, C. Eager, D. Harris, E. Wheelock, W. Harris, S. Kenney, P. T. Kimball, W. Lindsey, J. M. Shafter, L. Holland, L. B. Lamson, F. E. Pratt, J. A. Merrifield, Ruben Taft, A. Bond, A. J. Morse, R. P. Pratt, W. S. Foster, G. Holden, G. W. French, L. Wilder, L. Hadley, L. H. Tenney, R. Moore, R. W. Palmer, J. Smith jr, A. S. Campbell, L. Pierce, R. Elmer, D. A. Houghton, A. S. Johnson, A. Bragg, J. Allen, W. N. Harris, D. Remington, H. Nichols, G. Haywood, A. Nichols, C. Haywood, R. Raily, J. Perry, J. Perry, H. Perry, P. Franklin, S. R. Wilkinson, E. Franklin, W. Thompson, E. Allen, C. Harris, K. Farr, O. Boutell, J. Muszey, E. Shattuck, F. Fish, R. Buck, 2d, N. Buck 2d, H. Hawley, H. Reedes, J. Houghton, S. V. Hastings, J. Flower, L. Wood, O. Wood, H. Carny, J. M. Shafter, S. Fessenden, S. Rice

- List of names: G. Chamberlain, J. Teggart, C. Young, M. Crawford, J. Houlton, J. Smith, T. Birby, P. W. Taft, H. Howe, S. Whurat, D. Foster, J. T. Rodney, C. D. Rellany, E. White, A. White, W. H. Joy, S. S. Flower, E. S. Flower, F. Raymond, R. S. Flower, J. H. Way, J. Judkins, S. Moore, A. Sherman, P. Curtis, S. Weed, T. Howtill, J. G. Burton, E. Burton, J. F. Sheldon, B. Lewis, E. Bixby, C. Elwell, P. W. Yonlon, C. Gookins, O. Clark, A. H. Davis, S. Moore jr, S. H. Funda, L. Hatwood, J. J. Sheldon, H. Bailey, H. Farrer, D. B. Smith, H. S. Smith, J. Farrer, E. Sheldon, T. J. Prescott, W. C. Bailey, S. Sheldon, R. Shaw, H. Johnson, F. Graves, L. Sheldon, W. Sheldon, D. Towseley jr, E. Hibbard, P. Harvey, N. Harris, J. Henry jr, J. M. Russell, S. Wales, P. Crossett, L. Stearns, C. Partridge, M. S. Buckland, N. G. Davis, W. Russell, B. Spaulding, I. Russell, F. French, E. B. Russell, J. Davis, C. Burt, L. Gould, S. Weston, F. A. Libbe, C. Hazeltine, J. Locke, W. W. Pulsipher, W. B. Stearns, O. M. Doran, B. H. Stearns, R. H. Holladay, L. Albee, H. Evans, E. L. Davis, J. Davis, E. S. Sabins, J. Barton, N. Fish, J. Olcott, O. Allbee, S. Wiley

THE VISIT. In one of the freezing days of our climate, a young physician, but recently married, invited his wife to accompany him on a visit to one of his patients. "You are romancing, James; what! visit a family without an introduction or an invitation, or exchange of cards?" "In this family, my dear Amanda, there is no ceremony of cards," said James, "but they will not be less pleased to see you." "I never used to go to see poor people," said Amanda thoughtfully; "but," continued she after a short deliberation, "I'll go with you any where." They passed from the handsome street of their residence to a public square, and crossing over entered a small alley, in which Amanda saw a row of houses built in a manner that showed they were for the laboring class. Crossing the whole range they entered the last house, and at the first door Dr. Ledson gave a gentle rap. A plain woman opened it, and welcomed them. Two chairs were immediately set out, one with the back broken off, the other rickety and unstable. Before the fire were two little children seated on the hearth, making a noise which the attendant female vainly attempted to quell. A girl about ten years of age came out of a small pantry bedroom, and smiled as she spoke. In a large rude chair sat a thin female, rocking herself incessantly. She looked up, when Dr. Ledson addressed her, but neither smiled nor spoke. Her complexion was sallow by illness, her teeth chattered with the vain endeavor to close her mouth. On receiving some nourishment at the hand of her companion, she seemed revived and said, "I am glad to see you, doctor, though I had hoped to have been released from my wretchedness before now. I do not complain, but my bones have started through the skin, and I suffer"—she shivered and stopped an instant—"I thought it very hard when I lost my baby last summer; I see it was kind; what would have become of it now? I must leave these young as they are, to take care of themselves, and my husband is none of the steadiest." She did not weep; she was past that human feeling. Amanda looked on in silence. She had learned more of life's state from this scene than she could have acquired from volumes. She felt now a wiser woman at eighteen than she would otherwise have been at thirty five. It brings down all our vanities and little repinings—a spectacle of such woe. Even the almost insensibility of the sick, was more touching than ordinary sorrow. It gave a feeling of so much that must have been endured before. "Is this your sister?" said the woman. "No," said James, and Amanda smiled as he replied, "It is my wife." "Is it your wife! said she, showing some vivacity. "How sweet she looks. Can she sing, O, can she sing, 'I would not live always'?" How often had Amanda sung that carelessly before. She felt awed and humbled now by every syllable that floated on her soft rich tones around her narrow apartment. The dying looked pretty. A light hectic relieved her vivid countenance.—She said audibly, "I hear the angels singing around me," and then relapsed into a monotonous groan of weariness. The little girl shook hands beseechingly as the young couple left, and in a subdued voice, Amanda whispered, "We will take care of you." Who like the physician, save indeed the minister, is called upon to see human nature in every shadow of tint? The rich and the poor, the delicate and the coarse, the learned and the ignorant come before him without disguise. Amanda thought before, that she loved her husband; but luxury is a dead sea atmosphere in which the noble passions sicken and lie motionless. She clung to James's arm as he returned home with a feeling of devotion to him that she had never imagined before; and in the pleasure she experienced in softening the horrors of her fellow creatures' poverty, she found every day new causes to rejoice in having shared her fortune with one who, if he brought her no addition of the earth's wealth had taught her that there is a way of employing it that will awaken delight. The loco focos talk much of the true Jeffersonian doctrine. He is a sample of it, which we commend to their especial attention: "We are an inquiring people, (says Mr. Jefferson,) and if the people are left to themselves, to the exercise of their own unbiased judgements, they will generally do right—or, if they commit a mistake one time, they will rectify it the next. But let a pack of scoundrels and demagogues loose among them, seeking offices and places, and hinc times in ten they will go wrong and when they once get wrong, it will be the interest of such men to keep them so, that they may keep their offices and places. I have always thought it wrong that men holding public stations should interfere in popular elections, for they are undoubtedly interested, and of course interested judges, and for this reason I gave early notice to such officers as were under my control that an interference with popular elections further than their votes, would be a sufficient cause for removal from office." A Large Republican Family.—The Detroit Advertiser says, there is a gentleman now in that city who, with his FOURTEEN BROTHERS, will vote for Harrison. They have FIVE SISTERS living, whose political views are in accordance with their own! This may be called an extensive and harmonious family.

GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS. Perhaps it should not be wondered at that the friends of Mr. Van Buren should express dissatisfaction that Gen. Harrison has not seen fit to publish to the world an abstract of his political creed, since his recent nomination to the Presidency. It so happens that his opinions are permanent, and having been once openly declared, there exists no further occasion for a publication of them. Not so, however, with the opinions of the idol of the "democracy." He has been on all sides of every important question that has ever been agitated in the political world. He has been alternately the opposer and supporter of such men as James Madison, Dewitt Clinton and Andrew Jackson—of a National Bank and the Sub-Treasury &c. The wonder, perhaps, should be, why Mr. Van Buren is not required to state his opinions anew on slavery, the currency, internal improvements &c. The public are certainly as much in the dark about his opinions as they are about Gen. Harrison's. We give below an extract from Gen. Harrison's letter to Harriet Denny, containing, in brief, the principles by which he will administer the government, should the people elect him to the Presidency. We ask our opponents to read it, and then ask themselves if the principles therein contained are not in every sense of the word, republican? Had the government, for twelve years past, been administered upon those principles, would not the country, in all human probability, have been much more prosperous than at present? "Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive sincerely desirous to restore the Administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance. 1. To confine his services to a single term. 2. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasury, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry on the public services; and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department. 3. That he should never attempt to influence the elections, either by the people or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them than by giving their own votes when they possess the right of voting. 4. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit the rejections of bills to: 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States or individuals. 3d. Such as involving deep interests, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections. 5. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character. 6. That in removals from office of those holding the appointment during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removals should be stated if requested, to the Senate, at the time the nomination of successor is made. And last, but not least in importance: 7. That he should suffer the executive Department of the Government to become the source of Legislation; but leave the whole business of making laws for the Union, to the Department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it until they have assumed that perfect shape, when and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard. The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the majority of the American people should elect me for their chief magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down as those upon which my administration would be conducted. I could only answer, by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of duties of several important offices, which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the power placed in my hands has, on even a single occasion, been used for any other purpose than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed. I am dear sir, truly yours, W. H. HARRISON. In one of his Congressional speeches, Dr. Duncan uses the following beautiful and classical quotation: "Mary Rogers are a case, And so are Sally Thompson; General Jackson are a boss, And so are Colonel Johnson." A Cincinnati poet thus paraphrases the quotation, by way of commentary upon the Doctor's speech: "Peggy Weaver are a case, And so are Dolly Doolittle; Moses Dawson are an ass, And so are Doctor Duncan!" Nothing exceeds the modesty of the Hawk eye girls. They won't be courted by daylight, nor in the evening unless the candles are extinguished.—Chicago Democrat. And here in the Granite State the girls never pretend to waste candles in such business. "Debby," said a certain old lady, "Debby, don't let me catch you burnin' candles out a sparkin'; tallow is scarce and candles you mayn't get the school-master after all!" Debby dutifully obeyed her ma'ma. N. H. Avgs.

TWO JACKSON EDITORS OUT FOR HARRISON! The "Beaver City Chronicle," published at Rochester, Pa., by J. W. WHITE, Jr. has pulled down its V. Buren Flag and run up the bright banner of HARRISON and REFORM. The change is thus announced:— "OUR FLAG!—This week we have the gratification of laying before our readers the names of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and JOHN TYLER, as the People's Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, in the room of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, who have departed this life, in the columns of our paper. That we have been a warm and ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson and Van Buren, we will not deny—yet, it was done upon an honest conviction, that their policy of government was right—that policy of government has failed to produce that peace, happiness, and prosperity to our growing republic, that we ought to have received at her hands, is also self evident. So much for Mr. J. W. White, Junior.— Having discharged his duty, the younger Editor proceeds to "define the position" of his Father in the following paragraph: "We have received the 1st and 2d numbers of a new paper entitled the "GRAND FREEMAN," edited by J. W. White, senr., at Chardon, Ohio. We rejoice to have it in our power to show another change in favor of the Hero of the Thames. The "Freeman" has at its mast-head the flag of Gen. Harrison and John Tyler, in flying colors. It will be recollected that our father has been an editor for many years, and has fought many a battle for Gen. Jackson and Van Buren, yet he has now taken a stand upon the wall of redemption, pleading the cause of the People, in opposition to the office-holders of the nation. Another—Mr. TRICE, one of the editors of the Tazewell (Illinois) Reporter, another veteran adherent of Gen. Jackson, has also come out under his own signature and publicly condemned the policy of the present administration. The Tazewell Reporter hitherto a neutral, now carries the Harrison flag. A fourth—The editor of the Morgantown (Virginia) Republican, a paper that has been the main stay of the Van Buren party in Monongalia County has harked out from the party and placed "HARRISON and TYLER" at the head of its columns. THE SPOILS. As a specimen of the monstrous accumulations of money by its agents permitted under the present Federal Government, it is only necessary to state that the emoluments received by the U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, during the year 1839, amounted to \$87,150! How happens it that this inordinate compensation has been suffered to accrue to a public agent, at a time when the Treasury was recommending the reduction of our lighthouse establishment, to save a less sum of money annually than was paid to this Marshal? It is the fault of the law, says the apologist of the Government. But who are responsible for the law? Why, the Loco Foco majorities in Congress, and the Loco Foco Executive. When Mr. Woodbury was so diligently investigating the means of reducing the public expenditures, how happened it that this immense sinecure escaped his observation? Why did he omit to tell Congress that some saving might be effected in reducing the exorbitant fees of public officers? If he had told them that one officer received during a single year nearly \$100,000 of the public money, Congress might have preferred the reduction of this amount, to the reduction of the lighthouse establishment of any of the beacon lights that are indispensable to the safety of the mariner on our rock-bound coast. How much of this \$87,150 went into the general electioneering fund of the Administration? How large a tax was the Marshal compelled to pay to the party, winking at this abuse and conniving at his continuance? An answer to this question might explain the reasons which have prevented the Government from interfering with this legalized plunderer of the Treasury.—New York Courier. A just Rebuke.—Gen Harrison is emphatically the patriotic American candidate. The violence with which some of his opponents defame his military character, is naturally enough beginning to excite the disgust of many of the moderate and patriotic Van Buren men. The Philadelphia Sentinel—an administration journal—contains the following paragraph: "We have been fretfully complained of, for declaiming that mode of political warfare which relies chiefly upon personal abuse of opposing candidates, and of distinguished men in the adverse party. We do not war after that fashion. We can choose our man, and with becoming zeal advocate his elevation to trust and power, but dare not abuse the great and good men who may compete with him. Every such man is the property of his country; his deeds of wisdom in the field, all are his country's—and she, the proud mother of these children, is never more afflicted with Rachel-like bereavement than when ruffianism would pluck them from her bosom, and tarnish their glory." The Louisville Journal contains the following good one:— A Mr Simon S. Good writes us a letter from Newcastle, contradicting a report of his having turned Loco Foco. He says, that, sooner than vote against Gen. Harrison and for Martin Van Buren, he "would suffer himself to be shut up in a barrel and that driven full of spikes and rolled down the hill of never-ending eternity!"