at you should stand to your posts and defend ur principles to the last? The patriots of the evolution were not disheartened by the disasters hich befel them at the outset of their struggle for edom and Independence, but continued to fight d retreat, and finally to *conquer*. They would t consent to abandon their dearest rights and their necks into their halter, leaving their posity to be slaves to the british yoke, to be the tims of tyranny and oppression. Such should ery democrat consider his position to be. Indeed ery democrat who has refused to bow the knee Baal—who has fought, manfully, through this mpaign, is deserving of high praise; as his mrades have fallen on the right and left, his poon has grown more enviable and important.—ch will be remembered hereafter when the prinles of Democracy shall triumph universally, ile those who have proved themselves traitors the hour of trial will be consigned to infamy l disgrace.

True democrats stand to your arms then! Comnce your preperations to day for the contest in vember and cease not to teach and to preach, to work in the cause till Sept. shall come round in.

Stand to your arms, every man!

For the Spirit of the Age.

FEDERALISTS.

t is ascertained that some unpleasant feelings excited among those Republicans, who have mistake become associated with "the whig par-" because we denominate *that party*, "the Fedists." They regard the term as implying *reach!* But why so? We ask all who are REPUBLICANS at heart, seriously to ponder the stion, *Why they feel themselves reproached and lled on account of being reckoned with fedists?* No one will pretend that the democratic s employs that term, in any other than a *poal* sense. Neither do we connect with it moy or religious professions, any further than they seen and known to co-operate with federalism, s movement, measures and designs. Hence, those respects, no moral principle is bartered y, if no undue advantages are taken of profess of sanctity for political purposes, why are e who associate with a certain party, so exely sensitive in regard to the name—federalist? y do real but misled DEMOCRATS complain , in the use of a *name* which is as old as the y to which we apply it—the party opposed to present national administration—we reproach , also? Have we called in question the social, l or religious virtues of federalists? By no ns. Why then talk about being *reproached?* ur friends mean to be understood that there is ething so obnoxious and offensive in the federal d—something so extremely objectionable in lesired measures of the federalists,—something eacherous in their shifts and turns and changes rty name,—that it is a reproach to be accounts co-workers with them? If this is not the , will some one be kind enough to enlighten us this subject? *It is not our design to employ sive terms in the designation of political par-*

Far from it. But being as fully convinced e are of our existence, that the party now in er in this State, is, indeed and in truth, under influence of old-fashioned federalists; that its ers and wire-workers are of that stamp, "unged," and, as we have reason to suspect, angable,—in favor of a National Bank, a Nal Debt, an extravagant Tariff, and State Bankystems which will flood the country with an *leemable* paper currency, we must continue to them by the only name which to us seems apriate—*Federalists*. DEMOCRACY.

For the Spirit of the Age.

LOOK OUT, FARMERS.

he readers of the AGE were duly and timely tioned against the management of Bank officers, ts and favorites, in relation to the prices and hase of wool. But it appears from facts which coming to light that the monitory voice of the le's faithful sentinel, was not heeded, if, in-, it was heard. Having raised the hue-and- of distress, ruin and stagnation of business, in arch speculators and Bank officers, such as T. *Hodges* of Rutland, and *Dr. Kendrick* of tford, have taken advantage of the times, and g access to the funds of *Banks which can not ount*, [?] have purchased lots of wool, here there, making no noise about it, except the mur of—"low prices"—"as much as we can d"—"no money circulating"—"manufactu all down," &c. In this manner, great bars have been made, without disturbing the wa- too soon. Little or no movement was made llecting together the scattered lots of wool, e the State election, that no re-action might e, unfavorable to the panic influence. But me means, about *Three Hundred Thousand ds* of wool has been put in motion, which had purchased by the above named Bankites and associates; and yet, it is done in such a cau- manner, that Vermonters are not aware that is in any considerable demand! Not a whig r nor whig travelling agent, so much as intis to the wool-growers, that prospects are bright- g.

he manufacturing business is so good that, at hua, Lowell, Manchester, &c. &c. extra hands employed, and the works kept in operation, and *night*. Help is in such demand that run- are engaged to look up female laborers, and a nium of a dollar a head given for each one so ined. No doubt they are engaged *at the lowest* s possible, or, if their wages are nominally , they work several extra hours. We say to the wool-growers, look out for *panic ren-* and Bank speculators. Business is rapidly ing under the TREASURY law, and in spite Banks and wo-mongers, the products of your s and fields will command good prices. *

For the Spirit of the Age.

. EDITOR:—Sir, Will you so far oblige a real friend n. Harrison, as to insert the following article, with rnest request that some one would fairly solve the ulty which it presents, for the benefit of your readers. one, I really wish to know the cause of the AWFUL ATIVE, mentioned below.

FUSED HONORS TO HARRISON.—If any of our readers undergo the trouble to refer to the fifth volume of 's Register, page 172, of the 6th November, 1813, they find the following passage:

t a special meeting of the Common Council of New , a motion was made to present Major General Har- with a sword and the freedom of the city, as the like been bestowed on Decatur, Perry, and others. But notion was NEGATIVED; Ayes 5, Noes 12."

ill some of our federal cotemporaries take the trouble plain? This was a time when the *services* of Gen. son, if he performed any, must have been fresh in the s of the people. What else but a conviction that the s were *undeserved*, could have prompted the Coun- New York to withhold them from Harrison when had been voted freely to others?—*Magician*

DODGING THE QUESTION.

The opposition to the present Administration, exhibits its true character, in the efforts in which it is engaged, to evade the true issue before the people. That issue is whether we will have a currency based on gold and silver, or a currency of irredeemable paper—whether the banks or the people shall govern the country. On this great issue, the Administration has taken sides with the people. It has established an Independent Treasury, for the collection and disbursment of the peoples revenue without the aid of corporations. It has decided that the banks shall no longer have the use of the public revenue, free of interest, for their own private emolument. It has decided that the banks shall nolonger have the power of controlling the government, which necessarily follows the entire control of the revenues, with which the affairs of the government are conducted.

The whig presses and whig orators, have denounced this measure in the severest terms in advance. They have declared that the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, would ruin the country, unite the purse and the sword in the hands of the President and make Martin Van Buren A MONARCH. That bill has passed. And yet after all their denunciations, thay dare not join issue upon it. Their presses dare not do it. Their orators dare not lay it before the people. Though if they are to be believed, the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill has ruined the people, and overturned the government, broken down commerce and credit, shaken our republican institutions to their foundations and erected a monarchy upon their ruins—they dare not rest the present Presidatal contest upon the merits of that very measure.

The expenditures of the general government, are now the subject of their slanderous attacks.—Instead of staking the result of the great contest, upon a question of liberty against tyranny—of a republican government against a monarchy—they are laboring to make it depend upon a mere question of dollars and cents.

'Why all these cups and saucers?' was the pathetic interogation of Ogle, after enumerating the various articles of cookery ware to be found upon the President's table. His political associates, have taken up the same noble topic of discussion. It is *not* because he has passed the Independent Treasury Bill, that the whigs affect to oppose him now. Oh no! It is because he has too many plates and knives and forks, and dishcloths—too much furniture in the Whith House, and too many cooking utensils in the *W*hite House kitchen.

If they had believed all their clamors about the Independent Treasury, would the whigs have shifted the contest, upon matters so trifling and frivolous as these? Would they have devoted twenty-four columns in each of their six hundred papers, to an exposition of an expenditura of $20,000 from the lips of such an infamous blackguard as Charles Ogle? Would they expend their breath, in an enumeration of the very plates upon the President's table and the stew pans in his kitchen, if they actually believed that the Independent Treasury Bill had, in he language of their Presidential candidate, made Martin Van Buren a monarch as absolute as the Autocrat of Rusia? We leave it to men of sense and candor, to furnish their own answers.

Windham Co. Democrat.

The British whigs talk loud, and brag, and bluster, and threaten what they will do *when* they come in—just as if they stood some chance to carry the election. Now they may as well lower their tones and become a little more decent and modest, for they stand just no chance at all. British whiggery will as certainly be *ch pped to death* as the election takes place. They are beaten already; and even now have hard work to keep up the flagging spirits of their party. The truth will burst upon them soon, when they will begin to wonder they ever were such fools as to suppose that the democracy could be beaten by such an old broken down back as Harrison.—*N. H. Patriot.*

IN WESTON, VT., there were six more votes polled than there were names on the list! The following is an extract from a letter, dated:

"*Chester, VT., Sept. 3, 1840.*—The whigs have succeeded in Chester, though we have two hundred and twenty-five democratic votes. The old federalists feel as much delighted at victory in this town as they did when in the last war they succeeded in electing Thomas S. Fullerton a representative; and rejoice as much as they did when they sent William Hall to the Hartford Convention. The president of Bellows Falls Bank, and the Cashier are not more engaged to defeat democracy in 1840 than they were in 1814 in favor of federalists."—*Boston Post.*

BUSINESS IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Sun says—"All things taken together, we think we have good cause to congratulate the citizens of Baltimore on the prospect ahead—not merely of an unusually good fall of business, but of a state of prosperity beyond that, and above it, more healthy, solid and permanent than that to which her past years can lay claim."

KEEN IRONY.

The following admirable hits at a few of the Federal absurdities of the present day, are from the Georgia Constitutionalist:

"The whigs are consistent—they are no hypocrites. The Whigs charge Mr. Van Buren with being opposed to the late war. Ask them if they would vote for Mr. Webster, in preference to Mr. Van Buren, and they will answer, yes. Mr. Webster, it is notorious, was opposed to the war, and supported the Hartford Convention. The Whigs charge Mr. Van Buren with being a tariff man, an internal improvement man, and even a National Bank man, notwithstanding his repeated denials. Ask them if they would vote for Mr. Clay, in preference to Mr. Van Buren, and they will answer, yes. They charge Mr. Van Buren with being a proclamation and force bill man. Ask them if they will vote for Gen. Harrison, and they will deafen you with the cry of yes, yes. Is all this consistency, and no hypocrisy? Furthermore: In the North, Mr. Webster and his whig friends support General Harrison, because the first measure that will be adopted under his administration, will be a National Bank. In the South he is supported by the whigs, because he has declared such an institution unconstitutional. In the West, Mr. Clay and his whig friends support the General, because a national system of internal improvements and a protective tariff will be adopted. In the South the whigs support him because he is opposed to those Federal measures. In the North and West, Slade, Granger, Tappan and Stewart, support Harrisn, because the cause of Abolition will be placed in a more commanding point of view. In the South the whigs support him because he is no Abolitionist.—How can such different views of the whigs be reconciled? The optics of the whigs must be weak indeed, and General Harrison must have been gifted to a high degree with the faculties of a Proteus.

LOSS OF BRITISH ELECTIONEERING GOLD. It will be recollected that, by the destruction of one of the Wilmington and Charleston steamboats, Gen. Dawson of Georgia lost $15,000 which was advanced by BRITISH FUNDMONGERS, to influence the people of Georgia to support Harrison.—*Taunton Dem.*

ELECTION RETURNS.

WINDSOR COUNTY.

	1840. Dil.	1840. Jen.	1839. Smi.	1839. Jen.	Congress. R'm.	Ev.	S.
Andover,	33	142	20	77			
Barnard,	186	196	180	135	185	156	38
Bethel,	149	243	146	158	153	232	6
Bridgewater,	124	203	107	131	122	189	11
Cavendish,	20	288	28	181			
Chester,	225	287	233	191			
Hartford,	96	326	93	220	100	319	1
Hartland,	168	338	169	247	164	327	5
Ludlow,	20	256	25	208			
Norwich,	179	216	174	150	188	202	
Plymouth,	89	192	58	127	82	193	3
Pomfret,	139	229	147	125	143	217	8
Reading,	105	190	79	122	106	181	3
Rochester,	72	208	97	137	67	205	1
Royalton,	81	278	64	204	80	273	2
Sharon,	119	143	145	117	117	142	
Springfield,	143	420	181	233			
Stockbridge,	114	163	135	85	133	162	
Weath'rsfi'ld,	65	342	49	236	343	61	1
Weston,	24	188	39	110			
Windsor,	92	446	125	342	96	434	8
Woodstock,	136	572	154	419	138	497	59
ORANGE COUNTY.							
Newbury,	243	284	238	272	239	284	
Fairlee,	69	74	67	49	69	74	
Brrdford,	173	186	164	159	160	182	
Corinth,	226	184	204	142	223	179	
Randolph,	259	316	261	266	252	316	3
Braintree,	100	155	130	100	96	140	
Brookfield,	139	222	127	154	131	210	
Williamsto'n	147	174	139	126	138	171	
Chelsea,	240	200	228	182	243	189	
Strafford,	219	147	196	108	220	145	
Thetford,	17	maj.	209	189	17	maj.	
Tunbridge,		17maj	174	172		8maj	
W. Fairlee,	87	95	89	61	89	91	
Vershire,	140	134	125	116	138	135	
Washington,	115	178	135	102	112	176	
Orange,	107	111	114	113	102	105	
Topsham,	226	85	227	84	230	84	

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

	Dilling.	Jenison.
Barnet, J. Gilchrist, f	148	216
Burke, G. W. Denison, f	57	166
Cabot, R. Lance, jr. d	173	121
Danville, S. B. Mattocks, d	298	211
Groton, I. N. Hall, d	95	88
Hardwick, — Aiken, d	160	98
Kirby, J W Carpenter, f	48	68
Lyndon, S McGaffey, d	301	172
Newark, J Sleeper, f	32	34
Peacham, S A Chandler, f	102	162
Ryegate, J Hall 2d, d	100	99
Sheffield, J Townshend, f	58	83
St. Johnsbury, L Hastings f	145	240
Sutton, — Curtis, d	120	91
Walden, — Perkins, d	116	88
Waterford, R F Rowell, f	80	90
Wheelock, J Bigelow, d	129	33
WINDHAM COUNTY.		
Brattleboro, E Wells, f	136	393
Guilford, W Bullock, f	116	209
Vernon, C Washburn, f*	61	83
Putney, John Smith, f	82	201
Newfane, N Eager, f*	134	165
Rockingham, S L Billings, f	205	297
Marlboro, Wm Newton, f*	71	129
Dummerston, S. French, f	85	178
Londonderry, ———, f		125 m
Wardsboro, J P Warren, f	96	131
Wilmington, Asa Smith, d	152	110
Dover, L Hall, d	88	64
Halifax, R K Henry, f	72	189
Stratton, D Rice, f	28	35
Jamaica, S T R Cheney, f	104	194
Townshend, Thompson, f		150 m
Brookline, — ——, f*		9 m
Westmonster, J McNeil, f	158	175
Whitingham, E Putnam, f*		14 m
BENNINGTON COUNTY.		
Arlington, S Canfield, f	63	154
Dorset, Heman Morse, f	130	175
Manchester, Aaron Baker, f	159	195
Rupert, J Hastings, f	66	160
Sandgate, R Tuttle, f	27	75
Landgrove, C P Mead, f	23	52
Peru, S Davison, f	29	77
Winhall, B Wheeler, f	23	91
Shaftsbury, S Martin, d	252	132
Glastenbury, A G Hewes, d	10 maj.	
Woodford, Wm Park, f	58	68
Bennington, J Weeks, f	825	413
Pownal, Sebastian Wager, d	218	128
Sunderlane, E A Graves, d	61	41
CHITTENDEN COUNTY.		
Bolton, ——, d		
Burlington, C Baxter, f	302	396
Charlotte, A L Beach, f	28	195
Essex, D. Littlefield, d	186	135
Hinesburg, J Boynton, f	76	222
Huntington, A Ferguson, f	73	131
Milton, D H Onion, f		
St. George, S Isham, f		
Westford, A Allen, f	111	179
Williston, A Landon, f	129	171
Underhill, E Hutchins, d	161	100
Colchester, John Lyon, f	139	129
Jericho, A Warner, f	123	206
Shelburn, E W Spear, f	60	120
Richmond, R Jones, d	124	102
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
Barre, N Kinsman, d	277	170
Berlin, I T Davis, f*	151	170
Calais, A Pierce, d	222	62
Duxbury, Saml. Turner, f*	54	75
Marshfield, H Hollister, d	121	125
Middlesex, H Putnam, f*	97	142
Montpelier, H N Baylies, d	428	386
Moretown, L Kingsley, d	109	98
Monroe, ——, d	161	38
Northfield, L Bennett, f*	175	206
Plainfield, H Bancroft, d	115	55
Roxbury, Isaiah Shaw, f*	75	84
Waitsfield, H Jones, f*	86	116
Waterbury, E Jones, d	195	186
Worcester, F Leonard, f	64	45

WINDSOR COUNTY

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Andover,
Barnard, Oren Gambell, whig gain.
Bethel, Daniel Lillie, whig gain.
Bridgewater, Isaiah Raymond, whig.
Cavendish, whig.
Chester, Gideon M. Lee, whig gain.
Hartford, John Porter, whig.
Hartland, Hampden Cutts, whig.
Ludlow, whig.
Norwich, Aaron Loveland, whig gain.
Plymouth, Levi Slack, whig.
Pomfret, Ora Paul, whig gain.
Reading, Benoni Buck, whig.
Rochester, Thomas Barness, whig.
Royalton, T. H. Safford, whig.
Sharon, Freeman Holt, whig gain.
Springfield, Henry Closson, whig.
Stockbridge, Justin Morgan, whig gain.
Weathersfield, Stephen Prentess, whig.
Weston, T. B. Wakefield, whig.
Windsor, Carlos Coolidge, whig.
Woodstock, Oliver P. Chandler, whig.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Braintree, Charles Brackett, whig gain.
Randolph, William Hebard, whig gain.
Tunbridge, Foster, whig gain.
Bradford, Adams Preston, f
Brookfield, A Cleavelanr, f
Chelsea, Levi B Vilas, d
Corinth. D Dearborn, d
Fairlee, A H Gilmore, f
Newbury, A B W Tenney, f
Orange, Carlos Carpenter, f
Strafford, William Sanborn, d
Thetford, M J Walker, d
Topsham, J F George, d
Vershire, R Blanchard, d
Washington, John Crosby, f
Williamstown, Enoch Howe, f

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, &c. &c. IN 1825, '26, AND '27, WHEN H. CLAY WAS SECRETARY OF STATE, J. Q. ADAMS PRESIDENT, AND W. H. HARRISON IN THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

The "Card Table," &c. Committee, excuse themselves and Ogle, by saying that in 1828 the Democrats exposed the expenses of John Q. Adams' administration. We present a few items complained of then, and we hope every Democrat will compare them with what the Adams men now say. Here is $100 for a *gold medal* for *John Q. Adams;* and $1000 for taking *President Adams'* LIKENESS! $1,940 to John H. Pleasants as bearer of despatches! This Pleasants left his despatches in the hands of the captain of the vessel and took another ship, because there were mechanics on board—he called them "filthy mechanics."

Has Mr Van Buren ever used the public money for *gold medals of himself, likenesses*, &c? Bah!

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, on the expenditures of the State Department, made 1827—28.

To Maurice Trost, for a *gold medal* of J. Q. Adams,	$100 00
M. M. Cruickshank, for a blue velvet portfolio, embroidered with chenille, [with gold tassel,]	100 00
Cash paid Richard Rush, for sundry books and newspapers, procured by him in England,	199 98
To Robert Ellis, for lives and portraits of eminent Englishmen,	40 00
W. A. Davis, for 16 reams English laid 4-to post paper, gilt, at $9 a ream,	144 00
G. Gaither, for dozen silver pens,	2 51
G. E. Ironsides, for a platina pen,	6 00
W. Slade, for bearing despatches to New York,	100 00
1825.	
Feb. 19. B. Chapman, for Burns' works,	3 00
April 8. Jas. Thomas, for Edinburg Review, and Medical Journal,	10 00
May 6. J. Overall, church history,	4 00
" 26. For a work on pyrotechny,	5 00
" 27. S. Bernard, for a Polyglott grammar,	3 00
Aug. 25. J. Overall, 4 Nos. church history,	1 00
Oct. 3. To H. Clay, for books,	52 00
" 14. Memoir of R. H. Lee,	5 00
1826.	
Jan. 10. First vol. Bonaparte's Orithology,	15 00
May 23. Biographical dictionary,	3 00
July 10. 7th & 8th vols. American Farmer,	10 00
Sept. 4. Lives and portraits of eminent Englishmen,	40 00
Dec. 5. Goodman's Am. Natural History,	4 54
" 11. 1 copy Edmonson's Heraldry, and Caton's Peerage,	75 00

We believe it is not generally known that there are *horses* as well as *clerks* in the Department of State; at least, there was one when the Federal administration of Adams, Clay and Harrison were in power.

In 1826 there was paid to J. Waring for keeping the horse, $168, and to R. W. Fenwick $142, besides $60 for 'petty expenses'—making in all $370. Here are some of the items:

1826.	
Feb. 10. For medicine and attendance on the horse,	7 12
April 19. C. W. Botcler, for a horse for patent office,	70 00
June 1. W. Brown, for saddlery,	27 00
" 17. R. W. Fenwick, difference in exchanging horse,	7 00
July 12. A. W. Beall, for a saddle.	15 00
Aug. 12. J. D. Murphy, horse-shoeing,	4 37
" 25. W. Brown, bridle and martingale,	10 50
Oct. 11. J. D. Murphy, horse-shoeing,	3 00
Nov. 1. W. Brown, for a saddle,	14 00
Dec. 30. Riding whip,	1 75
	$159 75
Add the keeping from above,	370 00
	529 75

In 1827, there was paid to J. Warner $168, and to R. W. Fenwick $108, for horse keeping, besides at least $40 for "petty expenses"—making in all $376. In addition to this, we have in this year's account, the following items:

1827.	
Jan. 11. M. Higgins, for horse feed,	25 64
" J. W. Murphy, horse-shoeing,	4 94
Feb. 17. E. Johnson, securing, &c. horse belonging to patent office, which had been stolen,	10 00
April 4. J. Bosworth, horse-shoeing	3 61
" 11. J. Bittenger, a mate for the use of messenger,	70 00
June 1. R. W. Fenwick, his expenses in endeavoring to recover the horse belonging to the patent office, which had been stolen,	2 50
July 18. W. Young, horse-shoeing,	5 75
" 26. C. Polkinghorn, saddlery,	6 10
Aug. 14. C. Bairnes, horse-shoeing	5 69
" 20. S. A. Childs, difference in exchange of horses,	30 00
" 27. R. W. Fenwick, his expenses in recovering the horse,	5 00
C. W. Botcler, do. do.	10 00
Oct. 1. H. McGee, difference in exchange of horses,	10 00
	$189 13

The horse expenses of the State Department in three years were as follows:

For 1825,	$246 00
1826,	529 74
1827,	565 13

To Jno. H. Pleasants, for a constructive journey as bearer of despatches	1,940 00
To George Watkins, as bearer of despatches, to England in 1725,	1,347 68
To Jesse Brown, for board of Creek delegation, (19 in number,) from Dec. 1825, till April, 1826,	3,273 88
J. Fennison, for board of McIntosh's party,	10 40
Paid Morice Furst, for taking President Adams' likeness,	1,000 00
For taking Indian portraits,	3,193 00
Boot and shoe blacking for Indians,	215 00
For subscription to newspapers for State Department in 1825, '26, & '27,	1,623 00
For subscription to newspapers for War Department in the same period,	1,165 00

HARD TIMES.

If constant employment, high wages and good pay, (scarce in large manufacturies) are proof of *hard times*, we, poor laboring fellows, have enough of them. All hands are hurried with business. Look at this.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—Our merchants and business men inform us that woolens, satinets, &c already advanced twenty per cent. and are still rising. Cottons are advancing, and the demand is increasing for these goods—As the tide has turned and the employers are becoming benefitted, we hope they do not depress and oppress their workmen. Let us see the regard which they have for the laborers. Sub-Treasury prices are beginning to fill the pockets of the manufacturer, which a vicious and corrupt system of banking had emptied; and we want them to increase the wages of those in their employ to the Sub-Treasury standard. How is it? Let us all prosper together. No screwing down laborers—no robbing the boys and girls—no wrong to the poor, now that the tide has turned. We are glad that the country is emerging from that wretched condition in which it had been plunged by over banking, over trading, over speculating, over Whigery.—The Independent Treasury and the measures of the Administration, are working well for the country, and if not molested and unsettled by faction, a career of prosperity opens to the country.—*Hartford Times.*

READ, AND THEN ANSWER.

Can it be possible that any candid man, after reading the many testimonials from the most talented and confirmed of the State Rights party, in favor of Mr. VAN BUREN's policy and administration, can believe for a moment that he is grasping at additional Executive power? Does not every one know that these distinguished statesmen of the South, have always been most jealous and watchful of the Executive, lest he should be invested with more power by *construction* of the Constitution, than its letter would warrant? and that a suspicion (unfounded, as we believe) that the patriotic JACKSON was aiming at such power, induced not a few to abandon him, and to oppose the election of Mr. VAN BUREN to the Presidency, lest he should, in that respect, follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor: among whom was the distinguished TAZEWELL, of Virginia. And can it be supposed that such men—*that such a man*—would come before the country in terms of approval of the present Executive, unless the searching eye had fully discovered that former apprehensions were groundless, and that no attempt had been made or designed, at encroachment upon the rights of the people, or the State? Men, who like Gov. TAZEWELL, have retired from public life, may be presumed to utter the language of candid conviction. They are more capable of forming dispassionate opinions, than others of equal talents who are ambitious of political preferment, and constantly engaged in manœuvers for power and place. *Office seekers* are commonly blind to the virtues of those whom they wish to supplant. Whose testimony then can be more entitled to confidence than that of such men as LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL—a State Righ's man? Read then, candidly, and answer accordingly.

THE EMPIRE STATE. A democratic State Convention of New York, have nominated, as a candidate for Governor, the Hon. William C. Bouck of Schoharie county and for Lieut. Governor, Daniel S. Dickerson of Broome.—The Onondaga Standard extra says, 'With such men on our ticket, every democrat may rest assured that at the coming election, New York will be redeemed: 'Union, harmony, concession, selfdenial: every thing for the cause, and nothing for men,' is plainly the motto of every delegate in attendance."

Jabez Willes of St. Lawrence, acted as President of the Convention—and every county in the State, but one, was represented. Samuel Young and George P. Barker were nominated as candidates for the Presidential electors at large.

BRISK BUSINESS. The New York Post of yesterday, says, 'We have been informed that over one thousand packages and lots of Birmingham and Sheffield hardware were sold at auction yesterday, by James Miller and Co. at advance prices, in about eight hours. This perhaps is the most expeditious sale of similar articles that ever took place in this city." And it does not look very much like a *total prostration* of trade, nor as if the country was entirely ruined by "*the ruinous measures of this unprincipled and corrupt Administration.*"—*Roy S. Dem.*

THE GRAND RALLY. Great preparations have been going on among the whigs for weeks past in getting up what they intend should be a grand treat in Nashville on the 15th inst. The accounts show that it turned out to be almost a total failure, for instead of the 20,000 or 40,000 who were expected to attend it, less than 5,000 were found to have taken part in proceedings connected with it.—*Tromm.*

THURLOW GIVES UP ALL BUT THE EIGHTH DISTRICT. Mr. Weed, the State Printer, in an article encouraging the whigs of the English District to "make one concentrated mighty effort to redeem the republic," says:

"ON THEM REST NOW THE HOPES OF THE UNION. YES THE FATE AND DESTINY OF THIS VAST REPUBLIC IS IN THE HANDS OF THE ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT! *The vote of that District will determine the political character of the Empire State.* THE EMPIRE STATE WILL DETERMINE THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION."

Thus, it will be seen, he concedes that the democrats will have a majority of the votes to be cast *for Electors* in the other *seven districts*. "Boys do you hear that?"—*New Era.*

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—Who are most likely to favor a reduction of wages of labor, the employer or the employed? And who do we hear making such bitter lamentations for fear that wages are to be reduced? It is the very men whose insinuation it is to bring about such a state of things, not the laborers themselves. With what grace, then does this pretended sympathy for the poor come from the mouths of the blasted aristocracy of the country—men who never did a days work & never mean to so long as they can live upon the labor of others. Their policy is, and always has been, to get, the greatest amount of labor for the least possible pay. These are the men who with their ruffle shirts hanging out like a handsaw, are building log cabins, to impose upon the people. By the way, what has became of the log cabin humbug in this town, which cost so much trouble and expense. The long string which we were told was never to be found pulled in has disappeared, and in its stead a huge padlock is appended defying entrance to any but its keepers.

Burlington Sent.

DIED.

In Bridgewater on the 25th ult. Capt. Joseph French, aged 78, a Soldier of the revolution (Printers in New York and New Hampshire are requested &c.)

FREE LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.

H. ROUSMANIERE, will deliver a free Lecture on Phrenology, on Monday evening next, 14 inst., at 1-2 o'clock, in this village (the place where, to be designated by bills on that day) when the fundamental principles of the science will be shown to be true; the oft repeated objection that Phrenology leads to fatalism, or, in other words destroys human responsibility, will be answered. The Lecture will point out its general utility in the business of society, and its many advantages in the education of children. The subject will be illustrated with the skulls and busts of individuals of different nations.

☞ The heads of two individuals will be publicly examined after the Lecture.

Mr. H. will make phrenological examinations in his room at Mr. Alden's Hotel or visit families for that purpose.

Woodstock, Sept. 14th 1840.

TERMS, for the course of five subsequent lectures are 50 cents; for a gentleman & Lady 75; a gentleman and two ladies 1,00. Tickets for one evening 12 1-2 cents.

STATE OF VERMONT. } *At a probate Court,*
DISTRICT OF HARTFORD, SS. } *held at Woodstock within and for said District, on the 24 day of September A. D. 1840. Present, the Hon. James Udall, Judge.*

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Edward M. Sawyer, late of Norwich in said district, deceased, being presented to the court here by Calvin Sawyer, the executor therein named, for probate; it is ordered by said court that all persons concerned therein, be notified to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the Probate office in Woodstock on the 5th day of October next and show cause, if any they may have, against the probate of said will, for which purpose it is further ordered, that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Spirit of the Age, printed at Woodstock in said State, as soon as may be.

A true copy of record,
18-3w OEL BILLINGS, *Register.*

LADIES Kid Slips always on hand and for sale at the Lowest prices, by O. A. BRYANT & CO.

NEW FIRM.

C. F. SHEDD & J. A. DUNBAR have entered into a Copartnership under the firm of Shedd & Dunbar, and have taken the Store formerly occupied by Dunbar & Munger, where they will always be found ready to wait on customers on the most favorable terms.

C. F. SHEDD.
J. A. DUNBAR.

Woodstock May 13, 1840.

JUST received, from Boston and New York, a prime assortment of new goods, cheap for cash.
may 2.—1 T. HUTCHINSON Jr.

TYSON FURNACE,

PLYMOUTH, VT.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public, dealers in Stoves, Iron ware, &c., to the manufactures of this establishment. Within three years a Blast Furnace, and all the buildings & machinery have been built and put in operation necessary to manufacture iron and put into the various forms of castings required for this market. In this time more than *two hundred tons* of good foundy metal has been made at these works. The facilities at this place for working iron are such as to enable the proprietor to compete successfully with other manufacturers in this country and the Blast Furnace having been in operation for several months and now making more than thirty tons of excellent soft metal per week, furnishes a supply of Stoves, Stove-plate, Hollow ware, Cauldrons and every variety of Castings and Pig Iron of superior quality, on the most favorable terms, to dealers.

A supply of the much approved Woolsen Improved Cook stove, with air tight furnace, Badger, Hayward's, the Revertible fire Premium, several patterns elevated over Cook Stoves, and other patterns adapted to the different markets, all sizes six plate or Box Stoves, Vermont Parlors, much embellished and improved, Hasp Parlor, a new and beautiful pattern, (which, for symmetry and taste, is pronounced superior to any thing of the kind in the market,) Hollow-ware, Fire Frames, &c. &c., now on hand and will be sold, on favorable terms, at very reduced prices to dealers.

—ALSO—

200 TONS NO. 1. PIG IRON EQUAL TO SCOTCH.

The subscriber feels the fullest confidence that orders for the manufactures of the establishment will, for quality of metal and style of workmanship, be executed to the entire satisfaction of purchasers.

Orders for Stoves or Plate should be forwarded early in the season. All communications addressed to the subscriber at "Tyson Furnace, P. O., Windsor Co. Vt., will receive prompt attention.

AUGUSTUS HAVEN, *Agent.*
Tyson Furnace, August, 5, 1840. 17-tf

AT THE SIGN OF OLD TIME.

RUSSELL & CLARKE, Watch-makers and Jewelers, directly opposite Whitney's hotel, Woodstock, Vt.—keep constantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Watches and Time Pieces of all description repaired and warranted to perform well, on reasonable terms. Also Music Boxes and Accordions repaired and tuned on short notice.

All orders from abroad by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

May 8, 1840. 1-tf

NOTICE. WARREN & NUTE, would respectfully give notice to their friends and the public, that they continue manufacturing Saddles, Harnesses, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, and all other articles in their line of business, to suit customers, at their old stand—as they intend to suit customers in order to get a living by their business—and they respectfully return their thanks for past patronage, and hope for a continuance

Woodstock, May 8, 1840. 1-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of E. M. & S. R. Stocker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with us are requested to settle the same immediately, and all accounts and notes of more than one years standing must be paid without further delay.

E. M. STOCKER,
S. R. STOCKER.

Hartland, August 24, 1840. 17-tf

UNION HOUSE,

MONTPELIER, VT.

CHARLES SAFFORD, takes this occasion to inform the public that he has taken the Union House, lately so popular under the supervision of Messrs. CHURCH & SIMONDS, where he will be happy to serve the old friends of the House, and the public generally.

July 1st, 1840 13

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of S. G. & C. D. CHAMBERLIN, by mutual consent is this day dissolved, and Simeon G. Chamberlin is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.

S. G. CHAMBERLIN,
C. D. CHAMBERLIN,

Barnard, 23d July, 1840.

S. G. CHAMBERLIN would tender to the inhabitants of Barnard and vicinity, his thanks for their very liberal patronage to the above firm, and would respectfully request a continuance of the same will continue the business as usual at the same place.