

RUTLAND HERALD.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DESIGNED TO BE A GENERAL REPOSITORY OF POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, DISCUSSIONAL MORAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND ENTERTAINING READING

BY H. T. WHITE.

RUTLAND, VT. DECEMBER 14, 1843.

VOL. 19--NUMBER 50.

THE HERALD.

Published every Thursday Morning.

TERMS--PER YEAR.

Left singly, on route, at the subscribers door \$1.75.
Delivered in packages, or taken at the office, \$1.50.
By mail, - - - - - \$1.50.
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From the London Athenaeum.

THE JEWISH PILGRIM AT JERUSALEM.

Are these the ancient holy hills,
Where angels walked of old?
Is this the land our story fills
With glory not yet cold?
For I have passed by many a shrine,
O'er many a land and sea,
But still, oh! promised Palestine,
My dreams have been of thee.

I see thy mountain cedars green,
Thy valleys fresh and fair,
With summers bright as they have been
When Israel's home was there;
Though o'er thee sword and time have passed
And cross and crescent shone,
And heavily the chain hath pressed,
Yet still thou art our own!

Thine are wandering race that go
Unblessed through every land--
Whose blood hath stained the polar snow,
And quenched the desert sand;
And thine the homeless hearts that turn
From all earth's shrine to thee,
With their lone faith for ages borne
In sleepless memory.

For thrones are fallen and nations gone,
Before the march of time,
And where the ocean rolled alone
Are forests in their prime;
Since gentle ploughshares marked the brow
Of Zion's holy hill--
Where are the Roman eagles now?
Yet Judah wanders still.

And hath she wandered thus in vain,
A pilgrim of the past?
No! long deferred her hope hath been,
But it shall come at last;
For in her wastes a voice I hear,
As from some prophetic urn,
It bids the nation build not there,
For Jacob shall return.

Oh! lost and loved Jerusalem!
Thy pilgrim may not stay
To see the glad earth's harvest home,
In the red-tinged day;
But now resigned in faith and trust,
I seek a nameless tomb;
At least a death thy hallowed dust,
Oh! give the wanderer room!

From the Journal of Commerce.

DEATH IN HIGH PLACES.

"Death the great counselor, who man inspires,
With every nobler thought and fairer deed;
Death, the deliverer, who rescues man;
Death the rewarder, who the rescued crown."

It is well occasionally to review the doings of this great leveler of the human race, were it only to mark his impartiality. If ever he was partial, it has been in recent times to the public functionaries in the United States. The frequency of death in high places of late is remarkable. To say nothing of the long list of official men, whose dust is now with the long line of low monuments in the Congressional burial ground, within the past two or three years, the fatal wand of the great enchanter has touched many of the sons of ambition and of fame, and turned them to cold and lifeless clay. If this article should meet the eye of any of these, let it not be passed too lightly over, since they are in the shambles and will soon have to go the same way. A little while since, ROGERS sat at the head of the Navy Board and was enrolled at the head of the Navy List. His name has been transferred to the roll of Death, and the hardy sailor has cast his last anchor in the grave. He sleeps among the brave, the fair, the eloquent and the wise--as they were. In the same neighborhood lies TINGEY, who for many years served under the government of his country. After sailing many years over the sea of life, sometimes in sunshine, sometimes in the tempest, he too made fast near his comrades. Not far was he carried from his command at the Navy Yard to his lowly bed in the earth. "Earth to earth, dust to dust." Next followed STEVENS, struck down from the same station by the unconquerable foe, conqueror of all, who never strikes his flag to the boldest and the bravest. At night Stevens was in the midst of apparent health. In the morning the spirit had departed! It was a time of sudden death among public men. He was joined unto the congregation of the dead. It was not long before PATTERSON followed. He that was brave and troublesome to the foe at New Orleans, rejoicing in the common victory over the armed myrmidons of England, could not maintain the conflict with the old enemy, equally expert and dreadful on the land and on the sea. He struck his colors and was conveyed to the silent companionship of the Commanders and Generals, whom the Spoiler has delivered over to the guardianship of the grave.

How sleeps the brave, who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!

But if the power of arms does not avail with the foe, still less does he yield to the force of arguments or the eloquence of appeals. If the war the most lay his laurels at his feet, the statesman and the civilian cannot be expected to do less--on the 4th of July 1842, SAMUEL L. SOUTHWICK, acting Vice President of the United States,

and FRANCIS S. KEY, an eminent lawyer, each delivered an eloquent address at the East lawn of the Capitol, under the grateful shade of wide-spread trees, to a multitude of Sabbath School teachers and children. Before the revolution of another Independence Day, they had both ceased from among the living, and were entombed with the lowly dead. Key, like Pinckney, of Maryland and Webster, of New Hampshire, died in the midst of action. Almost literally were they carried from the bar to the grave; from the high elevation of mental toil to the lifeless inactivity of death. But they had done well in their day and generation, and left an untarnished name to their friends and country. Not only was the Senate, the House, the Bar and the Army visited by the Great leveler, but the Judicial Bench has received a summons. MARSHALL, its light and its glory, ornamentum lumen et decus, as Cicero would say, had not long disappeared, but it was by the slow process of disease, pre-announcing his friends, that they must prepare their minds for the extinction of that illustrious light. But PHILIP BARBOUR, who sat on his left had no warning. His spirits run high at night. In the morning he was dead. No friend was near to witness his last agony, to receive his last breath. He was found in his bed a mist of caly--the spirit gone! Save me from thus dying! If kind Heaven will deign to answer that prayer Oh may my eyes, as they grow dim in the last struggle, look on the face of those that love me, see perhaps the starting tear, and read in the expression of the features of the living that sympathy for the dying which is above all price. At the funeral of Judge Barbour, Rev. George G. Cookman then Chaplain to Congress, delivered an address in his usual style, which was distinguished for simplicity, pathos and power. He delivered his message to the great ones before him with fidelity, as well as feeling.

"Be wise now, therefore," said he, "Oh ye Rulers, be instructed, ye Judges of the earth, Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, &c." In a few weeks he went down into the depth of the Ocean with all on board the President. The President! what a fatal name was that in 1841! Returning from the Inauguration of Harrison, I met COOKMAN. He shook me by the hand, 'farewell,' said he, 'I am off to England. I am going to visit my aged father, and drop a tear on the grave of my mother.' Alas! he was neither to see the one nor weep over the dust of the other. 'Nor wife, nor friends, nor sacred home' was he again to see. That tremendous catastrophe bereaved, in his case, a wife and six children of their husband and father. O Death! all modes, as well as all seasons are thine own." In this way was the conqueror dealing out his fatal shafts on the right hand and on the left, when as if to attract a good deal of attention he had never yet commanded since the day that Washington obeyed his high behest, he struck at the loftiest victim he could find, and the nation trembled under the blow. The Inauguration of Harrison was sublime, but the funeral who shall describe it? That was a day never to be forgotten. And who was that chief, that rode at the head of the many brave men, tried in battles on the land and on the sea, who in full military dress followed the then Commander-in-Chief to that last resting place? MACOMBS, and in a few weeks the solemn sepulchral rites were performed for him. He had when in health described the peculiar style of the military salute to the deceased President, as the body was borne to the tomb. The Major General's salute was soon paid to him! Such is life.

Never did those lines of Gray appear more true and impressive than after reviewing such a history:

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth ere gave
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Edmond Burke not only exclaimed poetically, "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue," but in the homelier prose said, he "would not give a peck of refuse wheat for all that is called fame in the world." If this was his testimony in life, what must it have in death? Shall not this nation see in all this the hand of Providence? J. N. D.

AVOID QUARRELLING. There is much good sense in the following, which, though old, deserves to be repeated at least once a year:

"If any thing in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching a man's fingers in the crack of a door, it is a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before one. It degrades him in the eyes of all, and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand and increases his irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on the better--the better for ourselves the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you to quit dealing with him, if he be abusive quit his company, if he slander you take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with."

ALWAYS READY. During the last war, a Revolutionary veteran, living near the coast, never went to bed without carrying a loaded gun by his bed. One night there was a violent thunder storm which shook the house to its foundation. "Husband! husband!" screamed this wife, "get up! the Britishers have landed on the Day of Judgment has come! I don't know which!" "Well," said the old soldier, jumping up, "let them come on--they will find me ready for either of them."

Laws of Vermont.

No. 27--AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA."

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

Sec. 1. All fines under the 150th section, 176th section, 177th section, 178th section, 179th section, 180th section, 181st section, 182d section, 183d section, and article fourth of the 230th section, and all fines and forfeitures to be paid by the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, when no other method of collecting the same is pointed out by law, shall be collected as follows:

The clerk of each company, within five days after each training, muster or drill, or any forfeiture shall have been incurred, shall make complaint, in writing, against all delinquents coming within the penalties of this act, to the commanding officer of the company, in the manner and forms, as near as circumstances will permit, as now provided by law. The delinquent, who shall be liable for the fine or forfeiture, shall be allowed twelve days from the time of such forfeiture, to make his excuse to such commanding officer; but if he shall neglect to make such excuse, in writing, within the time aforesaid, or if the commanding officer of such company shall consider his excuse insufficient, it shall be the duty of such commanding officer to issue a notification to the delinquent, substantially in the following form;

STATE OF VERMONT,

To any sheriff or constable in the State, GREETING.

By the authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby commanded to notify _____ of _____ in the county of _____, that he is amerced in a fine of the sum of _____ dollars (here describe the default and the time of its commission) and unless he shall produce to me a certificate in writing, from under the hand of one of the field officers of the regiment to which he belongs, certifying that said fine is remitted, that execution will issue against him for the same.

Hereof fail not, but make service and return according to law.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____,

_____ Commanding officer of the _____ Company.

Which notification shall be served, by being read in the hearing of such delinquent, or by leaving a copy thereof at his last and usual place of abode; and it shall be the duty of such officer to make returns of such notification, with his doings thereon, within six days from the time of receiving the same.

The person upon whom the notification shall be served, may, within six days from the service of the same, apply to one of the field officers of the regiment, for a discharge of the said fine; and such field officer shall thereupon notify the clerk of the company of the time and place, when and where, he will hear the excuse of such delinquent, which shall be made within six days from the time when application shall be first made, and direct the clerk to appear and show cause, if any he have, why such delinquent should not be discharged; and the person applying shall give the notice in such manner as such field officer shall direct, and shall satisfy such field officer at the time of hearing, that such notice has been given; and such field officer may, or may not remit such fine, as circumstances may require.

If such officer shall not remit the fine of such delinquent, and deliver him a certificate thereof as aforesaid, to the commanding officer of the company, the commanding officer aforesaid shall issue his execution in the form now prescribed by law, as near as circumstances will permit. And the officer to whom such execution and notification is directed, shall have the same powers and fees as in civil process.

When any delinquent shall obtain a discharge, from a field officer, from a fine, such delinquent shall pay to the clerk of the company the fees for the service of the notification, before the commanding officer shall accept such discharge, unless such fees shall have been discharged by such field officer. And in case such delinquent shall neglect for the space of twelve days, to pay the fees aforesaid, the commanding officer shall issue his execution for the fine and costs, which shall be collected, as though no such discharge had been obtained from such field officer.

Sec. 2. The fines mentioned in the seventy-sixth section, truth section one hundred and seventy-fifth section, one hundred and seventy-third section, and one hundred and seventy-fourth section, shall be recovered by any person aggrieved, before any justice, in an action of debt founded on this statute.

Sec. 3. The fines mentioned in the 91st, 93d, 94th, 95th, 102d, 103d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 141st, and 142d sections, and in all cases when returns are to be made, not herein before provided for, shall be collected as follows:--The officer to whom any return should have been made, shall demand the same of the officer neglecting, either personally or in writing, within sixty days after the forfeiture neglecting to make return; and if the officer neglecting to make return, shall further neglect or refuse to pay said fine for the space of ten days, after such demand, the officer to whom such return should have been made, shall issue his execution therefor, to be directed to any sheriff or constable in the State.

Sec. 4. All fines shall belong to the company, regiment or brigade, to which persons paying the same shall respectively belong.

Sec. 5. Sections 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, and 202 of title eleven, of the act in relation to the militia, passed Nov. 12, 1842, be, and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. Section second, of the act aforesaid, shall be so amended as to read as follows:

In addition to the persons exempted by the laws of the United States, the following shall be exempted from military duty, upon the payment of two dollars to the treasurer of the town where he resides, and producing a receipt therefor to the captain of the company--Judges of the Supreme and County Courts, Judges and Registers of Probate, County Clerks, Sheriffs and Sheriffs' Deputies, High Bailiffs, Constables, and Teachers actually employed in common schools.

The following shall be unconditionally exempted from military duty, viz--Ministers of the Gospel; members of the religious denomination of Quakers; faculties of colleges; members of fire companies, so long as such fire companies shall do the duties prescribed by the by-laws, and shall keep themselves furnished with an engine and apparatus; all persons who have heretofore been commissioned in the militia of this state, or in that of the United States, and have been honorably discharged; officers who may hereafter be commissioned in the militia of this state, and shall serve under a commission five years--but no such officer shall be exempt unless he is honorably discharged; officers of any corps, when it shall be disbanded, and all staff officers whose offices shall become vacant by the provisions of the two hundred and seventy-fifth section.

Sec. 7. To the officers of each company of light infantry and riflemen, there shall be added one third lieutenant.

Sec. 8. The fifty-second section of said act shall be amended so as to read as follows:--All company officers shall be elected by the written or printed votes of the members of said company, and no individual shall be eligible to any office in said company that is not a member of said company.

Sec. 9. The one hundred and twenty-ninth section of said act shall be amended to require the commanding officer of each company of enrolled militia to revise his roll annually, instead of annually enrolling every member of said company.

Sec. 10. All fines, assessed by the by-laws of uniform companies, shall be collected by complaint to the commanding officer of the company, as herein before provided.

Sec. 11. The two hundred and fortieth section of said act shall be amended so as to read as follows:

The sum of four dollars shall annually be deducted from the list of each member of a company of uniform militia, who shall be returned uniformed and equipped to the town clerk; and if such member have no list, or is a minor, then such sum shall be deducted from the list of the person who shall equip and uniform such member.

Sec. 12. All commissions shall be transmitted to the commanding officers of brigades, and by them, within thirty days after received, to the commanding officers of regiments, under a penalty of five dollars for each neglect thereof. The commanding officers of regiments, within thirty days after such commissions are received by them shall notify the officers elected, that such commissions are in readiness, and that they appear and be qualified within ten days from the date of such notice. And for any neglect to notify, as above directed, such officers shall pay a fine of five dollars.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians of the uniform militia of each regiment, if required by the commanding officer of said regiment to meet two days in each biennial year, commencing A. D. 1844, at such time and place as said commanding officer shall designate for military drill and improvement; and at every such parade, it shall be the duty of said commanding officer to be present with his subaltern field staff officers, and the duties of said parade and drill shall be under the direction of said commanding officer.

Sec. 14. There shall be one general drill, inspection and review of the officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the uniform militia, by brigade, or regiment, one day, biennially, commencing A. D. 1845, to be held such time in the month of September as shall be expedient. If by brigade, the general of brigade shall appoint the time and place, and give notice thereof to the general of division. If by regiment, the general of brigade shall appoint the time, and the colonel of the regiment shall appoint the place, and give notice thereof to the generals of brigade and division, and the places of inspection and review shall be as central as in the judgment of the officer appointing may be convenient.

Sec. 15. There shall be one general inspection and review of the uniform militia, by brigade or regiment, one day biennially, commencing A. D. 1845, at such time in the month of September as shall be deemed expedient, to be appointed in manner and form prescribed for officer parades, in the preceding section.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the major general to review at least one brigade biennially, and the brigadier general to review his brigade biennially.

Sec. 17. Sections one hundred and sixty-seven and one hundred and sixty-eight of title ninth of the militia act, passed November 1842, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. Field and staff officers shall be entitled to the same exemptions from taxes as are the enrolled militia.

Sec. 19. The adjutant and inspector general shall heretofore receive one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and each brigade major and inspector shall receive three dollars for each day, active duty performed.

Sec. 20. Section two hundred and thirty-eight of the act relating to the militia, passed November 1842, relating to the compensation of certain officers, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 21. No company of the uniform militia shall hereafter be compelled to furnish themselves with tents.

Sec. 22. The clerk of each company shall, on or before the second Tuesday in June, annually, make return of the name of each member of said company, who shall be fully uniformed and equipped, to the clerk of the town where such member resides.

Sec. 23. All laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

Father Mathew says there are 4,000,000 of acres of land in Ireland into which no spade had been put since the flood. Much of this, he says, will be cultivated when Irishmen become sober--which will soon be.

FIRE. In Granville, on the 24th ult. a large two story dwelling-house, two sheds and other out buildings, belonging to Mr. Caleb Ford were consumed by fire. No insurance. Patriot.

Some people take more pains to hide their wisdom than their folly.

The Duel.

From the Young Ladies' Friend.

BY THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

The Rev. Mr. M-- was a veteran itinerant preacher in the West. He related many incidents of his itinerant life. Among them was the following, which I give in his own words as much as possible.

About four miles from N-- is an extensive grove, well known as the scene of several fatal duels. As I passed it one morning on my way to my appointment in that town I perceived a horse and vehicle among the trees, guarded by a solitary man, who appeared to be the driver. My suspicions were immediately excited, but I rode on. About a mile beyond I met another carriage, containing four persons besides the driver, and hastening with all speed.

My fears were confirmed, and I could scarcely doubt that another scene of blood was about to be enacted in those quiet solitudes. What was my duty in the case? I knew too well the tenacity of those fictitious and absurd sentiments of honor which prevailed in that section of the country, and which give to the duel a character of exalted chivalry, to suppose that my interference could be successful, yet I thought it was my duty to rebuke the sin, if I could not prevent it; and in the name of the Lord I would do it. I immediately wheeled about and returned with the utmost speed to the grove.

The second carriage had arrived and was fastened to a tree. I rode up, attached my horse near it, and throwing the driver a piece of silver, requested him to guard him. While threading my way into the forest, my thoughts were intensely agitated to know how to present myself most successfully. The occasion admitted of no delay. I hastened on and soon emerged into an oval space surrounded on all sides by dense woods.

At the opposite extremity stood the principals, their boots drawn over their pantaloons, their coats vests and hats off, handkerchiefs tied over their heads, and tightly belting their waists. A friend and a surgeon were conversing with each, while the seconds were about midway between them, arranging the dreadful conflict. One of the principals, the challenged, appeared but twenty years of age. His countenance was singularly expressive of sensibility, but also of cool determination. The other had a stout ruffian-like bearing--a countenance easy but sinister and heartless, and he seemed impatient to wreak his vengeance upon his antagonist.

I advanced immediately to the seconds and declared at once my character and object. "Gentlemen," said I, "excuse my intrusion. I am a minister of the gospel. I know not the merits of this quarrel, but both my heart and my office require me to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, if possible."

"Sir," replied one of them, "the utmost has been done to effect it, without success, and this is no place to make farther attempts."

"Under any circumstances, in any place, gentlemen," I replied, "it is appropriate to prevent murder; and such in the sight of God, is the deed you are aiding. It must not be, gentlemen. In the name of the law which prohibits it--in the name of your friends, the principals--in the name of God who looks down upon you in this solitary place, I beseech you to prevent it at once; at least wash your own hands from the blood of these men. Retire from the field and refuse to assist in their mutual murder."

My emphatic remonstrance had a momentary effect. They seemed not indisposed to come to terms, if I could get the concurrence of the principals.

I passed immediately to the oldest of them. His countenance became more repulsive as I approached him. It was deeply pitted with small pox, and there was upon it the most cold blooded leer I ever saw on a human face. He had given the challenge. I besought him by every consideration of humanity and morality to recall it. I referred to the youth and inexperience of his antagonist--the conciliatory disposition of the seconds--the fearful consequences to his soul if he should fall, and the withering remorse which must ever follow him if he should kill the young man. He evidently thirsted for the blood of the young man but observing that his friend and the surgeon seconded my reasoning, he replied, with undissembled reluctance, that he gave the challenge for sufficient reasons, and that if those reasons were removed, he might recall it, but not otherwise.

I passed to the other. I admonished him of the sin he was about to perpetrate. I referred to his probable domestic relations and the allusion touched his heart. He suddenly wiped a tear from his eye. "Yes, sir," said he, "there are hearts that would break if they knew I was here." I referred to my conversation with the seconds and the other principal, and remarked that nothing was now necessary to effect a reconciliation, but a retraction of the language which had offended his antagonist. "Sir," replied he, planting his foot firmly on the ground, and assuming a look which would have been sublime in a better cause, "I have uttered nothing but the truth respecting that man, and though I sink into the grave, I will not sanction his villainous character by a retraction."

I reasoned with increased vehemence, but no appeal to his judgment or his heart could shake his desperate firmness, and I left him with tears, which I have no doubt he would have shared under other circumstances. What could I do farther? I appealed again to the first principal, but he spurned me with a cool smile. I flew to the seconds and entreated them on any terms to adjust the matter and save the shedding of blood. But they had already measured the ground and were ready to place the principals. "Gentlemen," said I, "the blood of this dreadful deed be upon your souls. I have acquitted myself of it." I then proceeded from the area toward my horse.

What were my emotions as I turned away in despair? What thought I must the duel proceed? Is there no expedient to prevent it? In a few minutes, one or both of these men may be in eternity, secured forever with blood-guiltiness. Can I not pluck them as brands from the burning? My spirit was in a tumult of anxiety; in a moment, and just as the principals were taking their positions, I was again on the ground. Standing on the line between them, I exclaimed, "In the name of God, I adjure you to stop this murderous