

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY A. G. CHADWICK.

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TERMS—The CALEDONIAN will be published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, or at \$1.50 if paid in advance. If payment is made within six months from the time of subscribing it will be considered as advance pay. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements will be inserted for the customary prices. Persons are requested to state the number of weeks they wish their advertisements published, otherwise they will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly.

Laws of Vermont.

24.—An Act, for regulating the treatment of minors employed in manufacturing establishments.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That it shall be the duty of the selectmen and overseers of the poor within their respective towns in this State, to examine into the treatment and condition of any minor employed in any manufacturing establishment in their respective towns; and, if in their opinion the education, morals, health, food or clothing of such minor is unreasonably neglected, or that such minor is treated with improper severity or abuse, or is compelled to labor at unreasonable hours or times, or in any unreasonable manner; it shall be the duty of such selectmen and overseers of the poor to admonish those having the charge or oversight of such minor, and may at any time, with the advice of a justice of the peace of such town, take and bind out such minor to some suitable trade, profession, calling or employment, for such length of time as they may deem proper, not exceeding the time at which such minor shall arrive at full age.

Provided, That such selectmen or overseers of the poor shall in no case bind out such minor who has at the time a legal guardian.

Approved by the Governor Oct. 31, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

15.—An Act authorizing the appointment of deputy clerks in the supreme and county courts.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

The judges of the several county courts in this State shall have power, in their discretion, to appoint one deputy clerk of their respective courts, whose appointment shall be made in the same manner and under the same restrictions, in all respects; who shall have the same powers, be subject to the same duties and liabilities, and receive the same compensation for his services, which are now prescribed and provided by law touching the appointment, powers, duties, liabilities and compensation of clerks of the county courts.

Provided, That such deputy clerk shall not be restricted from practicing as an attorney before any court in this State. *Provided also,* That such deputy clerk shall not be entitled to receive any compensation for his official services, except such as are rendered or performed by him during the sickness or absence of the clerk, or when a vacancy shall exist in the office of clerk of such court.

Approved by the Governor Oct. 31, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

26.—An Act in relation to a Portrait of Washington.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Secretary of State be authorized to purchase for the use of this State the full-length portrait of President Washington, now offered by Mr. Gussner,—provided he can purchase the same at a price not exceeding three hundred dollars. And the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay said money to the Secretary out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved by the Governor Oct. 31, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

27.—An Act, in relation to Highways.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the selectmen of any town in this State may, when in their opinion the public good requires it, set the annual highway tax or any part thereof, of any inhabitant of such town, in any highway district in such town, whether such inhabitant reside in such district or not.

Provided, That when the tax of any such inhabitant shall be set in any other district than the one in which he resides, he may pay to the highway surveyor of such district, in money, two thirds of such tax so set to him in any district in which he does not reside, in lieu of the whole amount in labor, to be laid out by such surveyor in repairing roads and bridges. And the several highway surveyors of any town in this State shall have the same power, and be governed by the same rules and regulations in collecting such taxes, as is by law given them for the collection of taxes of the inhabitants of the districts in which they severally reside.

[Approved by the Governor, Nov. 1, 1837.]
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

28.—An Act concerning the Vermont Asylum for the Insane.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Treasurer of this State is directed to pay the Trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, the sum of four thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of erecting another building for the Asylum—payable on the first day of April next.

Provided, In future admissions to the benefits of said Asylum, a preference shall be given to resident citizens of this State.

Approved by the Governor Nov. 1, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

29.—An Act assessing a tax for the support of Government.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That there be, and hereby is assessed a tax of three cents on the dollar on the list of the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants of this State, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, to be paid into the treasury of this State by the first day of June next, in money, certificates or notes issued by the Treasurer of this State, orders drawn by the auditor of accounts, or orders drawn by or under the direction of the supreme or county courts.

Approved by the Governor Nov. 1, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

30.—An Act making appropriations for the support of Government.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of forty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the debentures of the Lieutenant Governor, or the Senate and the contingent expenses thereof, and for the debentures of the House of Representatives and the contingent expenses thereof, including the debenture of the auditor of accounts, and such salaries as are provided by law, and such sums as are directed by special acts of the legislature to be paid from the treasury.

Sec. 2. A sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying such demands against the State as may be allowed by the auditor of accounts and such orders as by the supreme and county courts.

Sec. 3. A sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of completing the State House and improving the ground around the same, to be paid to, and expended by, the Superintendent of the State House.

Approved by the Governor Nov. 1, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

31.—An Act, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the sum therein mentioned.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Treasurer of this State be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars in the whole, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of government and paying appropriations that are or hereafter may be made.

Approved by the Governor, Oct. 31, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT. One of the married ladies of Charleston, who embarked in the fated Home steamer, and who had passed the summer in the north, resided for several months previous to her departure, with a relative in this city. On several occasions, while sitting alone in her room, she related to a number of persons in the family, and to friends who visited her that she could not account for the remarkable apparitions that almost daily were conjured up before her. Though at work in her chair and awake, she would constantly have her feelings wrought up almost to hysterics, by the sight of some dreadful shipwreck, the parting of the vessel into fragments, and the drowning of crowds of people, principally her family and friends, engulfed in the angry billows. It would seem by the narrations which have been made to us, that though little dreaming that she was to come to the awful realization of her horrid imaginings, she foresaw, with prophetic exactness, all the details of that dreadful event which has drawn forth the sympathy of every American bosom. She frequently asked her friends what those visions could be; and what is so extraordinary is that they came to her in open day, and when she was perfectly awake, and in the best of health! A few weeks after the new steamer Home began to be talked of, and immediately, as if by some fatal impulse, she persisted with her husband that this should be the vessel she would go home in. The name seemed to possess a charm in itself, that invited those who were preparing to escape our winter for the balmy skies of their own South. Her husband had resolved to defer his return to a later period, but it was to no purpose. The lamented wife seemed bent on her first resolution, and thus perished the whole of this interesting family.

From the earliest times, the truth of such narrations, of prescience or foresight, have been impressed upon the belief of the least credulous and superstitious minds. We do not undertake to scan the mysteries of mental operations, nor the secret and unknown sympathies, which may connect the memorial and imaginative faculties, as it were, by a transparent mirror, with the events of the past and future. But, certainly, though many facts of a similar kind have come attested to us of our own personal knowledge in all their dreadful certitude, we never heard one more clearly enchaind in all its links than that which we have related. It is one calculated to fill the soul with horror, and to discompose the mind to come to the awful conclusion that the entire circle of this universal being is already a work carved and pictured out on the map of creation, with a positive limitation, as to what in our notions of time lies yet unrevealed in the destinies of the future, as to that which has already been consigned to the annals of the past.—*N. Y. Star.*

FOREIGN WOOL MARKET.—By the last advices the demand for British wools, owing chiefly to the large quantities which were being brought forward, was in a sluggish state. It was expected that the prices will not rise higher than they are at present. The quantity of wool now in the hands of the farmers was still great, which would, as a matter of course, tend to keep the prices in check. There appeared to be a falling off in the demand for wool in most of the manufacturing districts.—*Boston Atlas.*

"I hold to no aristocracy except the aristocracy of nature. To genius, talents, moral worth and public service I render due honor, and I care not whether the claimant to that honor is clad in robes of purple and fine linen, or in the squalid rags of poverty—whether he obtained his education at a district school, or at a University,—whether he sits in the high places of the nation or digs the earth for his daily food,—whether he be the son of a peasant or the son of a President."—*FRANCIS BATES.*

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—We make the following beautiful extract from Governor EVERETT's recent Address before the Massachusetts Charitable Association:—

"It is not yet, I believe, more than two or three centuries since the only mode of spinning known was by the rock and spindle. The simple spinning wheel, moved by the hand, and which was thought, in the times of our grand-parents, to show a graceful form and a well turned arm to nearly as much advantage as a harp at the present day, and to make a music almost as cheerful, is at once an obsolete and a modern invention. The Greeks and Romans are said to have been unacquainted with the spinning-wheel. The monarch's heavy purple and the nymphs airy tulle were alike manufactured by twirling the distaff, and drawing out a thread with the fingers; and no improvement was made on this tedious process, in Great Britain, before the fifteenth century. It is evident that much more labor must have been requisite, with this rude machinery, to supply the indispensable article of clothing, than with the modern improvements. The introduction of the spinning wheel produced a great economy of this labor; but the introduction of the spinning and weaving machinery of the last century, has pushed this economy to an extent, at which it is vain to attempt to calculate it. This economy operates, first, to multiply the comforts of the existing population, and then, by a necessary consequence, to increase the population capable of living within a given circuit. Yes, the man who, in the infancy of the arts, invented the saw or the plow, the grindstone, the vice, or the handmill; and those who, in later periods, have contributed to the wonderful system of modern machinery, are entitled to rank high among the benefactors of mankind, the fathers of civilization,—the creators, I had almost said of nations. No, it is not the fabulous wand of the enchanter, it is the weaver's beam, and instruments like it which call thousands and tens of thousands into being. Mind, acting through the useful arts, is the vital principle of modern civilized society. The mechanic, not the magician, is now the master of life. He kindles, the fires of his steam engine,—the rivers, the lakes, the ocean, are covered with flying vessels; mighty chain pumps descend, clanking and groaning, to the deepest abysses of the coal mine, and rid them of their deluging waters; and spindles and looms play their task as if instinct with life. It is the necromancy of the creative machinist. In a moment a happy thought crosses his imagination,—an improvement is conceived.—Some tedious process can be superseded by a chemical preparation, as in the modern art of bleaching. Some necessary result can be attained in half the time, by a new mechanical contrivance; another wheel—a ratchet—a screw will effect the object; he tries a few experiments: it will succeed; it is done. He stamps his foot, and a thousand men start into being; not like those which sprang from the fabled dragon's teeth, armed with the weapons of destruction, but furnished with every implement for the service and comfort of man.

MR KING'S LETTER. The Richmond Whig publishes the following extract of a letter from the Hon. J. P. King, late a Senator from Georgia, to a friend:—

"The great mass has found out that their distresses have been caused by Executive misrule in the finances, and they cannot be convinced to the contrary. For many years they quit thinking for themselves on the subject, but when it came necessary to *quit eating also*, their attention was aroused to the necessity of reasoning on their own interests; and when they do this, for party influences, it is a very plain case. If we do not ease the people, then, on this subject, what is to become of us? Ohio is gone. New Jersey is gone. Rhode Island is gone. Maine is gone. Indiana is gone. Pennsylvania is almost gone, and Georgia, N. Carolina, and Arkansas thought to be in danger, and to cap the climax, I shall not be surprised, if we lose New York. The City I know is gone. And what have we gained?—Mr Calhoun has taken a fancy to us, to be sure; but if we give him control, he will ruin us; and if we do not, he'll leave us in less than 12 months. We know his own opinion, given last year, of the 'cohesive power' that binds us together. Mr C. is a great man, and in private life a most exemplary one; but he is so eccentric and changeable that, as a guide, there is no confidence to be placed in him. Look back to his opinions on a national bank, and hear him at the last session—his former opinions of the protective system united with a complete system of internal improvement, as necessary to secure the permanent prosperity of the country, and hear him lately talk about State Rights!

Then there is Pickens; it is said he has come over to us. And what sort of a *come over* is it? He votes for the divorce, and makes a speech for it, in which there is denunciation and bitterness enough to kill ten administrations. He abuses us as pick-pockets—we have to take it as spoils, and recommend 'Mr Pickens' able speech to the perusal of the public! I don't want such allies as these. I had rather be in the minority, and 'fight under.' I would say to Master Pickens, that if he wishes to join the democracy in its present weakness, let him do it like a generous man, on equal terms, and not come to our relief like an Ogracock wrecker, to abuse and insult a shipwrecked crew, and claim all their goods for salvage. Mr P. has taken it into his head, that he is and must be very consistent, because, with a little squad of ultra opposition, he voted for the separation in 1834. But was it not notorious, that the only object *then* was to embarrass the administration in the 'Experiment,' which was then a great favorite? *Now* he seems to glory in his position, because it enables him to abuse the administration with impunity. Why, I'd as soon depend on Belzebub to defend me against Satan, as on Pickens to defend me against the Whigs. However, Pickens is a gentleman and man of talents. And he appeals adroitly, does he not?—as does Mr Calhoun, to the sectional feelings of the South, to sustain that, which he fears their reason would not approve. But I have no time now to criticize this speech. You will see it, I presume; for I should not be at all surprised, if, with all its bitterness, some of our democratic papers were to publish it, and ask attention to it. I will add, that if I had a leisure hour, in reach of a few statistics, I think I could make sad work with some parts of it."

EGYPT.

Letters from Alexandria, dated the 18th Sept., mention a most remarkable trait of character in Mahomet Ali. On his arrival at Alexandria, he made known to all the women of his harem that they were free, except those by whom he had had children, and thus are one hundred and fifty females, before sequestered in the Alexandrian harem, restored to Egypt. An intelligent gentleman writes from Alexandria under the above date, that "every day convinces him of Mahomet Ali's pretensions to govern, and gives stronger proof, that the sooner the Parliament and Cabinet of Great Britain acknowledge him its King, free from Turkish extortion and tyranny, the sooner they will be establishing a new and rapidly rising power, to aid their own arms, if ever they war again, particularly with Russia; and I beg here to mention a prognostication of my own, that Russia will gain little credit in the forthcoming skirmishes with the Circassians; this last will allure them to their mountain passes, and leave them to shift for themselves in the winter season, which the Russian commander will find quite as desperate as Napoleon did when put to the same shifts in Russian snows after the burning of Moscow.

SKETCH OF MR WISE.—* * * * But hear—"Mr Speaker"—and a young man has caught his eye. It is Henry A. Wise, from Acroame, Virginia, where his personal popularity is unbounded. He is tall, pale and thin, about 30 years of age—perhaps not so much. He dresses like an old man, though his general appearance is very youthful. He is very slovenly in his apparel, his coat hanging like a miller's bag on his shoulders. His face, I said, is pale, and his white cravat adds to its appearance of livid pallor; but he has a dark and brilliant eye, which seems sometimes to flash almost unearthly rays of light over his whole countenance. His hair is light, and always in a disordered state. All his predominant characteristics are brought out with great rapidity—firmness, impetuosity, a disdain for honeyed words, fierce sarcasm, and invective—all gather into a hurricane, and startle the drowsy members from their lounges, and wake up the reporters. His forte lies in invective;—then he becomes, to those whose party sympathies follow his own excited train of feeling, thrilling; his pale and excited face, his firm and compact head thrown back, his small bony hand clenched in the air, or with a forefinger quivering as if all the passion of the orator was concentrated there—his eyes brilliant and fixed, his voice high, yet sonorous—impress a picture too vivid to be easily erased from the mind. A stranger of his own party, on coming into the Hall for the first time, at such a moment, compared his appearance to that of a corpse galvanised!

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE. On Saturday evening 25th ult., Major HORATIO GATES CILLEY of Deerfield, a gentleman very extensively known in New England, and especially in all parts of this State, retired to rest at his usual hour, after having spent the evening very pleasantly with the family physician who was attending to a sick daughter of Maj. C., and with other friends, and when Mrs. Cilley retired to bed he awoke and asked the time of night, and being told it was about half past twelve, replied, "I thought it was night morning." Mrs. C., who had been broken of her rest by sickness in the family, soon went to sleep, and did not awake until about half past 5 o'clock in the morning, when she missed from the bed her husband. Hearing no stir, she called to him but received no answer. She arose immediately and not finding him called up the family, and a few minutes' search resulted in finding his cane & slippers upon a wheel curb in a back room of the house, and soon it was ascertained that his lifeless body was in the well, the depth of the well being 30 feet, but four feet of which was filled with water; the alarm was immediately given, and as soon as possible the body was drawn from the well. Having gone in head foremost, as might be expected, the head was dreadfully fractured. It is very generally supposed that Maj. C. was asleep, and perfectly unconscious of what he was about. This awful catastrophe has thrown the neighborhood and vicinity of his residence into great mourning, and has overwhelmed an interesting family with the most poignant sorrow and the deepest affliction. Maj. C. was about 59 years of age, and was believed the youngest son of Gen. CILLEY of Revolutionary fame in all the Union.—*Concord (N. H.) Courier.*

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The following is that part of the President's Message omitted in last week's paper.

The condition of our foreign relations has not materially changed since the last annual message of my predecessor. We remain at peace with all nations; and no efforts on my part consistent with the preservation of our rights and the honor of the country, shall be spared by me to maintain a position so consonant to our institutions. We have faithfully sustained the foreign policy which the United States, under the guidance of their first President, took their stand in the family of nations—that of regulating their intercourse with other powers by the approved principles of private law; and according equal rights and equal privileges; rendering and demanding justice in all cases; advancing their own, and discussing the pretensions of others, with candor, directness, and sincerity; appealing at all times to reason, but never yielding to force, nor seeking to acquire anything for themselves by its exercise.

A rigid adherence to this policy has left this Government with scarcely a claim upon its justice, for injuries arising from acts committed by its authority. The most imposing and perplexing of those of the United States upon foreign Governments, for aggressions upon our citizens were disposed of by my predecessor. Independently of the benefits conferred upon our citizens by restoring to the mercantile community so many millions of which they had been wrongfully divested, a great service was also rendered to his

country by the satisfactory adjustment of so many ancient and irritating subjects of contention; and reflects no ordinary credit on his successful administration of public affairs, that this great object was accomplished without compromising, on any occasion, either the honor or the peace of the nation.

With European powers no new subjects of difficulty have arisen; and those which were under discussion, although not terminated, do not present a more unfavorable aspect for the future preservation of that good understanding; which it has ever been our design to cultivate.

Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the Government of Great Britain, in respect to our northeastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for the period of more than half a century, to determine, what the nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the borders of the United States, and of the neighboring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not dispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Government. Time has, however, changed this state of things, and has brought about a condition of affairs, in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest. It is not to be disguised that with full confidence, often expressed, in the desire of the British Government to determine it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The sole result of long pending negotiations, and a perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a conventional line must be adopted, from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in that treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is not thought to be well founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States to terminate satisfactorily the dispute, by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the consent of the States interested in the question could be obtained. To this proposition, no answer has as yet been received. The attention of the British Government, has, however, been urgently invited to the subject, and its reply cannot, I am confident, be much longer delayed. The general relations between Great Britain and the United States are of the most friendly character, and I am well satisfied of the sincere disposition of that Government to maintain them upon their present footing. This disposition has also, I am persuaded, become more general with the people of England than at any previous period. It is scarcely necessary to say to you how cordially it is reciprocated by the people of the United States. The conviction, which must be common to all, of the injurious consequences that result from keeping open this irritating question, and the certainty that its final settlement cannot be much longer deferred, will, I trust, lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment. At your last session, I laid before you the recent communications between the two Governments, and between this Government and that of the State of Maine, in whose solicitude, concerning a subject in which she has so deep an interest, every portion of the Union participates.

The feelings produced by the temporary interruption of those harmonious relations between France and the United States, which are due as well to the recollections of former times as to a correct appreciation of existing interests, have been happily succeeded by a cordial disposition on both sides to cultivate an active friendship in their future intercourse.

The opinion, undoubtedly correct, and steadily entertained by us, that the commercial regulations at present existing between the two countries are susceptible of great and reciprocally beneficial improvements, is obviously gaining ground in France; and I am assured of the disposition of that Government to favor the accomplishment of such an object. This disposition shall be met in a proper spirit on our part. The few and comparatively unimportant questions that remain to be adjusted between us, can, I have no doubt, be settled with entire satisfaction, and without difficulty.

Between Russia and the United States, sentiments of good will continue to be mutually cherished. Our Minister recently accredited to that Court has been received with a frankness and cordiality, and with evidences of respect for his country, which leave us no room to doubt the preservation in future of those amicable and liberal relations which have so long and uninterruptedly existed between the two countries. On the few subjects under discussion between us, an early and just decision is confidently anticipated.

A correspondence has been opened with the government of Austria, for the establishment of diplomatic relations, in conformity with the wishes of Congress, as indicated by an appropriation act of the session of 1837, and arrangements made for the purpose, which will be duly carried into effect.

With Austria and Prussia, and with the States of the German empire, now composing with the latter the Commercial League, our political relations are of the most friendly character, whilst our commercial intercourse is gradually extending, with benefit to all who are engaged in it.

Civil war yet rages in Spain, producing intense suffering to its own people, and to other nations inconvenience and regret. Our citizens who have claims upon that country will be prejudiced for a time by the condition of its treasury, the inevitable consequence of long continued and exhausting internal wars. The last instalment of the interest of the debt due under the convention with the Queen of Spain has not been paid; and similar failures may be expected to happen, until a portion of the resources of her kingdom can be devoted to the extinguishment of its foreign debt.

Having received satisfactory evidence that discriminating tonnage duties were charged upon the vessels of the United States in the ports of Portugal, a proclamation was issued on the 11th day of October last, in compliance with the act of May 25, 1832, declaring that fact; and the duties on foreign tonnage which were levied upon Portuguese vessels in the United States, passage of that act, are accordingly revived.

The act of July 4, 1836, suspending the discriminating duties upon the produce of Portugal imported into this country in Portuguese vessels,