The Spirit Of The Age.

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

BY C. G. EASTMAN. WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1841. VOL. I. NO. 40.

The Spirit Of The Age,

Will be furnished to mail and village subscribers at $2,00 a year, within six months; $2,50 after six months and within a year, and $3,00 after the close of the year. To companies who take their papers at the office $1,50 within six months; $1,75 after six months, and within a year; $2,00 after the close of the year. $1,00 in advance for six months. Single copies five cents.

No subscriptions will be received for less than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, till all arrearages are paid. A notice from a postmaster, agent, or subscriber, that the paper is not taken from its place of delivery, will not receive attention, while there is anything due for it.

No paper will be sent out of the State, unless payment be made in *advance*; or to the order of any new and unknown subscriber, within the State, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory reference be made to some known and responsible person.

Those who subscribe for a year, and do not at the time of subscribing order a discontinuance at the end of it, will be considered subscribers until they order the papers to be topped, and pay all arrearages.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's orders, and upon a promise to pay for it.

2. If a newspaper is left from day to day for a person at his place of business with his knowledge and consent, though not his express consent, and if he has reason to believe that it is so left under the belief, though a mistaken one, that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that he is to pay for it; in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives notice to discontinue it.

3. Postmasters, or agents who neglect to give notice of the request of a subscriber to discontinue, are themselves responsible for a newspaper, from the time such discontinuance was ordered. The duty to give the notice is imperative upon the postmaster, though the discontinuance is optional with the publisher.

4. A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.

Advertisements sent in by persons having no account at this office, must be paid for in *advance*, unless some one known to the editor will become responsible for the insertion.

Advertisements will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly, unless the number of insertions be specified.

All communications must be addressed to C. G. EASTMAN; and to insure attention, in all cases, the name of the author given. No letter is taken from the Post-office on which the postage is not paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED, AND JOB WORK EXECUTED, AT THE USUAL RATES.

☞ OFFICE on Court Street, over the Post Office.

REFORMED AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

TO those who are unacquainted with the system, the subscriber would inform them that the Reformed practice was instituted, and a Medical school established in the city of New York, in 1836, by W. Beach, M. D. and now President of the Reformed Medical Society of the U. States—Dr. B. established a board of professors in this school on the branches of medicine, viz. Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Obstetrics, Theory and Practice of Physic, and Medical Jurisprudence, which were so scientifically taught and demonstrated as at any Medical college in the country. In this practice, no Calomel or other poisonous mineral is administered; but the Vegetable Kingdom is wholly relied on to cure or relieve the sufferings of mankind. About 1829, a grant for a College was obtained from the Legislature of Ohio, which soon went into successful operation, at Worthington in that state, and still flourishes almost without a parallel in the history of any institution. This practice has nearly in that state, supplanted the Mineral practice, as well as N. York and other States. This practice is different from all others, from the fact that it is continually improving and as disease changes and climates change to a certain degree, this practice varies accordingly. Why not reform or improve the practice of medicine as well as any other art or science? The Mineral Practice has had no important improvement for half a century; and almost all vegetable practitioners of the day are very much in want of scientific knowledge in Anatomy, Surgery, etc. But the Reformed Practice embraces the good of all systems now in vogue, in this country. The subscriber is a graduate of the Reformed Practice as well as the Old School, and knows from an experience of more than eight years, that the vegetable practice is more safe and scientific than the mineral, and fully believes were the present adherents of that practice, acquainted practically with this extensive Vegetable practice, they would willingly lay aside their mercurials and common charity prompts me to say it. Dr. H. was an older student of Dr. Beach, and for more than three years in New York city had his able counsels and consultations on patients, on most every disease incident to a dense population. I feel warranted in saying that Dr. Beach has not a rival as an author and practitioner in America. He has had five gold medals awarded him as a medical author, from different societies, (what no other physician ever received in the country.) The improvements and discoveries that are yearly made in this reformed Medical Society by its graduates, are sent to the President and published for the benefit of themselves and community. The subscriber left New York city four years ago and located in East Bethel, and has visited patients in more than thirty towns in New Hampshire and Vermont. The undersigned has observed that families who have kept his medicines for use, seldom need a physician for advice. Dr. Hibbard has thought best to have some of his medicines kept for sale in the principal towns in this state, that the inhabitants generally might have a fair opportunity to test the superiority of these medicines for family use. Fifty cents, or one dollar, judiciously expended, may prevent a long, lingering, and perhaps fatal disorder; let it become once seated in the system, and hundreds expended may not even procure one moment of rest. The present era is an age of transitions. The practice of physic, is experimental—physicians are beginning to acknowledge it, and to act upon it. They have discovered that in the treatment of disease (and there is no disease for the cure of which an all-wise Providence has not provided ample remedies in the storehouse of nature,) they must avail themselves, to be successful, of those remedies *which operate in unison with the animal economy*—with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system—visiting every gland, organ, and vessel, with its salutary and healthy influence. This the mineral practice cannot perform; for, while one poison, mercury, for instance, may act efficaciously on a particular disease, it invariably lays the foundation for a distressing complaint, a kind weakness, nervous timidity, unhealthy action of the animal organs, or a constitutional tendency to ill health continued through life, rendering the subject a burden to himself and his friends. The most respectable and intelligent physicians of the times, are adopting this mode of practice; for proof of which, we publish the following extract of a letter addressed to Dr. Hibbard, by a physician of high standing in the state of Maine:

Extract of a letter from Dr. J. P. Alden, *Belfast, Me.*

Dr. Hibard:—Sir: Being somewhat acquainted with the *principles* of the *Reformed practice*, as taught in Ohio, and being fully convinced of its *superior efficacy* in combatting disease, I have availed myself of this, as the only means I could devise to obtain further information on the subject, and to learn on what conditions the agency for the sale of the medicine in this state can be procured. About 23 years since I received a Medical Diploma, since which, I have been established in practice in this town, and, if I am not mistaken, with as much satisfaction to my employers as generally falls to the lot of physicians in this vicinity. But however satisfactory to *others*, it has failed altogether in being satisfactory to *myself*; and if there is any system by which disease can be subdued, without, at the same time, *destroying or essentially injuring the vegetable and healthy action* of the system, I would most willingly avail myself of it. I am of the opinion that the medicine and the practice would be favorably received in this quarter. In the treatment of disease, I have long since learned with deep regret the inefficiency of the MINERAL PRACTICE. J. P. ALDEN.

Belfast, Maine, Jan. 15, 1840.

We think it unnecessary to insert certificates relative to the efficacy of these medicines, as every individual, with a little reflection, must be convinced that nature must be assisted, not *thwarted, counteracted, or forced*, in her efforts to eradicate disease. But we insert the following selected from many, as an instance occurring in our own vicinity—others, together with a history of the practice, will be given to any person wishing.

MRS. AVERY'S CERTIFICATE.

This may certify, that Providence in his afflictions saw proper to confine me to a bed of sickness about the last of August, 1836. I was attended by two respectable physicians of the Old School practice about seven months and continually grew worse under their treatment, and not a friend or acquaintance thought it possible I could *ever* recover. I was even left by my last physician *to die*, and he informed my husband and my friends that "there was no use to send for any other physician as all had been done that could be done, and I must die in less than a week." I had heard of Dr. Hibard, who treats on the *Reformed or Vegetable Practice of Medicine*, and sent for him. He did not give much encouragement but concluded to try *Vegetable Medicines*. At that time I was reduced so low as to be helpless. I was literally nothing but a living skeleton. I had what is generally termed a fever sore, on the left side near the back bone under the short ribs, which discharged more than a gill of greenish yellow matter daily. I had a swelling near the right hip, which subsequently broke in three places.—My lower limbs were much swelled, and I had a continued fever, which seemed would soon destroy me. My hopes were nearly blasted till I began Dr. H.'s *treatment*, and from the day I took his medicines, I date the only time in my whole sickness, that I thought I was better. I am fully satisfied that if I had continued the *Mineral Practice*, I should have been numbered *ere* this with the dead! I gained rapidly in restoring my health after taking the medicine a few weeks, and I was cured of the disease about four months after taking his medicines. I sincerely hope all who are similarly afflicted will try this *Mode of Practice*, and I believe that no one would have cause to regret it. RUTH AVERY.

Sherburne, August 22, 1837.

This certifies that we the subscribers, neighbors and friends of Mrs. Avery, concur in the above certificate, and we recommend the use of these medicines from a knowledge of them, in case of various diseases which occurred in our neighborhood and vicinity.

Sherburne—Jeremiah Avery, Charles Shedd, Malinda W. Shedd, Roswell Adams, Mary Adams, John Eastman, Louisa Eastman, Louisa Eastman 2d, Zilpha Fuller, Amasa Fuller, Lois Fuller, Mary Hasten, Nathan Taylor, Mary Taylor, R. Estabrooks, jr. Dorcas Estabrooks.

Pittsfield—John Fuller, Seth Gibbs, Caroline Gibbs.

Stockbridge—Capt. A. Perkins, Maj. O. Perkins, Aurney Abbott, Col. O. Durkee, O. T. Belcher.

Bethel—Capt. S. Marks, Capt. I. Horbank.

The following medicines are prepared upon an experimental knowledge of their efficacy; no one can use them without being benefitted. Directions accompany each article.

Fever Drops—for opening the pores of the skin and causing perspiration in fevers, colds, &c.

Syrup for dysentery.—This is one of the best medicines for the summer complaints of children, now before the public, as well as for the inflamation of the bowels and stomach, heartburn, nausea and vomiting, sickness, cholera morbus, &c. Price 25 cents.

Cough Drops—for croup or rattles of children, asthma or phthisic, colds, coughs, consumption, whooping cough, &c. Price 25 cents.

Diuretic Drops—for all diseases of the kidney and the urinary canals. Price 31 1-4 cents.

Rheumatic Liniment—for lameness, rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c. Price 31 1-4 cents.

Black Salve—for ulcers, fever sores, sores, burns, cuts, &c. Price 25 cents.

Itch Ointment.—Price 25 cents.

Anti-dyspeptic Pills—for nervous debility, dyspepsy, delicate female complaints, obstructions, &c. Price 25 cts.

Strengthening Plaster—for weakness of the back and loins, pains in the side, between the shoulders, pit of the stomach, rheumatism, &c. Price 25 cents.

Restorative Cordial—for indigestion, female weakness, trembling, &c. Price 25 cents.

Alkaline Saline Powders—to purify the blood in all cases of eruptions of the skin, scrofula, white swelling, tickets, venereal taint, liver complaint, &c. Price 50 cents.

Pulmonary Balsam—for coughs and consumption, &c. Price 50 cents.

Cephalic Snuff—for hoopes, catarrh, headache, &c.—Price 12 1-2 cents.

Anti-bilious Physic—for all bilious complaints, foul stomach, liver complaint, headache, pressure of the blood on the brain, &c. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Worms Powder—for worms in children and adults.—Price 12 1-2 cents.

Dr. Hibard would take this opportunity to inform many of those who are afflicted with Chronic diseases (stomach complaints, chronic inflamation and enlargement of the liver, and what Calomel has call fever sores, and a great many other diseases,) that the first cause was in the use of Mercury in some of its dozen forms. Careful people are fast learning the horrid effects of Mineral poisons, to produce distinct diseases, occasioned by their destructive use. More than half the rheumatisms, cases of leprosy, ulcers and sores, besides innumerable other diseases, in hundreds of cases that the subscriber has cured or greatly benefitted, were first produced by the use of Mercury. Many science, profession or society demands reform it is the medical—The use of Mercury and other mineral poisons were the erroneous inventions of medical Physicians and ought to be superceded by the more consistent and older practice of a scientific vegetable practice. The world was more free from disease, before the use of minerals as medical remedies, than it has been since. Minerals have made more disease than they have cured, and the misery which they have produced, in every circle or community, ought to be an indelirable reason to spare them from the Materia Medica. In the majority of cases, the foregoing medicines will be all that is required for family use; but in case they should not, those who will call on the undersigned, can have advice gratis, and medicines and board on the most reasonable terms—or will visit patients at a distance very reasonably.

Persons wishing to become Agents for the sale of Dr. Hibard's medicine, will apply to Haskell & Palmer, Woodstock; Wm. Hewes, Chelsea, and E. H. Prentiss, Montpelier, who are authorized General Agents.

J. B. HIBARD, M. D.

East Bethel, August, 1840. 1y

HITCHCOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Look at this and Read!

DR JARED HITCHCOCK, more than thirty years since invented, and prepared a composition of pills for the bilious Cholic, and for some two or three years used them only for that disease, and gave them the name of Cholic Pills; but discovering from their operation, the powerful effect on the Liver and its secretory ducts as a cholagogue and diaforetic medicine, induced him to extend the use of them in other diseases (viz.) Cholera Morbus, Bloody-flux, Cholera, Bilious Cholic, and other pains in the bowels, Dysentary, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Ague and Fever, Remittent and Intermittent Fever, Colds and Coughs, and they have been found by their expectorating operation to be efficacious in diseases of the Lungs. He now offers them to the public under the appellation of *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS*, which experience finds unrivaled for efficacy, usefulness and safety. They are a mild and well calculated to remove the cause of disease in its first attack on the System; and it is well known to the faculty of physic; and may be known to any discerning and reflecting mind, that when the cause of disease is removed it can no longer exist; and there is nothing but the effect of what has taken place to cure.

Dear Friends and Fellow Citizens! purchase and peruse the directions given on the labels for any disease where Emetics or Cathartic's are useful (and one or the other or both are necessary in almost every disease to cleanse the stomach and bowels) and you will undoubtedly realize a great saving of pain, time and money; beside the danger you run of loss of health and life.

Mr. Allen Fuller of Double Branches, Anderson District S. C. writes us as follows; (viz.) "Dear Sir.—The box of pills which I obtained from you several years since to the amount of $5, is nearly exhausted, and I am desirous of ascertaining by what means I shall get a new supply. Besides those which I had, I have never heard of the pills in all my travels in the southern country, where, in my view, there are much needed."—Further he says, "if they were conveyed here I think it would be the means of introducing this unrivalled medicine (I, c, in my view) more extensively into the southern states, where they would be particularly well suited to the wants of the people." He says, "I esteem these pills so highly that I am very desirous of having them more generally known; and must say that I have some fears lest this medicine should be lost to the world by some means or other, notwithstanding the means which you informed me you had taken to prevent such a result. Above all, I entreat you not to let the secret of compounding this medicine be lost to the world. Place it in some place of safety, secure from fire and water, and beyond the reach of death.

Take and prove the above-mentioned Pills and I will guarantee that you will with thousands of others proclaim like the following.

CERTIFICATES.

This may certify to whom it may concern, that we the subscribers have for a number of years past been acquainted with Dr. Jared Hitchcock, and have known him to effect great cures after other medical aid had failed, and we believe he derives a great share of his success from the use of his Anti-Bilious Pills. We have made a common use of them in our families, and had them proved to our wishes, and we believe them unequalled as to efficacy and safety, even from the most aged down to the infant.

Galway, 1838.
ORADIAH ALLEN,
RICHARD RIDER,
TIMOTHY BROCKETT,
JARED P. BROCKETT.

This may certify that we have been acquainted and used Hitchcock's Anti-Bilious Pills, and have found them to answer the recommendation, and that they are called for from a great distance where their utility has been proved—Dated Sandy Hill, July 27, 1838.
N. C. NORTHUP,
BENJ. CLARK,
J. LAMSON.

I certify that I have practiced Physic for twenty years in the neighborhood of Dr. Jared Hitchcock, am well acquainted with the operation and composition of his Pills and believe them to be well adapted to the diseases of the Southern States and a good Anti-Bilious Pill for the more northern inhabitants. B. PECK.

Glens Falls, March 25, 1840. 9-1y

AGENCIES.

P. L. BARKER, No. 299 1-2 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
THADEUS POMEROY, in Exchange Building, Corner of Exchange & Market Street Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY
T. HUTCHINSON Jr. Woodstock, Vt.
S. G. & C. D. CHAMBERLIN, Barnard, Vt.
MERRICK GAY, Stockbridge, Vt.

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.

July 23, 1840. 1y

THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY,
—AND—
INSANE HOSPITAL.
EAST RANDOLPH, VT.
DR. J. SMITH,

TENDERS his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the enlightened public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on his establishment for more than three years past, and which, he is happy to say, has more than doubled every year, until it is admitted that he does double the business of any other physician in Randolph; and the board of assessors for 1839—one of them an M. D.—have assessed him $40 for his medical faculty—and himself and the rest of the regulars only from $10 to $20 each.—This shows the estimate which is placed upon the skill and practice of Dr Smith in his own town—even by those whose interest it is to oppose him.

The Thomsonian System, according to an estimate made by Dr Waterhouse, formerly a Lecturer in the Medical Department of Harvard University, now numbers about three millions of adherates; and nothing short of its intrinsic merits could ever have commended it to such general favor. It is found to be speedy and efficient in removing diseases. The Medicines are harmless and operate in harmony with the laws of life. *The bones are not rotted with calomel; the skin is not ulcerated with blisters; the brain and nerves are not demanded by narcotics, nor the body wasted away by depriving it of its only nourishment—the blood.* What is disease but a departure of the system from a healthy condition; and is it possible to use *calomel, blisters, narcotics, or the lancet*, without producing disease to a greater or less extent? The Thomsonians have a *plain and simple* process for the cure of disease without inflicting any additional injury upon the system; and that they have met with brilliant success, *cannot be called in question.*

Dr. Smith, desires most respectfully, to inform invalids of every description, that now is the time for them to resort to the Thomsonian system of medicine, for relief, and he is ready to receive them, and give them the best of medicine, medical attendance, and nursing—with board and washing, at his Infirmary. He continues to have patients from all the "region round about," and to apply the mild and efficacious remedies of the *immortal Thomson*, according to their situation and circumstances. Many have been *cured*—others greatly *relieved*, after having tried the whole round of the *regular* faculty and found it worse than useless. Many ladies have been relieved of various female complaints, and many more are under a course of treatment and will soon regain their usual health—though they had employed other physicians *in vain*.

SOME OF THE WORST FORMS OF INSANITY HAVE BEEN CURED, AND OTHERS GREATLY RELIEVED; AND FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FRIENDS OF THIS MOST UNFORTUNATE CLASS OF INVALIDS, THE DR. BEGS LEAVE TO STATE THAT, FROM LONG EXPERIENCE WITH CASES OF THIS KIND, HE IS OF OPINION THAT NINE OUT OF TEN MAY BE AS EASILY CURED BY A TIMELY AND JUDICIOUS APPLICATION OF PURE THOMSONIAN MEDICINE, AS ANY OTHER.

Those who are troubled with any of the following complaints—such as Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Rheumatism, Cholic, Colics, Fever, Ague and Fever, Dropsy, Scrofula, Old sores, all kinds of humors, general debility, weakness, &c. &c., will do well to make a fair trial of the Thomsonian medicine, before it is *too late*; and if they call here they shall be attended to faithfully.

☞ A general assortment of books and medicine on hand, constantly, as agent for Dr. Thompson.

☞ *Charges*, will always be *reasonable*. Board and washing $1 50 to 2,00 per week. Medicine and Medical attendance in all old *chronic cases* where the patient is able to be about the house at from 1,00 to 2,50 per week; to which a reasonable charge will be added for *nursing* when they are confined to their bed.

☞ *Mileage*, to visit patients at a distance, will be one shilling per mile.

☞ Advice gratis.☜

April 1840.

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

Those only who know by trial or immediate observation can form any idea of the effects of the *perfect relief* of the almost claria-like cures effected in cases of the PAIN: RHEUMATISM ALL SWELLINGS, AND ALL EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAY'S LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that will not land it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found.

For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask the Hon. ALFRED CONKLIN, U. S. Judge for that district, residing near Auburn; ask MATTHEW J. MYER, Esq., Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington city each of those gentlemen know of cases unconquerable by all other remedies or physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by use of the genuine HAYS' LINIMENT. Thousands of other persons known similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings.

It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to let this great remedy be known. *Speak it then to all your friends.* This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous; because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is too cool all praise, then do not take it.—The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. *Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he ought to be killed sooner for his obstinacy than his sufferings.*

Mr Hays would never consent to offer this article were he not compelled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—so do all in his power for victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than secure a dollar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT.—*Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.* Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it.—Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 2 Fletcher-street, N. Y.

LOOK OUT!!

"Caution" is the Parent of Safety.

An attack of the PILES may be positively prevented by using (when the incontinency symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach; of this there is most perfect proof.

☞ None Genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & Co., written on the wrappers. SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold at No. 2 Fletcher-street, N. Y.

For sale in Woodstock Vt., by
5-1y T. HUTCHINSON, Jn.

THE LION OF THE DAY.

NO CURE NO PAY!

THE GENUINE OLD DUTCH, OR GERMAN PILLS.

Highly recommended by Doct. Valentine Mott M. D. of N. Y. and others.

THESE are the orders: Any one that does not find relief from these pills the price is refunded back, these are the POSITIVE orders of the Proprietor to agents and others.

In offering these pills to the public, I appeal to their intelligence. If those pills are not what they are recommended, you are in duty bound, out of respect to yourself and community to reject them, and publish them to the world as an imposition, humbug and quackery. The public may be assured they are purely vegetable, they are composed of nine ingredients, part of the medicine is only found in Asia and the valleys of Germany. For convenience these extracts are made into pills and will be found a sure cure or relief for all bilious complaints, yellow and bilious fevers, fever and ague, jaundice, scarlet rash, bilious cholic, dispepsia &c.

It is not intended that this medicine is a cure for all diseases to which the human system is liable. Ten thousand useless efforts have been made to draw from the region of unknown fancy, some long spun theory of magic art, which would cure each and every disease. Good medicine is not to be found in the fire or whirlwind.

Health and happiness hang upon chance winds—time is the herald of truth.

The past at last is secure; they have already raised a monument of their greatness which will defy the corroding tooth of time.

Sold by T. Hutchinson, jr., Taft, Bates & Co. Woodstock; A. Gibson, Proctorsville, Sherwin & Richardson, R. A. Denning & Co., Silas Bruce, Jr., Chester; B. B. Newton, Barton & Brooks, Norwich; J. C. Brooks, Cushing & Nichols, Hartford; E. Clement, Bridgewater; E. P. Huntington, Hartland; I. W. Hubbard, Hulett & Savage, Windsor; S. C. Fay; Reading; Buck & Jones, South Reading; Robbins & White, Cavendish; S. Prentiss, Perkinsville; Bailey Bartlett, Weathersfield; H. Richardson & Co., L. Atwood, Rochester. 31-1y

NEW GOODS.

JOHNSON & MOWER, have just received a good assortment of English, American and W. I. Goods; which they offer at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

May, 1840. 1 t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for goods sold, a more than one year standing, are notified, that payment must be made by the first of August next, (special contracts excepted) and that those having unsettled accounts are requested to settle the same previous to that time.

Barnard June, 30 1840 J. B. DANFORTH.

The Spirit Of The Age.

We have received the following poetical communication, the author of which, it will be seen, thinks he has won the twisted nut-cake. The nut-cake was offered to any one who would find a *word* that would rhyme with, not a rhyme for, silver.

We give our correspondent great credit for his ingenuity, but the nut-cake K. G. (*kant go.*)

THE PRIZE.

[To the Editor of *The Spirit of the Age*, Woodstock, Vt., who offered a reward of a twisted nut-cake, to any one who would furnish him with a rhyme for the word *silver*.]

Send on that nut-cake! times are hard,
There's plenteous lack of silver,
And if you long delay, the bard
May be obliged to pilfer.

It is a nice convenient thing,
Though scarce, that shining silver!
Which every man, from slave to king,
Has ay, a right good will for.

'Tis this, the lawyer seeks in court,
And this makes out his bill for;
And this the doctor keeps you short
On powder, drop, and pill for.

This, sturdy farmers toil to gain,
This, the rich soil they till for;
And this, they reap the bearded grain,
And carry it to mill for.

'Tis this, old Nick, and "Giles," his man,
The liquid fire distill for;
And this, the grocers when they can,
Retail it by the gill for.

This, fearless sailors, night and day,
Brave every form of ill for;
And this, the explorer drives his way
To regions high and chill for.

This, fiery rail-cars, panting, fly
O'er valley, plain and hill for;
And this, the hosy steamers ply
Up river, creek and rill for.

This, public singers warble sweet,
With every kind of trill for;
And this, the news-boys in the street
Make music loud and shrill for.

'Tis this, the builder's trowel rings
His labors to fulfill for;
And this, among the other things,
He lays the cap and sill for.

This, novelists, and men of —— tales,
Your feelings touch and thrill for;
This, turn out stories by the bale,
And blood by hogsheads spill for.

This, the proud soldier, all equipped,
Goes through the daily drill for;
For this, he oft gets soundly whipped,
And this, oft aims to kill for.

'Tis this, the prudent house-wife saves,
And sits and works so still for;
And this, your Shylock broker shaves
Acceptance, note, and bill for.

This, artful milliners contrive
New forms your cap and frill for;
On this, alone, our artists thrive,
This, use their utmost skill for.

'Tis this, your humble servant wants,
This, oft he rubs his quill for;
And this, the morning's rosy dawn
Sits driving it, until for.

But should your nice fastidious ear
Refuse these rhymes for silver,
Take Greenville, and 'tis very clear
The French would write it *Ville ver*.

Then there's my cousin, William Green,
Who's now so short of silver
That, for a small douceur, I ween
He'd change his name to *Will Ver*.

And: last not least, your own good State,
So rich in pure Whig silver,
The change would not be very great
If you should write it *Hill Ver*.

Then send that nut-cake—fairly won—
And I'm the *one* to catch it—
Directed to my mother's son,
Cognomened

WILLIAM HATCHET.

New York, Jan. 11, 1841.

But, here is another poetical genius stregg'ling for the prize. He, alas! splits upon that old death-dealing rock *pilfer*, and goes to pieces. N. K. S.,—*no nut-cake for you, Mr Savage.*

SOUTH MARLOW, N. H., Jan. 25, 1841.

Mr Editor: Dear Sir,—I chanced to see an article in your valuable paper a short time since, in which you promised a *twisted nut-cake* to any one who would find a word in the English language to rhyme with *silver*, and, in consequence, I have taken the liberty to submit the following:

The book of fate, a lucky page
Turned up *The Spirit of the Age*,
And knowing as I do, that there
Things stand recorded as they are,
My eye glanced o'er each rich memorial,
And rested on an editorial,
And there I saw your *ipsi dixit*,
No rhyme for silver any way you fix it.
I should not sir, have noticed that,
Perhaps, as 'tis I had n't oughter,
But, that huge dough-nut, fried in fat,
Faith, made my mouth leak water.
But, having no desire to *pilfer*
Your sister's nut-cake and your silver,
I took the advice of cousin *Wilbur*,
I let you choose just which you'd rather,
And send me *one* or else the *other*.
And this I think will be *jam satis*;
Or, if, perchance, silver runs low,
Or if your sister's *cake* is *dough*,
Just send the AGE three months or so,
Done up and marked ☞ *free gratis*.

EDWARD H. SAVAGE.

And here's another. But *del* and *sil* don't sound alike at all, at all.

For the Spirit of the Age.

SHARON, Jan. 27, 1841.

Go to the mines, behold the delver;
And there you'll find a rhyme for silver.

D. N. FLANDERS.

THE BROKEN HEART.

"Her heart was broken."

FROM a shell grotto whose slope kissed the summer sea, where twining willows and laburnam were waving like a stately plume, issued a voice of such gentle sweetness, you might have thought a spirit's breath was on the air, murmuring soft music to the floweret's bell. The young rose seemed to hang her blushing head, wet with the tears of morning, as she heard it, and the stately lily had a cheek more pale, while she who spake looked like a patron saint.

"Again fair sun thou shinest in unclouded splendor! again are thy soft, bright beams glowing on the bosom of a cold, unfeeling world!" 'Tis midday; a thousand birds are on the wing, and nature looks her loveliest. Yesterday, too, was fair; but it hath passed away into the great abyss of nothingness. And what will be to-day? Another speck upon the memory of man; another atom on the scale of time. So travels on the world, with hope, fear and sorrow in its train, urging to the same haven those clinging to a bright and smiling fortune; or others who would gladly lay down their load of life, and calmly sleep for ever.

"My eye is dim; my cheek is worn with watching; these flagging pulses feebly beat, so feebly, that the poor tide of life is almost chilled, and this deceptive hue of health, this mockery of bloom, is glowing from the heart's decay. Kind ones would have me mingle with the world; share its delusive joys; be *once again* the victim of its hopes and fears; they wonder that I fly to solitude. Did they know all—oh! could they see the tempest raging here! then would they learn a bitter truth; learn how slow and silently the heart *can break!*"

There she sat; but for the wild and restless eye, she looked of sculptured marble. The bright tint on her cheek had faded; one small white hand was pressed above her forehead, and severed the fair hair that sparkled in the sun-like threads of purest gold. A tear had fallen unbidden from the straining eye, and rested on a faded flower within her bosom; the withered leafs were a sad emblem of herself; once fresh and fair as she had been, but now for ever blighted. A merry peal from the village bells burst forth, and seemed to shatter every feeble nerve. A gentle footstep stole along, and a fair girl, in childish glee, broke heedlessly on her solitude.

"Come, arouse thee, my sweet sister! look cheerful, Helen! Know you not what day it is?—The first of May. The guests are come, and you must be our chosen queen. Have I not wreathed the fairest flowers of spring; twined a chaplet of earth's loveliest for thy brow, and hark ye, Helen, there are presents for us: May-day presents! Mine is a scarf of blue, embroidered o'er and o'er with flowers of gold; and *such* a wreath! the lotus and the lily clasped here and there with bands of orient pearl! And yours—what guess you, Helen? Our cousin's picture, and a bridal chaplet; clusters of bronze blossom for your hair; but oh, the picture!"

"Is it like him, Alice?"

"His living image; he himself has sent it."

"Then I am not forgotten."

It was a sweet delusion! Sometimes the simplest sound; the very stirring of a leaf upon the unfelt breeze, when the heart is feeding on its own deep store, will not awake a thousand fantasies? The loved, the lost of never-to-be forgotten years are once again before us; the grave is as a dream, and sorrow but a name. Joy, intense joy, is all the impassioned soul can cherish; the life-blood glows upon the cheek, and heaven is beaming from the eye. A shadow passes o'er the sun, and the great heart throbs alone in its deep sanctuary, chilled and heavy; the lips are sealed by a sad, unbroken silence.

"Helen, you will be our queen! the festal hour is near, and he will come—who think you with him? His wife, his young, his beautiful wife!—They say she is all loveliness; so good, so gentle, too; the sweet, bright star of his idolatry; and, Helen, dearest—"

"Alice, unloose my vest! it presses tightly. A drop of water, for the love of mercy, or I die!—There, I am better now; leave me. Haste to the hall, and I will join you. Speak not of me to the guests; I shall be well again. Go, go."

"Calm thyself, dear sister; thou art ill. I will not leave thee."

"Alice, I command, entreat, one minute's solitude."

And she could never plead in vain; the fairy form of her young sister shrank stealthily away; yet, glancing back at her she idolised, a thought flashed rapidly across her mind; a thought that ne'er before had entered there; and then, as if a dread of ill possessed her fancy, she hastened to the hall.

"So he is married then; they won'd not tell me of it. The random words of childhood were to break the spell. Come forth, thou cherished treasure! cherished for this moment. The husband of another! Can I bear that and live? Oh, never, never!"

The faded flower which *he* had given concealed a subtle poison; the work was of an instant. Hope had buoyed up against Conviction's voice, and yet she knew he never could be hers. He loved her with a brother's tenderness; no more. The wild delusion past, what had she now to do with life? Her love was such as woman feels, and that but once; it was a master chord, that struck on every fibre of her heart; a lengthening chain, whose every link was love. What marvel, then, a *breath* on a work so fair should sully all its brightness.

Her sinless soul, sinless but for that last sad act, has passed away so calmly, you might have tho't she slept. They buried her beneath that grotto's shade. A marble tomb was erected to her memory, on which a figure kneels, the form of Pity with her torch inverted; a sickly and a severed rose-bud bends o'er her head, an emblem of the one departed. The words engraven on the tomb are these—"Peace for the broken-hearted."

Still in the memory of the old and young she lives, like a sweet dream, a shadow of the past stealing o'er the spirit with soft and sad remembrance.

GOOD. "Why is the letter D like a ring?" said a young lady to her accepted, one day. The gentleman, like the generality of his sex in such a situation, was as dull as a hammer. "Because," added the lady, with a *very* modest look at the picture at the other end of the room, "because we can't be *wed* without it."

A fellow stole Lord Chatham's large gouty shoes, his servant not finding them began to curse the thief. Never mind, said his lordship, all the harm I wish the rogue is, that the shoes may fit him!

"Come back, that's not the road," said a sturdy land owner to a man who was crossing his estate.

"Do you ken," said the man, whaur I'm ganging?"

"No," replied the owner.

"Well, how in the de'il do you ken whether this be the road or no."

It is said that a lady, on taken up a newspaper, looks first at the marriages, then to the deaths first to what is most to be desired, then to what is most to be dreaded. Like a pendulum in its oscillations, she leaves one extremity only to gain another; but she beautifully illustrates human life, which is itself a pendulum, vibrating between a smile and a tear.

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

THE LONDON POLITICIANS AND BANKERS, ALL FOR HARRISON.

We have often spoken of the deep interest which the fund-holders and bankers in England had at stake in the late Presidential election, judging from their being the holders of a large amount of State stocks, U. S. Bank stock, and other American securities, and from the tone of the leading English journals. They were ardently desirous of the election of Gen. Harrison, inasmuch as it would produce a change of policy favorable to the interests of Great Britain, and particularly of their system of finance; they said the success of the Whig candidate would result in a "return of the government to a sound and rational system of banking, as a matter of course," and that the Bank would probably "be placed under the protection of a proper charter." In a word, that they would be able, in such an event, to get the indorsement of *Uncle Sam*, on all the American securities.

This deep interest of the London bankers and stock-jobbers, and British politicians, is daily developing itself more and more; they are now congratulating all England on the election of General Harrison, in a national, as well as in a financial point of view; they say Mr Van Buren prompted resistance to the claims of England, in reference to the North-eastern Boundary, and that "the *sympathies* of Gen. Harrison point in a direction, the reverse of that to which Mr Van Buren's policy inclined." We copy two extracts, one from the London Morning Herald, and the other from the London Morning Chronicle. The first considers Mr Van Buren hostile to Great Britain in a national point view, because he has been favorable to a large specie basis to our currency, which has heretofore been so inflated as to cause the drawing of the precious metals from this country to pay for foreign importations, in preference to the exportation of our produce, while nothing but rags is left to the people of the United States. The London bankers like better the doctrine of Mr Biddle, that "our first duty in this country is to foreign nations"!—They call Mr Van Buren too, "*the adviser of treason in Canada*," and accuse him of "*prompting resistance to the just (!) claims of England in reference to the North-eastern Boundary*," and think the "sympathies of Gen. Harrison will point" to an opposite policy.

The extract from the Chronicle says, a new system is to be propounded, which if successful will be felt throughout all Europe, but more particularly in Great Britain. They seem to be aware that Harrison, like their own sovereign, is to be