

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1836.

NATIONAL TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, FRANCIS GRANGER, OF NEW YORK.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor, SILAS H. JENNISON. For Lt. Governor, DAVID M. CAMP. For Treasurer, AUGUSTINE CLARK.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT, WILLIAM SLADE.

SENATORS FOR RUTLAND COUNTY.

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

NOTICE.

A meeting of the freemen of Rutland, without distinction of party, who are in favor of the RUTLAND & WHITE-HALL RAILROAD, and the incorporation of the RAILROAD BANK, will be holden at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this town at the next session of the Legislature. A full and punctual attendance is earnestly solicited.

Rutland, August 1, 1836.

ELECTION AFFAIRS.

It is impossible to contemplate the approaching struggle (says the Voice of the People) without the deepest interest. So much depends upon its results, the consequences will be so momentous—the prosperity of our country, so greatly affected, that he must have a cold and insensible heart who can look on the contest with indifference.

Under the form of Democracy the people of the U. S. have for a number of years past, been ruled by a worse than Russian despotism. Not a law of the land, not a clause of the Constitution, not an engagement on the part of the nation, has been suffered for a single moment to stand in the way of the personal views of a corrupt administration. The barriers hitherto deemed impregnable by our former Presidents, have been boldly leaped by the present Executive, and when any one has disputed the wisdom of his measures, or contended that the scale of Justice was not evenly poised, he has usually imitated the irresistible argument of old Brennus, the Gaul, and thrown his sword down, as a balance to every possible deficiency.

It is idle to talk about Democracy when the government has been administered solely for the benefit of a monied Aristocracy, the favorites of the President, and the leaders of the multitude, when the national treasures have been violated to give speculation its means of aggrandisement, and the offices of the State disposed among those who were most desperate in fortune, or most profligate in politics.

There is not a Junta in Europe, which is half so corrupt as our own administration, and if the present dynasty of speculators, and demagogues is continued, we may bid an eternal farewell to the honor and fair fame of our country.

Will the people consent that a Lead speculating and Bank note Aristocracy, shall hold the reins of government eight years longer? Is the American nation a confederacy, merely for the benefit of office-holding Aristocrats?

Are there not some other motives for its continuance than that the few should be pampered at the expense of the many? If not; prepare for chains and slavery. They are at hand, and the next generation will be the subjects of a despotism they cannot throw off.

RUTLAND COUNTY SENATORS.

It was once said by a learned Judge, that "things of a doubtful nature were always uncertain."

Some of our Whig and Antislavery friends think that if the two tickets now before the public, adverse to the Van Buren ticket, should run nearly equal, that there would be some danger that two of the candidates on the latter might succeed. At any rate we know that the little Regency party in this county are tickling themselves mightily about it, and are expecting to profit by our division. To put this "doubtful" matter entirely beyond "uncertainty," arrangements are making to unite on one ticket, which we think will ultimately be accomplished. We are frank to say that unless this union does take place, it would be good enough for us to be beaten.

"Is the whole of Rutland County going over to the 'emery'?" inquires the editor of the Burlington (Van Buren) Sentinel. No sir; not quite! Only about half a dozen, to which you are tendering "spoils," and they are going "to be hung under the third section."

The same paper unobscuringly says, "it is a notorious fact—a fact virtually admitted by the Whigs themselves, that the former friends of their cause are abandoning it by scores and hundreds in every part of the State." Can't you tell another—brother Stone, before that gets cold? One "score" of Whigs, perhaps, may have been seduced from their allegiance to the glorious cause of the Whigs in all the State by the Van Buren plunderers of the U. S. Treasury; and all the trouble it ought to give us is, that if the Dutchman should succeed in ascending the great National Chair, they will be skulking back again.

The last Montpelier papers bring us the death of the Hon. Timothy H. Merrill, Sec. of State, aged 55.

GENERAL WELLES. This gentleman is informed that we received his "long letter" on Saturday last. Its length (covering ten or twelve pages of manuscript) precluded the idea of publishing it in this week's paper, without much inconvenience.

We are not sorry that our old friend Kellogg, has ventured out upon the subject alluded to in our last—viz: his defection with a party he has been identified with for many years. But we regret that he has digressed so much from the point at issue, which was the accession, probably, of giving so much latitude to his production as to render its admission quite objectionable.

However, if the General does not see fit to withdraw it (after cooling down a little) before another week, we shall probably give it a place in our columns; not however, without rejecting, and accompanying it with such a damper as, we hope may lead him to take back our idea—that he is beyond the reach of being reclaimed. His pride nor a little natural spunk should not lead him to act hastily on so important a matter.

Burr and Van Buren. Mr Van Buren, says a western paper, has copied after Burr in his whole course in politics. Burr sought to grasp the Presidency from Jefferson by intrigue and corruption. What is Van Buren doing? Burr reached the Vice Presidency on the popularity of Mr Jefferson. Van Buren on the strength of the old War House of Orleans. Burr came within a trifling margin of the Presidency, by intrigue and bribery. Van Buren is struggling to reach the same goal through the same means. Similar lives produce similar fates.—Voice of the People.

From the Spirit of Serenity. IS THIS GENUINE DEMOCRACY?

Time has been, when every citizen of this country understood what true democracy was, and could readily distinguish it from the false kind. Our government is, in theory, based on democratic principles. In the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, the people found theory and practice going hand in hand. They had reason in their strong partiality for the administration of affairs as conducted by these real democrats. The public operations were simple and easily comprehended—Economy was practiced—not merely preached, as it now is. The cabinet, in those days, lived in the parlor—not, as now, in the kitchen. The democratic press was supported by its proper patrons—not, as it is now, by a tax on the salaries of office holders and on government contracts. Laws not made, then governed. The People then made their own nominations for office: now, Baltimore Conventions, made up of government officers, dictate to the freemen for whom they shall vote. Then men were permitted to do the work of the people: now, little boys are the biggest patriots we have. Then too, money was not patriotism, nor were officers sought for, or given, that the incumbents might enrich themselves and their dependents.

O! that those purer times might revive! that public men would take office to serve their country, instead of their own selfish interests! That political honesty and a generous party spirit might be revived! That the Constitution and the Law might be restored, and again take captive the affections of the people! that the money of the people might be held as a sacred deposit, and be no more applied to award partisans—to make the rich more rich—to hire deceivers to corrupt political morals, and defamers to hunt down every independent citizen who will not, against his conscience bend the knee and worship the Magician and his confederates.—It has been hinted, in various quarters, and by those who stand near enough to the public crib to see who feed there it is believed—that in the opposition to the surplus law, there was "more than met in the eye." But we little thought that the unspotted democrat whom General Jackson has appointed his successor, could have desired to add to his already overgrown wealth. Least of all, did we deem it possible that the second officer of the government could soil his fingers with the deposite monies. It would seem we were not sufficiently enlightened in this matter. Be the fact true or false—certain it is that, the city of New York and elsewhere, it is a topic of common remark among his friends as well as his opponents, that Martin Van Buren has cleared Five Millions of Dollars—some say more,—by speculations in public lands! The actual settler—Why was the order just now made that nothing but gold and silver should be taken for lands sold? Why just now check government sales? We leave every one to answer these two questions for himself.

Read the following extract from the Frankfort, Ky. Commonwealth:

"We have received, by this day's mail, the following letter from a citizen of Rockcastle county, which contains most cheering intelligence from that section of the State. It is also important as containing the information that Martin Van Buren is a speculator upon public lands, being a member of a company associated for that purpose, who wield a capital of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Our correspondent very properly asks, where does this money come from?—The people will also ask the same question, and who will answer it!!!"

MOUNT VERNON, June 24, 1836.

Mr Editor:—The Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe addressed the citizens of Whitley county on Monday last, it being the first day of the circuit court. And, on this day, he addressed a respectable portion of the citizens of Rockcastle, in the town of Mount Vernon, with the like approbation attending his efforts. You will hear a good account from this section of the country in August.

I have no hesitation in saying that there will be larger majorities given in this county to Clark and Wickliffe and the Harrison ticket than ever was given before to any other candidate. I saw a respectable gentleman, one whose word cannot be doubted, who said he visited Arkansas last fall, and he told me that he had seen a constitution which was called "The Constitution of the American Company," and that Martin was a member, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars; the object of which was, to speculate in the public lands. That there is such a company there, there is no doubt, and that Van Buren is a member is also true. I think it would be well enough for the people to enquire, where the money comes from. Was it borrowed from the pet banks? Is that the reason why Van Buren and his friends in Congress, are opposed to the distribution of the money arising from the sale of the public lands amongst the States according to their representation in Congress? If it is denied that there is such a company, and that Van Buren is a member, I am prepared to prove it."

Two hundred Jackson men in Licking, Ohio, recently offered to serve on the Harrison Vigilance Committee and were accepted. Mr Van Buren will grumble at this Licking.—Ath. Dan. Ad.

THE TEXAS WAR.—Latest. Our latest accounts from Mexico are not very flattering to the Texas cause. The Gov. of Kentucky in compliance with a requisition of Gen. Gaines, has made a call upon that State for ten companies of mounted volunteers to rendezvous at Fort-Scott as early as possible and from thence to march to the encampment of Gen. Gaines on the Sabine river.

The Mexicans are pouring into Texas in large bodies and threaten to cross the line and make war upon our borders. They have even gone so far, it is said, as to declare their intention to sack and burn the City of New Orleans.

Under such circumstances (says the Lexington Intelligencer) it behoves our government to take vigorous measures, to resist effectually the slightest aggression.

THE WOOL MARKET. Our fellow citizens deeply interested in wool growing are frequently calling upon us to say something about the wool prospect. We should be well pleased to be enabled to tell them all about it if we could do so correctly, or afford them such information as would be useful to them. But should we hold out too bright prospects, and the growers in consequence thereof should fail to sell their wool, we should be blamed. If we should rate the market too low, then again we might not escape censure.

Wool has become quite an article of speculation, and the prices somewhat fluctuating. We have had frequent conversation with purchasers (Manufacturers and agents) from various sections of the manufacturing districts, and if we have made up any opinion at all on the subject from what we have thus learnt, it is, that it would not be advisable for the growers to hold on to their wool if they can obtain something like about last year's prices.

We give the following from the Northampton (Mass.) Republican:

Wool. Wool is evidently in advance of the last year's prices, though far short of what it ought to be to repay the farmer for the extra cost of the last winter's keeping. Buyers for their own use are abroad, as well as speculators, and some are making attempts to ride round the farmer on the old worn out Panich horse, (scarcity of money!) but their cries are rather faint and feeble. This old horse "Panich" may be easily known by farmers, as he generally has some city newspapers, or a letter from some city merchant tied to his tail.

THE LINES DRAWN.

The Washington Globe insists that the distribution of the surplus revenue ought to be considered a test question. We are happy to agree with this Van Buren article: a test question let it be. Indeed, whether the Globe wish it or not, it most and will be a question to test the virtue of politicians. We were a little apprehensive that the Van Buren party would fall back on their non-committal ground and after having labored to defeat the people's bill that they would shrink from its responsibility. We rejoice to hear them plead guilty to the charge of having opposed the distribution. Let it be borne in mind, that on this point Mr Van Buren is at direct issue with Gen. Jackson, who signed the bill; Beecher is divided against Beecher, and a house divided against itself cannot stand. Be it remembered that on this important measure, Mr Van Buren has thought proper to array himself against the President. For he is for dividing the surplus money among the people, and Mr Van Buren is for holding on to the spoils. Of course, the honest portions of the Jackson party are under no obligations any longer to sustain Mr Van Buren. This at once establishes the position for which we have long contended, to wit, that Van Burenism is not coextensive with Jacksonism. The Van Buren party is sui generis—that is, a party of its own peculiar and exclusive nature, without reference to any other known principles of government at polity. As such, it has nothing in common with the people of this country and it ought to be reprobated by every plain dealing citizen. On this platform, at least one third of the veritable Jackson party must necessarily stand aloof from Van Burenism, or else at once recede from Jacksonism. Hence it follows that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Missouri will inevitably be lost to the official nominee, and be arrayed on the side of the opposition.—[Nat. Cent.

New Jersey. Almost every mail brings us some new incident rendering more manifest, the pitiable delusion under which the leading spoils men have labored in supposing they would bring the great mass of the Jackson party to support a man of Van Buren's character for the Presidential Chair. The following letter discloses a state of feeling among the Jackson men of New Jersey, which will be found on the day of election, to have existed to a great extent among the members of that party throughout the Union.—American & Gaz.

To the Editor of the Evening Star:

Observing in your paper of the 11th inst. a calculation upon the ensuing Presidential Election, in which you concede New Jersey to Mr Van Buren; in behalf of 46 Jackson men of this township, I protest against such an admission. Wm. H. Harrison and Francis Granger, will receive upwards of 1200 Jackson votes in the counties of Morris, Sussex, and Warren alone—and I have no fears of the electoral vote of New Jersey. The partisans of Van Buren and the Amalgamator are destined to an overwhelming defeat, not only in little Jersey, but throughout the Union.

AN ORIGINAL JACKSON MAN.

Morrisstown, N. J. July 15, 1836.

Mr Van Buren's opposition to the Distribution Bill, will prove the death blow to his political prospects. The Albany Advertiser says:—

It is believed that 3,000 Jackson men in Ohio abandoned Mr Van Buren in one day, (the 4th of July.) This was in consequence of the information then first received, of the opposition of Van Buren to the passage of the distribution bill.

What has Mr Van Buren done for his country? It is a question easier asked than answered. But an editor in Cincinnati, more bold than his neighbors, has at last solved the problem. He says Mr Van Buren is a man of "talents"—"able supporter of Gen. Jackson," and "an advocate of a National Bank." This is the sum total of the editors claims for the support of the People; and this is all that can be claimed. With regard to Mr Van Buren's "talents," we have but little to say. If he has "talents," they have been most shamefully abused. We have a multitude of men in our country, who are infinitely superior to him in every thing which constitutes a real statesman. His "talents" are confined to a most happy mode of evasion—a sort of easy non-commitalism, which requires scrutiny to detect and reflection to expose. They would shrink before the brilliant wisdom of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, or Gen. Harrison as the dis-

light of pale Phœbus does before the effulgent glory of the rising sun.

We concede the other qualifications; but doubt the sufficiency to place him in the chair of State.

More Bolting. The Washington Banner, a warm Jackson paper, contains the following article:

Be it understood, then, that with thousands of others, who claim to be true and fast friends of Republicanism, we cannot,—will not—sacrifice principles for men. When we are called upon to yield up one on the altar of a man's personal ambition, the purest of Democratic principles, even virtue itself, that Martin Van Buren, or any other individual may obtain the vote of Slaveholders to make him President, we shall thunder back the answer, "NO!"

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

It is constantly becoming more apparent that V. Buren has not the confidence, and will not receive the support of a large portion of the Jackson party. Incidents like the following, which are of frequent occurrence, speak a language not to be misunderstood.

At the Celebration of the 4th of July, at Licking, Ohio, by the friends of Gen. Harrison, 200 Jackson men joined the procession, and announced their determination to oppose the Slippery Elm candidate. To show that these supporters of Gen. Jackson were present, we quote the following resolutions adopted unanimously on the occasion.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the original leading principles upon which our present Chief Magistrate, Gen. Andrew Jackson was elevated to the office of President of the U. S. States.

Resolved, That by the election of his brother soldier and Statesman, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, the people of this government will, we believe, experience in practice the benefit of these principles, while in the conduct and measures of Martin Van Buren and his leading partisans, we have already seen them repudiated and utterly deserted.—Ath. Dan. Advertiser.

A committee appointed by the anti-bank and anti-corporation party of New York, recently addressed a letter to Mr Van Buren, stating their opinions, and desired to know how far he accorded with them. His answer will be found below; and as usual, it is genuine non-committal. If he agreed with his correspondents in opinion, why did he not say so? If he disagreed with them, why not avow his dissent like a man!—Franklin Mercury.

Washington July 6th, 1836.

Gentleman:—I have the honor to receive your letter, with an accompanying Declaration of Principles, adopted by a general Convention of the city and county of New York, in favor of equal Rights and opposed to all monopolies, and return you my sincere thanks for this mark of your respect. In the great principle with which you set out, viz: that the true foundation of republican government is the equal rights of every citizen, in his person and property, and in their management, I fully concur, and honor and respect all temperate and well directed efforts to protect and enforce it. For my views in regard to other propositions contained in the declaration, and especially to those which relate to the subjects of banks, paper money specie currency, and monopolies, you must allow me to refer you to a public course of no inconsiderable duration in the State and Federal Governments, and to a succession of public declarations heretofore made by me. On some of the latter subjects I shall also have an occasion for a further public expression of my opinions in a reply to a call made upon me before the receipt of your letter.—To these acts and expressions I respectfully invite candid consideration, and if they should be found to bring my opinions sufficiently near to those you espouse to entitle me to your confidence, I shall be proud of possessing it.

Your obedt servt,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Alex. M. Vache, M. Jaques, S. Hasbrouck, Alex. Ming, Jr. and E. W. Graham.

The Distribution Bill. From the recent demonstration of the Washington Globe, it is evident that two plans are on foot by the Van Buren party for the virtual defeat of the distribution bill. The one is the repeal of the law by the next Congress, as intimated by the Globe, and the other is to put up such candidates for the local Legislatures, that they may, if elected, be induced not to apply for the respective shares of the State they represent.

Maddened to desperation at being deprived of the public funds for purposes of speculation, and corruption, the dominant party are resolved if possible, to keep the public money out of the hands of its true owners, the people. The issue then is V. Buren and no distribution, or Harrison and distribution. Shall the public money be used corruptly by a few, or applied legally for the benefit of the many? It is to be hoped that our political friends throughout the State, will keep this subject in view, and in no case nominate any candidate for office unless he expressly and unequivocally declares himself in favor of the "distribution of the surplus revenue."—Albany Adv.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

The principle of associating wealth to accomplish particular works, either by voluntary co-partnership, or a legal corporation, was early adopted; and it is obviously beneficial to persons of small means, who, by thus uniting their little sums, are enabled to accomplish magnificent and useful works, otherwise unattainable, or beyond the reach of all except the most wealthy. The system thus early begun, has been steadily pursued through all our history down to our own days. It has given to the country your wharves—your docks—your bridges—your turnpikes—your canals—your steam boats—your railroads—many of your most splendid edifices—your flourishing manufactures; your wide spread commerce. To abandon the system, as some ultra theorists demand, would be to stop short in the march of improvement. If there be abuses in it—and all systems are liable to abuses—correct them; but to prohibit all corporate associations of wealth which are controllable by the legislative will, would be but yielding to the demands of folly, ignorance or knavery."

The above is an extract from Mr David Henshaw's Address on the 4th of July. The opinions here advocated in regard to the effect of associations of persons acting under corporate rights, are, I suppose, in concurrence with those of a vast majority of intelligent men of this State. It required, however, much boldness in the speaker to en-

nounce these truths in such strong not to any severe terms, to the assembly he addressed—to the leaders of a party whose doctrines, as maintained by their journals and in the Legislature, would, if carried into action, discourage and prevent the formation of any new associations, and perhaps overturn all that are in existence.—Boston Post.

TRICK FOR TRICK.

Jotham Dobbs, engaged at Barret, Vermont, as a schoolmaster, and came recommended by his minister. His agreement with the committee was, that he should receive \$500 a year, and if he gave perfect satisfaction he should \$200 more. Of course, at the end of the time he did not suit; (why should he have done so, when it would have cost the town \$200!) and he was furnished with leave of absence. Jotham could swallow any thing in reason, but this was too bad. To pacify him they promised a recommendation of good behavior and first rate qualifications as a schoolmaster, and of their perfect satisfaction with him. Jotham was satisfied with the bargain, and the recommendation was given. Jotham saw that all was right, and squaring up to the committee, he said, "I'll just thank ye for the \$200 according to agreement, for I've got your certificate to it in my pocket." The committee were beaten, and had to settle with Jotham on his own terms.

The above story, which has gone the rounds, is likely enough true, except the amount of the salary, \$500 per year for a schoolmaster would frighten the good people of Vermont out of their cents—\$10 per month is the usual price—with the privilege of "boarding round," and eating cold gander for breakfast, dinner and supper, by way of variety. Boston Times.

[?] Not so fast, Mr. Thome; you did not know did you, that the people of Vermont eat *veal* eleven months in a year, 'by way of'—a change!]

The Washington Globe enumerates among the most important of the last Session of the Legislature, the Judiciary Bill; the Mint Bill; the Custom House Bill; the Bill for the re-organization of the Treasury Department, and the Bill to reduce the Tariff. Boston Statesman.

A Mammoth Horse. There is now at the stable of Capt. Thomas, of the Burlington Hotel, a horse, recently imported from England, 5 year old and well made, that weighs 1750 lbs. Burlington Sentinel.

A New York paper gives us as a fact that Mr Hoax, the former employee of Robinson, has advertised a farm in Connecticut for sale, it being now the property of Robinson's father, and to be sold to pay a portion of the sum which it is now satisfactorily ascertained he at various times robbed Mr Hoax?—

Accommodating. "Will you lend father your newspaper, sir? he only just wants to read it."—"Yes, my boy; and ask him to lend me his dinner; I only just want to eat it."

MARRIED.

In Brandon, Alvin Davis, to Mahala Bumpus, in New Haven, Mr Josiah Barrows of Bridport, to Mrs Thanks Case.

DIED.

In Brattleboro, 231 instant, Mrs Elizabeth P. Fessenden, aged 17, daughter of the late Joseph Fessenden. In Burlington on the 17th Mr Thomas Putnam, aged 66. In Milton, July 20, Lyman only son of Lyman Burgess aged 16 months. In Montpelier, on the 25th ult. a child of Mr Daniel Thurston—also a child of Mr Daniel G. Field.

Printer's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, whose demands have been barred by the statute of limitations are requested to come forward and make payment or renew the claims—and we should feel very grateful for a little ready Cash on demands that have been due from one to four years. PRINTER, Herald Office.

Real Copal Varnish. FOR sale by, JAMES BARRETT Jr. Rutland, July 29, 1836. 32

PAINTS.

BURT & MASON keep constantly for sale BURLINSED OIL, PAINTS of all kinds; DYE STUFFS, DRUGS & MEDICINES. Rutland August 1st, 1836. 32

SHOE PEGS.

FOR sale by BURT & MASON, Rutland, July 30 1836.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Rutland, commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

JOHN HITCHCOCK, late of Pittsford, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 4th day of July inst. being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the Town Clerk's office in said Pittsford, on the last Mondays of October and December next, from 1 until 4 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ABEL PENFIELD, } Committee. L. GILBERT, } Dated at Pittsford this 29th day of July, A. D. 1836. 32

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Rutland, commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

HARRIS STEWARD, late of Clarendon, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 4th day of July last, being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of Chester Kingsly, in Clarendon, on the first Wednesdays of September and December next, from one o'clock until 8 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

FREDERICK BUTTON, } Committee. SILAS W. HODGES, } Dated at Clarendon, this 1st day of August, A. D. 1836. 32