The Spirit Of The Age.

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

BY C. G. EASTMAN. WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1841. VOL. I. NO. 46.

The Spirit Of The Age,

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TERMS:

To village subscribers, $2,00 a year, if payment be made 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 any thing 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 stopped, and pay all arrearages.

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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.

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 1829, 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 as 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 diseases and climates change to a certain degree, the 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 minerals; and common charity prompts me to say it. Dr. H. was an once 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 transition. 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, almost wretched nervous debility, 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 vital 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 Foller, 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. Burkee, O. T. Belcher.

BETHEL.—Capt. S. Marks, Capt. I. Barbank.

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, nausia 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.

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

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

Cephalic Snuff—for hollow pus, 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 Calomelites 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. Candid people are fast learning the horrid effects of Mineral poisons, to produce distinct diseases, occasioned by their destructive use. More than half the rheumatisms, caries of bones, 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. If any science, profession or society demands reform it is the medical.—The use of Mercury and other mineral poisons were the erroneous inventions of misled Physicians and ought to be superceded by the more consistent and elder 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 of community, ought to be an indubitable reason to spurn 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 authorised General Agents.

J. R. HIBARD, M. D.

East Bethel, August, 1840. 1e

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 cathartic and detergent medicine, induced him to extend the use of them in other diseases (viz) Cholera Morbus, Blackvomit, 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, safeness and safety. They are a medicine 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 pursue 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. e. 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 medicical 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 succeed to our wishes, and we believe them unequalled as to efficacy and safety, even from the most aged down to the infant.

Galway, 1838.
OBADIAH 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 practised 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. 358 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.

O. A. BRYANT & Co., Have on hand and are just receiving a prime assortment of spring and summer Goods, which will be sold at uncommon *low* prices for cash or approved credit, such prices as cannot fail to suit customers. Please call and see. They will be sold on the same terms as heretofore, excepting that all accounts which are not paid within the year after the account has commenced, will be considered cash, and must be paid in cash.

N. B. All demands due us of more than one year's standing must be paid, no mistake.

May 27. O. A. BRYANT & Co.

CLEANLINESS OF THE HEAD & HAIR.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the head—the hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without the article? I answer fearlessly—no, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred facts have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

The positive qualities of Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, are as follows:

1st. For infants, keeping the head free from scurf and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.

2d. For ladies, after child-birth, restoring the skin, to its original strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair.

3d. For any person recovering from any debility the same effect is produced.

4th. If used in infancy till a good growth is started, it may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.

5th. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing color or getting gray.

6th. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night. No ladies' toilet should ever be made without it.

*7th. Children who may have by any means contracted vermine in the head, are immediately cured of them by its use. It is infallible.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad—look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO., on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10.

☞ We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the American Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere—We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

DARING FRAUD.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Address COMSTOCK & CO.
Wholesale Druggist, New York,
No. 2 Fletcher-street.

CAUTION CIRCULAR.

☞ TO DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS These valuable articles, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA for the Hair, and HAY'S LINIMENT for the Piles, &c., have been extensively counterfeited. Those wanting these preparations, will please always write, when ordering from any other house' for *Comstock's articles*.—The true articles have that name or signature always on the wrapper, and vendors will remember that, when ordering, as the imitations are so exposed in nearly all the newspapers throughout this country, that they could not be sold, should they be so unfortunate as to get them.

Our friends throughout the Union are requested to give us immediate notice, by letter should any of the counterfeits appear in their respective places. Respectfully,

COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale Druggists 2 Fletcher st. N. Y.
For sale in Woodstock Vt. by
5-1y T. HUTCHISON Jr.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES.

CHILDREN or adults can take medicine in this form without difficulty. It is the only way to make it pleasant. These Lozenges are the greatest discovery ever made for despelling the various kinds of worms that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c. are occasioned by worms, and can be easily cured by this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz:—headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness, tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length, dejections and films and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years old—three for eight years, and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.

☞ Sold at the Variety store by PANGBORN & BRINSMAID, Jewellers, Burlington, Vt. wholesale Agents. A liberal discount to merchants who buy to sell again. 33

For sale in Woodstock, by J. H. MURDOCK.

TOOTHACHE! TOOTHACHE!!

THE genuine Gall and Kreosote is a sovereign remedy for removing this troublesome pain. It has been in extensive use for the past four years, and in no case has there been the least injurious effect from its use. It is the clear Kreosote that has been so much cried out against.—Thousands can be referred to who have pronounced the Gall and Kreosote the best remedy ever invented. This article removes all smell from the breath when occasioned by defective teeth. Reference can be made in Boston, proving its efficacy, to John Putnam, M. L. Weems, J. A. Dill, N. Tolman, George Melville, F. H. Stevens, master Transportation Cars, Worcester. Prepared by Wm. Brown, Chemist, 481 Washington street, Boston. None genuine unless signed by Wm. Brown. For sale by all the Druggists in Boston. Price 25 cents—large size 50 cents.

For sale by *T. HUTCHINSON, Jr.* Woodstock, Vt. 21

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 charm-like cures effected in cases of the PILE, 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 laud 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. MYERS, 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 news papers 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 beyond 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 pitied more for his obstinacy than his suffering.*

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 premonitory 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, Jr.

JUST Received and for sale low, a fresh lot of West India Goods, warranted of the best quality.

Dry Goods in a few days 15 per cent lower than ever.

O. A. BRYANT & CO.

The Age.

COUNCIL OF CENSORS, AGAIN.

We shall not waste our time, in bandying nicknames and blackguardism with the *Watchman*.—The organ of the Patchogue democracy can have all that to itself. The editor of the W. has had his spec's wiped rather *more* than usual lately, and horrible to relate, sees gorgons, and hydra-headed monsters, in any quantity, swarming before his sharpened vision, in the fact, that as the democrats had not made the election of council of censors, a political matter by nominating a ticket, we proposed to support as many of the whig ticket as would favor the amendment of the constitution, so as to give the election of county officers directly to the people. He "knows there is a *loco motive* at the bottom of all this," but what that motive is he cannot tell. He squalls and yells like a child frightened at the dark.

"The Scorpion" he says, "cannot withhold his sting from a whig ticket." And pray, what is the evidence that this terrible fellow "the Scorpion," of whom the Patchoguers make such a raw-head-and-bloody-bones, intends to let his dorsal extremity into the "whig ticket"? Why, that he proposed to support the whole ticket, if the men composing it, would favor a reform, and that not a party reform. *Monstrum horrendum!* At the outset of the matter, we disclaimed all party feeling about the council. We moved according to public opinion, according to the feeling of the *democracy* of both parties—for we have always believed that a portion of those who are led about by the federalists of the *Watchman* clique, are truly democratic in their sentiments—& not with a care or a thought for the Patchoguers. The democracy approve of our views, and our course, and will sustain us, at a proper time, and we happen to be one of those who think, if the Watchman has taken it into its wise head, that *the people* of the state are to have everything that its clique of old blue light federalists propose, thrust down their throats in silence, it will find itself in a grievous error. The truth of the matter is, the *Watchman* is opposed to the proposed Reform, and takes this way of showing it. It asserts a foolish falsehood about the matter. It would impress upon the minds of the people that the Reform is a *new thing*, never before heard of, and a "loco foco" hobby, out of which to make political capital. Every man knows, who knows anything about the question, that the proposed amendment, was lost at the sitting of the last Council of Censors, by the very small majority of four or five. The people are now in favor of the Reform, and the *Watchman*, though it bawl ever so loudly, "Scorpion!" "Scorpion!" will not convince them that they are not, or that they will not have it instituted. We support what we think democratic, and we are willing to let the people judge for themselves, whether we, supporting the Reform, or the *Watchman* opposing it, are the most democratic. We are glad the people know that the Patchouge democracy do oppose it. We are glad that they have an opportunity of seeing what sort of democracy they are to expect from that quarter.

We do not yet clearly comprehend what the *Watchman* means, when it speaks of the "Scorpion clique," and our "aspiring to be a leader," &c. We have never aspired to be the leader of any party. We talk and write what we think the truth, and if a portion of the people agree with us, we are glad of it. But if the Patchoguers wish to drag us into the front rank, and select us, as one upon whom they can expectorate their venom, we have not the least objection. They cannot find a man who has less respect for their principles, less fear of their hostility, or less care for their hatred, or one who is more ready and willing to battle for the interests of the real democracy of the state, in any and all wars they may carry on against them. If the old federalists, who assume to dictate the democracy of this state, wish, through their organ, the Watchman, to have it understood, that the "Scorpion clique" is composed of people in favor of the Reform, under discussion, amen! so be it. Time may show that there are several of us.

But the argument the Watchman uses against the Reform is a beautiful one, and conclusive, withal. And what is it? Why, that the manner of electing county officers is the one adopted and pursued by our fathers? Let us then abolish our Senate and go back to the old council of our fathers. Let us demolish our granite palace at the capitol and collect the scattered proportions of the old house of our fathers. Let us take the 'back track' and send our boys to mill with the grist in one end of the bag and a stone in the other, as our fathers did—and a little further on the same track, our reverence for the customs of our fathers, might lead us to pass laws to whip our wives for working on Sunday and fine the boys for kissing the girls—the Watchman would probably oppose the last, as being likely to nip i' the bud, some of old Tip's fatherly salutations among the women!

We commend the argument of the *Watchman* to the people, as one of the most cogent, clear and convincing that the ingenuity of man can devise!

THE GOLD SPOON HUMBUG!--OGLE AND HIS FALSEHOODS!

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1841.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill being under consideration, Mr John W. Allen (whig) of Ohio, moved the following item as an amendment:

"For furniture for the President's House, of American manufacture, so far as may be practicable and expedient, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the avails of the sales of decayed furniture, the sum of $6,000."

Mr Wise. I want to see a statement of the items composing that amount. I want to see what this six thousand dollars is wanted for.

At the request of Mr Lincoln, and other members, the following paper was sent by Mr Allen to the Clerk's desk, when it was read as follows:

Office of Commissioners of Public Buildings, February 10, 1841.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have endeavored to ascertain what amount of appropriation will be necessary at this time to purchase furniture for the President's House; and have the honor to state, that it will require, in my opinion, the sum of six thousand dollars. I have the honor to transmit herewith, estimates to the amount of $5,359 50, the greater part of which sum will be expended in furnishing the *bed chambers*.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. NOLAND.

Hon. JOHN W. ALLEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 12, 1841.

SIR: Agreeably to your request we have examined the rooms in the President's House and consider the following articles necessary to make the house comfortable, viz:

North Chamber.	
8 chairs	$22 00
Wardrobe	50 00
Marble top work stand	18 00
Fire set	6 00
Dressing table	35 00
Curtains for three windows	60 00
1 feather bed	45 00
1 curled maple French bedstead	25 00
1 curled hair mattrass	45 00
1 centre table	25 00
1 set chamber toilet ware	16 00
	$348 00
The same furniture as above for No. 7 south	348 00
The same furniture for No. 6 north	348 00
1 hearth rug each	45 00
No. 1 South Chamber.	
1 feather bed	45 50
1 wardrobe	50 00
8 chairs	22 00
1 washstand	18 00
1 centre table	25 00
1 fender	8 00
1 fire set	6 50
1 rug	15 00
Chamber toilet ware	16 00
No. 2, South Chamber.	
1 centre table 4 feet diameter	35 00
1 fire set	6 50
1 shade for mantel time-piece	10 00
No. 3, South Chamber.	
1 lounge, with feather pillows	60 00
1 centre table	75 00
No. 4, South Chamber.	
1 dozen chairs	32 00
1 wardrobe	50 00
1 lounge, with feather pillows	60 00
Ante-Room.	
12 chairs, morocco seats	100 00
1 centre table, marble top	60 00
Brussels carpet	275 00
New grate and fire irons	40 00
1 pier table	50 00
1 mirror	55 00
2 sofas	160 00
Curtains for two windows	60 00
Hearth rug	20 00
No. 4, North Chamber.	
1 wash stand	18 00
1 dressing table	35 00
1 centre table	35 00
8 chairs	22 00
Fire set	6 50
Rug for hearth	15 00
No. 3, North Chamber.	
1 fire set	6 50
8 chairs	22 00
1 wardrobe	50 00
1 centre table	35 00
1 washstand	18 00
No. 2, North Chamber.	
New carpet	275 00
Hearth rug	20 00
Altering curtains	15 00
Large Dining Room.	
Bottoming and varnishing 24 chairs	18 00
3 new window curtains	125 00
New grates and fire irons	60 00
76 yards oil cloth	165 00
Dinner set entire	500 00
Furniture for the kitchen	150 00
For Basement.	
10 single mattrasses at $18 each	180 00
7 bedsteads	56 00
24 windsor chairs	24 00
Bedding for 16 servants at $10 per head	160 00
10 feather pillows	30 00
Common crockery for servants	150 00
Washing tubs, pails, brooms and brushes	100 00
New covers for six parlor lounge chairs	72 00
New lining silk curtains in circular room	150 00
Passage stoves and lamps generally	150 00
Linen for servants independent of table and towels	100 00
Brushes of various kinds for the chambers	50 00
Toilet chamber ware for six rooms	96 00
	$5,359 50

With respect, yours,
JOSEPH K. BOYD, Upholster.
CHARLES F. WOOD.

To WILLIAM NOLAND,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Mr Wise desired to know what had been done with all the former appropriations for furniture.—Why was not the furniture already in the White House sufficient? For his part he would not vote a single dollar of the amendment. Gen. Harrison had not asked for it, and he, Mr W. would not vote until Gen. Harrison did ask for it.

After some explanations from Mr Lincoln,

Mr Alford moved the following substitute:

"That, for furniture of the Presiden'ts House, the President elect be authorized to sell the gold spoons and other such furniture as he may deem extravagant and unnecessary in the President's House, and purchase with the proceeds of the sale thereof such furniture as he may deem proper and useful."

Mr Duncan. I desire to be informed if there are any "gold spoons" in the President's House?

Mr Lincoln explained that he did not know there was any such article as gold spoons among the President's furniture.

After some remarks of a conversational character from Messrs. Cave Johnson, and Lincoln on the subject, Mr Johnson sent to the Clerk's desk the following extract from the inventory of furniture in the President's House, with a view of showing how much reason there existed for the cry of "gold spoons."

Extract from the Inventory of Furniture in the President's House, taken by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, March 24, 1825.

36 dessert knives.
36 " forks.
36 " spoons.
33 teaspoons.

141 pieces.

1 large elegant gilt plateau, with seven pieces and seven ornaments and nineteen branches for candles, damaged.

1 plated rim plateau, with ornaments, damaged.

NOTE.—The furniture of the President's House having been seven years or upwards in use, is, of necessity, more or less injured or defaced, notwithstanding the utmost care and attention have evidently been paid for its preservation. A portion of it, hastily collected for Mr Madison in 1814, at auction, &c. never was suited to the house in which it is placed and where it has been altogether useless.

Taken from the Executive Document No. 2 of the 1st session 19th Congress.

ELEAZER EARLY, Librarian.

Library House of Representatives,
May 22, 1840.

I do hereby certify that the large elegant gilt plateau named in the above extract from the inventory of furniture in the President's House, taken by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, March 24, 1825, is the same that is now in use at the President's House, and that no other has been purchased for the house since that date. I do also certify that it appears from the inventory of furniture in the President's House, taken by the Second Auditor and the Commissioner of Public Buildings on the 3d of March, 1837, by order of President Jackson, there were twelve dozen silver-gilt dessert knives and forks, three dozen silver-gilt spoons, and seventy-one silver-gilt teaspoons. And I do further certify that no gold or silver-gilt knives, or forks, or spoons, or plate of any description has been purchased for the President's House since Mr Van Buren has been Chief Magistrate of the nation.

W. NOLAND, C. P. B.

I do hereby certify that I have examined the silver-gilt knives and forks and spoons in the inventory taken by the Second Auditor and the Commissioner of Public Buildings on the third day of March, 1837, and find them to be silver-gilt or covered with gold and burnished.

ROBERT KEYWORTH.

After the above had been read, a member called out: "Now, where are the *gold* spoons?"

Mr Alford then modified his substitute so as to say 'silver-gilt spoons' instead of gold spoons.

The question then being taken on the substitute as modified, it was rejected—ayes 61, noes 66.

The question then recurred on Mr Allen's amendment.

Mr Wise inquired on what authority this appropriation was asked for.

Mr Allen answered, on the authority of the Commissioners of Public Buildings.

Mr Keim said that he was a member of the Com. on Public Buildings and Grounds, and nothing had passed between the Commissioner and that committee on the subject, and that Mr All