Spirit of the Age.

FREEDOM OF INQUIRY, AND THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

VOLUME III. WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1842. NUMBER 108.

Business Cards.

ISAAC CHURCHILL,
Dealer in Ladies' Goods and Milinery, wholesale and retail.
(Head of Central Street.)

G. H. MOWER,
Dealer in English and West India Goods,
Crockery and Glass Ware.
Three doors west of the Post Office, Central Street,

C. F. SHEDD,
Dealer in English, French, and domestic goods;
W. I. Goods, Medcines and Hard ware—also, Carpetings of every description.
Central Street,

J.A.DUNBAR,
Dealer in Domestic, and Foreign Dry Goods.
(Elm street,)

RICE & BOARDMAN,
Dealers in English and W. I. Goods, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware.
ELM STREET,

CHARLES DANA, JR.,
Dealer in English, French and American Goods, Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
(Elm street,)

O. A. BRYANT, & Co.
Dealers in English, French, and American Dry Goods,
W. I. Goods, and Groceries,
Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware.
Elm Street,

GEO. R. CHAPMAN,
Dealer in English, French, American and W. I. Goods, Hard Ware and Paper hangings
(Opposite Whitney's, Central street,)

WITT & HEWITT,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
A large lot of ready made clothing, constantly on hand.
(Three doors east of the Post Office,) 86
CENTRAL STREET,

P. B. SOUTHGATE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
(ONE DOOR WEST OF THE POST OFFICE,)
Central street.

ALBERT KING,
DEALER IN W. I. GOODS, FLOUR, AND GROCERIES.
(Two doors east of the Post Office, Central street.)

GEORGE MELLISH,
DEALER IN FLOUR, W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,
(CENTRAL STREET, OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL.)

RUSSELL & CLARK,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL, CENTRAL STREET.

J. H. MURDOCK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Also, keeps on hand Toys, Musical Instruments and fancy articles of every description.
CENRTRAL STREET,

R. H. BAILEY,
SILVER-SMITH AND JEWELLER.
[OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL, CENTRAL STREET.]

NATHANIEL RANDALL,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.
Dealer in Clocks, Looking glass plates, Cutlery and, pure Thomsonian Medicines.
[Central, heat of Elm Street.]

FAIRBANKS & PALMER,
SADDLERS, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKERS
ORDERS SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
(Opposite Whitney's Hotel, Central Street.)

WARREN & NUTE,
SADDLERS, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKERS,
ELM STREET,
(Two doors north of the Bank,)

E. A. HOVEY,
Harness maker, and Carriage trimmer,
Rear of Edson's Building.

PHILO HATCH,
MANUFACTURER OF TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE.
(One door east of the Court House,)
COURT STREET.

JOHN BLISH,
Dealer in, and manufacturer of, Stoves, Copper, Sheet Iron and Tin Ware.
(Central Street)

HENRY HATCH,
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER.
One door south of Union Hall, Elm Street,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.
FOSS & DICKINSON,
Keep constantly on hand Gentlemen's fine boots and pumps; also, Ladie's gaiter boots and shoes.
Shop two doors west of the court House,
Spirit of the Age Building,
COURT STREET.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY,
JOEL EATON, Agent.
One door east of the Post office.
CENTRAL STREET,

H. C. TAIT,
TAILOR.
(Over J. A. Dunbar's store, Elm Street,)

MICHAEL MYERS,
TAILOR.
Over O. A. Bryant & Co's store,
(Elm street.)

WHITNEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Elm and Central streets,
BY S. WHITNEY.

EAGLE HOTEL,
BY P. G. ALDEN.
CORNER OF SOUTH AND GREEN STREETS.

JOHN WITT,
Painter, and dealer in carriages of all kinds.
(Rear of Edson's Building,)

GEO. S. DAY,
Carriage and Sleigh maker,
(Rear of Edson's Building,)

I. M. & G. FISHER,
Manufacturers of, and dealers in cabinet furniture of every description.
Opposite the Jail, Central Street.

JOHN N. WHITE,
House Painter and Cheirmaker,
(Rear of Edson's Building.)

LIVERY STABLE,
BY MUNGER & PACKER.
Court street,

DRS. BURNELL & CASTLE,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
(At their places of residence, Elm Street.)

DR. B. R. PALMER,
(Office two doors east of the Universalist Chapel,)
CHURCH STREET.

DR. EDWIN HAZEN,
Office at the residence of Rev. J. Hazen,
ELM STREET.

DR. THOMAS E. POWERS,
One door north of the Episcopal Church,
(Church Street.)

B. H. KIMBALL,
Blacksmith;
[SUCCESSOR TO LORENZO PRATT.]
Horse and ox shoeing, and all kinds of custom work; carriage ironing and repairing; also, carriage springs of every description made in the best style and shortest notice.
"ROUND THE CORNER," HIGH STREET.

R. O'HARA,
BLACKSMITH.
Horse and ox shoeing, carriage ironing, and custom work of all kinds, done with durability and despatch.
(One door east of the Jail, Central Street,)

CHANDLER & BILLINGS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.
(Central Street,)

L. A. MARSH & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.
Office over G. H. Mower's store, Central street.

TRACY & CONVERSE,
Attorneys and Councellors at Law
Office over the Bank, Elm Street.

J. SARGEANT,
Attorney and Councellor at Law
(Main Street)
WINDSOR, VT. 86

STOUGHTON & PERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Chester, Vt. 86
H. E. STOUGHTON. I. B. PERSON.

A. P. HUNTON
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW.
BETHEL, VT. 86

N. ROBINSON, JR.,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW.
NORWICH, VT. 86

N. RICHARDSON,
Attorney, and Councellor at Law.
CHESTER, VT. 86

J. Q HAWKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FELCHVILLE, VT. 94

SAMUEL H. PRICE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
WINDSOR, VT.
Mr P. begs leave to refer to
The Hon. ASA AIKENS, Windsor,
Hon. WM. C. BRADLEY, Westminster,
Hon. DANIEL KELLOGG, Rockingham,
Hon. ASA KEYES, Brattleboro',
JONA. D. BRADLEY, Esq., Brattleboro'.
☞Mr P. takes the office of Judge Aikens. 99 1y

UNION HOUSE,
KEPT BY J. KELSEY.
MONTPELIER, VT. 86

DARTMOUTH HOTEL,
BY PARKER MORSE,
HANOVER, N. H. 86

JOB PRINTING,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Neatly and Promptly Executed,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
Spirit of the Age.
(Court Street, two doors west of the Court House,)
WOODSTOCK, VT.

DANIEL LAWRENCE.
ONLY MANUFACTURER OF MEDFORD RUM,
SOLD at wholesale by REED & SPAULDING, *Nashua* which is the only store in Nashua which it can be bought. Likewise sold by MANNING & HALL, No. 15 Central wharf, and L. BIGELOW, 114 State street which are the only stores in *Boston* where *Medford Rum* can be bought. 103-6m.
April 20, 1842.

PERKINSVILLE ACADEMY.
The Academic year of this Institution is divided into four terms, three of eleven and one of ten weeks—commencing as follows:

SPRING TERM,	March, 23d.	11	WEEKS.
SUMMER, "	June, 1st.	10	"
FALL, "	August, 31st.	11	"
WINTER, "	Nov. 31st.	11	"
TUITION—Common English branches,		$3,00	
Higher " and Classical		$4,00	

French—Drawing and Painting $2,00 each extra.
The Institution will be under the direction of its former teachers.
A. P. CHASE, } *Principals.*
93 S. A. BULLARD, }
S. HELEN RICHARDS, Teacher, Female Department.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
TOMATO PILLS,
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,
ASA
SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL
ARE
UNRIVALLED FOR EFFICACY.
They have been abundantly and successfully tried and have received universal approbation in the treatment of

Scrofula,	*Dyspepsia,*
Jaundice,	*Rheumatism,*
Influenza,	*Coughs,*
Nervous Diseases,	*Colds.*
Bilious Diseases,	*Acid Stomachs,*
Costiveness,	*Colic,*
Headache,	*Catarrh, &c.*

FOR SALE BY

J. ROSS, Jr,	Woodstock.
Cushing & Nichols,	Quechee Village.
M. S. Proctor,	Proctorsville,
Bosworth & Foster.	Barnard.

THOMSONIAN MEDICINE.
PURE AND UNADULTERATED MEDICINE.
AT NATH'L. RANDALL'S Jewelry Store, is kept a good assortment of THOMSONIAN MEDICINE, consisting of

Rheumatic or Hot Drops,	Brown Lobelin,
Wine Bitters,	Pulverized Slippery Elm,
Dysentery Syrup,	Meadow Ferne Ointment,
Vegetable Jelly,	Healing Salve,
Liniament,	Stimulating Liniament,
Fine Lobelin,	Composition,
Cough Balsam,	Cavenne,
Nervine or Valerian,	Spice Bitters,
Green Lobelin,	Woman's Friend, &c

All for sale at the Boston prices, at
April29, 1842 *NATHANIEL RANDALL.*

WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE.
IN one minute you can produce a polish far superior to British Luster, it being a paste, is used without making a dust, which is a great objection to a powder. Look to your Stoves and Grates if you would have them neat and bearing a light luster. Price, 12 1 2 cents a roll.—Families can be supplied at most of the Druggist and Grocery Stores in Boston. Dealers can be supplied at the manufacturer's price, of Dana, Evens & Co., Silas Pierce & Co., Wm. Stearns & Co., Wm B. Bradford & Co.
For sale by J. A. DUNBAR.
Woodstock Vt. 91.

MYSTERIOUS.
A GENTLEMAN belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends; having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any *one doubting*, may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews.—How has this been done?
Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixer* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald.*
only Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. ROSS Jr. Woodstock, Vt.
57-1y *B. B. NEWTON*, Norwich,
J. C. BROOKS, Hartford,
A. & H. WARDNER, Windsor.

CONSERVE OF HOLLYHOCK. One of the best compounds among Thomsonian medicines for Quinzy, Colds, Rheumatism &c.
For sale at the Jewelry Store of
Dec. 3. *N. RANDALL.*

5 GROSS GLASS BOTTLES, of various sizes from four quarts to one gill. For sale by
March 22. JAS. ROSS, Jr.

20 GROSS VIALS. For sale by
JAS. ROSS, Jr.
March, 22.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.
ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BREAD are recommended to make use of *WM. BROWN'S* PORTABLE CAKE *YEAST* as it makes the bread much better than the common mode. The Yeast is free from all impure ingredients makes the bread perfectly white and light is well adapte for ship's use, and will keep in all climates. It is now in extensive use in Boston, and orders are beginning to be received from all quarters. No better evidence is wanting of its superiority over all other articles used for rising bread, than the following certificate.
Boston, May 20th, 1841,
The undersigned having made use of Wm. Brown's Portable Cake Yeast for rising bread, in our opinions this new preparation of Yeast is far better than any other article we have ever made use of, and will make the bread much whiter and very light, and we believe it to be free from all impure ingredients.
Signed by the Pastry Cooks at the Tremont House, Pavillion, American House, and Marlboro' Hotel, Boston.
It is now in use at most of the Hotels in the city, and on board of all the steamships belonging to Mr Cunrad's line of packets. A note is just received from John Anderson, Pastry Cook on board the steamship Brittannia, who writes that he has made use of Wm. Brown's Yeast, for making bread, during two voyages across the Atlantic, and can recommend it as far superior to any thing else for rising bread.
The above article is now for sale by the proprietor, 481 Washington street, Boston. Retailed by
Woodstock, Vt. J. A. DUNBAR.

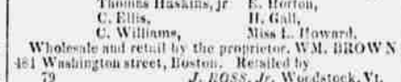
FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH
AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.
THE GENUINE BUFFALO OIL is fast taking the place of all other preparations for the hair now in use. It beautifies and softens the hair, giving it a satin gloss that no other article does, and causing it to curl beautifully. As imitations have recently appeared, the outside wrapper of the genuine will be signed by the proprietor WM. BROWN, also a copywright for the engraved direction has been secured and entered according to act of Congress, 1840. See that "Buffalo Oil" is impressed upon the glass bottle, to avoid the counterfeit. Dealers can be supplied of WM. BROWN, 481 Washington st. Boston
For sale by J. A. DUNBAR, Woodstock, Vt.

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT & HOARHOUND.
THE Original Vegetable Liverwort Preperation.—Price 50 cents the bottle. The most popular remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, spitting of blood and phthisic, and all other diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for the cure of Liver Complaint—is Mrs Gardiner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound. This is the first preparation of Liverwort introduced to the American public, it being now twelve years since it was first established. Its reputation stands unrivalled as a cough medicine. See certificates and places of residence on the printed direction round the bottle.
The undersigned, having received great benefit for the cure of diseases above named, with confidence we recommend the celebrated Balsam of Liverwort to the public.

Ernest Webster,	David F. Woodbury,
Thomas Haskins, jr	E. Horton,
C. Ellis,	H. Gall,
C. Williams,	Miss L. Howard.

Wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WM. BROWN 481 Washington street, Boston. Retailed by
79 *J. ROSS, Jr.* Woodstock, Vt.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAIL-ROAD.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after MONDAY, March 14, 1842, the passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE NASHUA	LEAVE BOSTON
At 6 1-4 A. M.	At 7 and 11 A. M.
At 10 1-4 A. M	At 2 P. M.
At 1 1-4 and 5 P. M.	At 5 3-4 P. M.

LEAVE LOWELL
At 8 1-4 A. M. At 12 1-4 P. M. At 3 1-4 P.M. At 7 P. M.
or immediately on the arrival of the cars from Boston.
WAY PASSENGERS taken and left at Tyngsborough, North Chelmsford and Middlesex.
Persons in Lowell wishing to take the Cars for Nashua will be conveyed to the Cars free of expense, by leaving their names at the Railroad Ticket Office, and passengers arriving at Lowell in the Cars from Nashua, will be conveyed to any part of the city without charge.
Fare—{From Nashua to Lowell, 50 cents. / From Nashua, to Boston, $1,50.
On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for all part of New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York and Canadas via Amoskeag, Concord Keene, Charlestown, France-town and New London N. H. Windsor, and Brattleboro, Vt.
Books are kept in BOSTON at the Stage Office, No. 9 and 11 Elm-street,—also in LOWELL, at the Northern and Western Railroad and Stage office in front of the Depot, where seats can be secured in any of the Coaches, and correct information obtained respecting the different stage routes.
Passengers leaving Nashua by the cars at 6 1-4 and 10 1-4 A. M. can take the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad at Wilmington for Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, Portsmouth and Portland.
MERCHANDISE TRAINS, will leave the Freight Depot at Charlestown and Nashua, every morning, (Sunday's excepted.)
All goods to be transported on the Rail Road, going above Lowell, must be sent to the Company's Freight Depot, Charlestown, at the end of Warren Bridge.
Goods to be forwarded by the morning trains must be sent to the Depot as early as the evening before.
The Company having provided large and commodious Store-Houses both in Nashua and Charlestown, and having completed their arrangements for the Transportation of Merchandise, give notice that they are now prepared to transport all Goods, and Country Produce which may be forwarded to their Depots, and for this purpose have furnished safe and covered cars which will perfectly secure goods from damage; and careful and experienced men to take charge of the Transportation business at the Depots, and to accompany the goods over the road.
The Company, determine not only to accommodate the public, but to extend every facility in their power, both to Teamsters and Merchants, have fixed upon the following rates of Freight:
$2,50 per ton each way between Nashua and Charlestown.
Bulk Salt, Plaster, Lime Stone, Lumber, &c. $2 per ton.
$1,00 per ton each way between Nashua and Lowell..
All Regular Teamsters running to the cars will be carried over the road between Nashua and Charlestown, each way, free of expense.
ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.
Nashua, March 25, 1842. 101-tf

N. & M. O. RANDALL,
HAVE fitted up the shop formerly occupied by Warren & Nute, on Central street, where they intend to hold themselves in readiness to do all kinds of WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING, and Job work of every description that is done in Watch repairing shops. They have just returned from Boston with an entire new and fashionable assortment, consisting of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Rogers' best Cutlery, several cases of Knives and Forks, Toys of all kinds, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Clarionett Reeds, Brittania Ware of the best material and most fashionable patterns, Combs, shell and horn: travelling Baskets, Perfumery, Macassar and Bear's Oil, Fine Gold Beads, &c. &c. All of which are offered, as reasonable as can be found in in this vicinity.
N. B. Please call and examine, and, upon our honor, the Thomsonian medicine shall be kept at bay, if desired.
N. & M. O. RANDALL.
Woodstock, Sept. 20, 1841.

New Line of Stages,
FROM LUDLOW TO WOODSTOCK.
THE subscribers will commence running a *Two Horse Stage*, on the 11th of October, from Ludlow, via. Tyson Furnace, Plymouth and Bridgewater to Woodstock, Vt., leaving Johnson's Hotel, Ludlow, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.,—after the arrival of the Keene and Rutland Stages,—and arrive at Woodstock, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.:—leave Whitney's Hotel, Woodstock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Ludlow in time for the Keene Stage, which leaves Ludlow at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Rutland and Burlington Stage, which leaves at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.
Passengers going North, from the East or South, will find this the most direct route; as they can take the Burlington Stage at Keene, Walpole, B. Falls, Chesterfield Cavendish, and arrive at Woodstock the same day at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.:—also, passengers can take the Burlington Stages at Middlebury, Brandon, Pittsford, Rutland, Shrewsbury and Mount Holly, and arrive at Woodstock the same day, at half-past 7 o'clock, where Stages leave the next day for all parts of the country.
R. P. POLLARD & CO.
R. P. POLLARD, *Plymouth,* }
AUGUSTUS HAVEN, *Tyson Furnace,* } *Proprietors.*
JOSEPH MARTIN, *Do.* }
ISAAC D. JOHNSON, *Ludlow,* }
Sept. 24, 1841. 74-tf

THOMSONIAN COUGH CANDY.
JUST arrived, from Boston, an entire new article, compounded expressly for children and adults afflicted with hard colds, coughs, or persons of consumptive habits
For sale at the Jewelry Store of
April, 20 *NATHANIEL RANDALL.*

Political.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL AND THE WOOL GROWERS.

In our last we referred to the situation of affairs at Washington, relative to the Tariff, as described by Moses Strong, Esq., of Rutland, and took the liberty to express some pretty decided opinions of our own as to the *real policy* of the party in power touching the protection of the meritorious laboring classes. We have now to refer, more particularly, to the Report of the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives to fortify and confirm those opinions.

It will be remembered that, at the commencement of the present session of Congress, there was a long and arduous struggle in the House, which arose upon a motion of Mr Atherton, of N. H., to refer so much of the President's Message as related to the Tariff to the committee of Ways and Means, instead of the committee of Manufactures; and when the latter reference finally prevailed, there was great rejoicing and exultation in the federal camp. How much the friends of protection gained by the triumph, we have no means of determining. One thing we admit—that the committee is properly denominated *the committee of Manufactures.*—Their report shows this. They propose a duty of *40 per cent. on manufactured Woolens, and ten per cent. more to be added after the 30th of June, 1843;* while they recommend a duty of only *26 per cent. ad valorem and 4 per cent. per pound on wool!* Upon this point we take the liberty to quote from a letter from a friend at Burlington, (who takes a deep interest in everything relating to the Tariff,) under date of April 18, 1842:

"The *wool-growing* interest is about being *sacrificed*, by a few whig leaders in Congress, who are the *exclusive tools* of the *woolen manufacturers.* This Bill proposes a duty on wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall exceed eight cents, four cents per pound, and 26 per cent. *ad valorem.* Thus, *leaving all wool which shall not exceed 8 cents in value, at the place from whence it is imported, to come in duty free!!* It can be shown that over 10,000,000 pounds of this wool was imported into the country, *duty free*, in the year 1840; and after it had arrived here it was cleansed at a trifling expense, and then thrown into our markets to *compete* with our *farmers' best wool.* The consequences are, that it comes in *direct competition with our native wool*, and will materially injure the wool-growers of our country. The duty proposed on the wool, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, *shall exceed 8 cents*, is equally objectionable and destructive of the wool-growing interest. Let us suppose that the merino wool of Spain, (the finest wool raised in Europe,) can be bought there for 20 cents per lb, and then see if we have any grounds for *fearing the competition of Foreign wool.*

Merino wool worth in Spain, say,	20
Add 26 per cent. *ad valorem duty*	5 2-10
Specific duty	4
Add for freight, and for other expenses in importing wool to our country, say,	3
Cost of Merino wool in our country,	32 2-10

Here we have it! Merino wool, an article finer than we raise, for 32 2-10 cents! Can our wool-growers afford to grow wool for 25 cents? I think not; but if this Bill goes into operation, the foreign competition will compel our wool-growers to raise it at that, or not at all.

Under the old Tariff law of 1832, the duty on wool worth over 8 cts. at the place, from whence it was imported, was 40 per cent, *ad valorem* and 4 cents per lb. specific duty; and this was scarcely enough to protect our wool-growers from foreign competition. But these whig leaders—the tools of a few manufacturers,—have reduced the *ad valorem* duty from 40 to 26 per cent!!—thus leaving the farmers to battle with the foreign article!!—The *producing class*—the very salt of the earth, can now see who are their friends.

The whig papers, which have been the most clamorous for *protecting American industry*, when they see the producing interest of the country about being sacrificed are as *silent* as the grave on the subject."

So, it turns out that these *very particular* and *exclusive friends* of the protection of home industry propose a less duty upon *wool*, the great staple of Vermont, by *fourteen* per cent, than was imposed by the democratic Congress of 1832, under the "ruinous" administration of Gen. Jackson. And these adorers and worshippers of *the dear laboring people*, who were promised such rich benefits from a change of administration, propose to give the overgrown capitalists and manufacturers, who live in palaces and ride in coaches, a protection of about *ten per cent.* over and above that vouchsafed the farmer who raises the wool, till the 30th of June, 1843, and *twenty per cent.* after that time. As Daniel Webster said, in Congress, during the war, "is this the entertainment to which we were invited?" Is this the protection which the *Watchman* and other federal papers have made themselves hoarse about? It is as we have all along expected. The aristocracy only are to be provided for, at the expense of the middling and poorer classes. "Let government take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor."—*Daniel Webster*, in 1820, now Secretary of State!

Patriot.

THE TARIFF--MORE HYPOCRACY OF THE WHIGGIES.

We last week called upon the "pipe layers," if they wished for a Tariff, to proceed and establish such an one as they wanted, without raising such an uncalled for clamor about it. They have the power to lay such a Tariff as they choose; and we again call on them to enact the law they say is so important to the welfare of the country.

Since writing that article, the Whig Tariff Committee in the House of Representatives have reported a bill for the *Whig Tariff*, which seems to "define their position" on this importannt subject, and shows the pipe-layers to be just in the position we always knew they were—that of hostility to the people at large; favorable only to the interests of a few, of the wealthy; and for protecting the *extensive* manufactories, at the expense of the farmer and ordinary mechanic.

The bill provides for the protection of the manufacturer of Woolens, Iron, &c.,—a few of the more extensive branches—but omits the other equally important branches of industry, ordinary mechanics and farmers. No provision is made for the *wool grower;* he is left to the tender mercies of the "Compromise Act," under which 10,000,000 lbs. of Wool were last year imported free of duty; and letters from Washington state that it is also there contended that Wool requires no protection; that Vermont can grow Wool at twenty-five cents a pound, and that is as cheap as it can be imported.

Here, farmers and mechanics of Vermont, is the pipe layers' Tariff for you. Their love for you is equal to that of the wolf for flesh, and their affection clings to you so long as they can subsist upon you.

That the manufacturers, of Woollens for instance, should be properly protected, we admit; but that one set or class of products, whether of the soil or of fabric, should be protected, and others equally in competition with foreign products be neglected, we deny. We claim a *universal* protection, extending to *all American labor*—and of all others, the labor of the Agriculturist is the the last to be neglected. The census returns of 1840, show about 18,000,000 of sheep in the United States—say at this time 20,000,000—one of the most extensive interests in the United States—and of all others comes most in competition with foreigners. Yet they do not hesitate unblushingly to sacrifice it. It is true, that if cloths were not protected, foreign wool would come in already manufactured, and it becomes necessary to protect cloth so as to make the duty on wool avail any thing. But if one branch cannot be protected, then the other should not The same game was attempted in 1828, by the same, and, but for the persevering energy of that true friend of the *whole* people, SILAS WRIGHT jr., then a member of the House, would have carried. He it was who moved and carried the amendment protecting the farmer, and under the operation of which they have so signally flourished. But in 1833, when the farmers fell into the hands of Henry Clay, their interest were again sacrificed by that sly cunning insinuated into that Act the clause admitting certain wool free of duty, and looking forward to the present time when it has come to be so evaded as to admit *all* wool free. And yet, forsooth, they are the only friends of the people! The only party in whose hands we are safe from a sacrifice of our industry! As it was then, so it will be again. The *People*, the *whole* people, will not be protected, until they be so at the hands of the Democrats.

If because we oppose this *partial* protection—protection of one interest at the expense of another—they call us anti-Tariff, he it so; for they always have found, and always will find, the Democracy hostile to such unjust and partial legislation. More of this anon.

Again we call upon the whigs, *while they have the power*, to adjust the Tariff if they really want protection; to relieve us if they want relief, and that speedily, for their days are as few as they are full of trouble.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

TARIFF--PROTECTING HOME INDUSTRY &c.

We find the following in the Saratoga, N. Y. *Sentinel*, the editor of which says it is from the pen of one of the ablest writers in the Union.

HOME INDUSTRY! A CAPTIVATING NAME!

Who is not in favor of protecting "home industry?" Not one. It is our highest boast that we are in favor of protecting "home industry." In what does "home industry" really consist? Look abroad over our thousand hills and boundless plains. See the emigrant cutting down the trees, building his log cabin, and turning up the prarie, where golden harvests have slept ever since the flood.—There is "home industry." Look at the farmer, improving his worn-out fields, feeding his cattle, and taking his crops to market. There is "home industry." Look at his wife and daughters cooking his food, making his clothes, doing every thing to save what he has earned, and giving comfort to his habitation. Here is "home industry."

This class exceeds all others in society, both in numbers and importance. It is they who give value to a country. Without them, our wide-spread and fertile lands would be as valueless as the deserts of Arabia. Not a house would be built, did they not feed the builders. Not a city or village would spring into existence, or continue to exist, did they not draw substance and wealth from the farmers around them. Not a ship floats whose freight is not, in the first instance, the product of his toil, or of the labor of those whom he feeds.—The lawyer, the doctor, the divine, the mechanic, the seaman, the soldier, the public officer, the merchant, the banker, the broker, the poet, the painter, the idler, and the knave, are all fed from his hand and clothed by his toil. The wealth of the Girards and the Astors is the accumulation of this industry it is he who fills the treasuries of states and nations, builds navies, and supports armies. Without him, society cannot exist, and the world would be surrendered to a few wandering savages.

His is the "home industry" which, above all others, merits "protection." But what "protection" does it obtain or ask; or what is it possible for Government to give? Does the emigrant expect or ask the government to cut down the tree for him, or build his cabin, and plough up the prairie? Does the farmer ask or expect the Government to build his fences, cultivate his fields or cover them with manure? Does he go to his Government and say, "*My land is poor; I can scarcely get a living; I beg you for protection—I beg you to impose a tax on the produce of my neighbor's more productive lands, that my crops may sell higher and I may get rich!*" If he were to approach Congress or the State Legislature with such a petition, he would be laughed to scorn. He would be told that *he had himself chosen his occupation, and selected his home*; that he must encounter the hazzards of one and the inconveniences of the other; that it would be as unjust to tax his neighbor's crops, to enable him to sell his goods at a higher price, as it would be to take his neighbor's property without consideration, and give it to him.

"*Home Industry!*"—In the tariff vocabulary, this is a phrase of very limited meaning. With slight exception, it does not include the great, fundamental, and all-prevailing agricultural interest in the country. That is not meant when we hear this cant phrase. Perhaps some hatter in the city does not make so much upon the hats manufactured by him as he wishes, and petitions Congress to *make the farmer pay a higher price for hats for himself and family.* Perhaps some tailor does not profit as much as he desires upon articles of clothing made by him, and he petitions Congress to make farmers and other classes pay more for ready-made clothing. Perhaps some ironmaster does not make a satisfactory income from his mines and his forges, and forthwith he petitions Congress to make farmers pay higher prices for his ploughs and hoes, his axes and crow-bars, his staples and his chains, his sickles and his scythes, his door latches and hinges, his knives and forks, his pots and kettles, and every item of iron or steel used by him in his business. Perhaps the owners of a large manufacturing establishment do not make satisfactory profits on their business; and forthwith they petition Congress to make the farmer pay higher prices for his coat and waistcoat, for his pantaloons, for his bed-clothes and table cloths, for the clothing of his wife and children, for every yard of cotton, woolen, linen, hempen, or silk goods purchased for their comfort, or used in his family. Perhaps the glass-maker wishes to increase his profits; and forthwith he petitions Congress to make *every* body pay a higher price for glass. So of every other class of manufacturers and mechanics who meet in our markets competition from abroad. To increase the profits of the salt-maker, every farmer must pay a higher price for the salt he puts upon his meat or gives to his cattle. To increase the profits of a few sugar planters in a single State, the whole Union is made to pay a higher price for sugar.

And this is called "*protecting home industry!*" The industry of *thousands* is taxed to swell the income of *one;* but the thousands are forgotten, and the one only remembered! Because the one, in being enabled by law to appropriate to himself in part the fruits of the industry of thousands, gets rich, a protective tariff, incidental and direct, is hailed as a happy measure, all-important to the country.

There are few men in society who advocate an equal distribution of property through the instrumentality of law, and these are stigmatized as agrarians and levellers. But is not a protective tariff, so called, founded on the same principle?—When the law steps in and compels me to pay more for a hat than I should otherwise be obliged to pay, does it not take a part of my property and give it to the hatter? If the law compels the farmer to give five bushels of wheat for goods which he could otherwise purchase for four, does it not take from him a part of his property, and give it to the manufacturer? And if Government may rightfully take one man's property and give it to another, may they not, by the same right, make an equal distribution? The principle is the same; the difference lies only in the extent to which it is carried.

Reflection and an examination into facts will satisfy the reader that the word "protection" is misapplied when used in this sense. *Taxation* of "home industry" would be a more appropriate phrase; for the industry of all is taxed to build up the fortunes of the few.

HENRY CLAY'S POLITICAL HONESTY

It will be recollected that Henry Clay, about the time of his retirement from the Senate, introduced several resolutions, embracing among others the following:—

Resolved, therefore, That Congress is called upon to retrench its expenses-by abridging the duration of the long sessions; by regulating and more clearly defining the mileage of the members; and by diminishing its contingent expenses, and especially those incurred for stationery, for printing, for the employment of clerks for committees, and for folding printed matter to be transmitted through the mails, &c. &c. &c.

This is all well! We are for going further, for cutting down the per diem pay, and for *reducing the mileage one half* and regulating it to boot.—But this is not now, the matter to be considered.

It will also be recollected, that after the Presidential election of 1824, one *John Scott* of Missouri, gave the vote of that State to John Quincy Adams, against the known will of his constituents.

It will be recollected that this act of political treachery, gave the election to John Quincy Adams, who in Clay's own language, being Secretary of State, was "in the line of safe precedents" for an appointment to the Presidency.

It will be recollected that as soon as Adams was chosen President, he appointed Henry Clay, Secretary of State, who thus became established "in the line of safe precedents" *himself.*

It will be recollected that upon something more than *merely plausible* grounds, gross corruption was charged upon Mr Clay, for his agency in this matter.

Well—John Scott was a member of the 17th Congress, when that pure hearted and honest man, Philip P. Barbour of Virginia, was Speaker. He issued a warrant for the pay and mileage of this man as follows:—

2d Sess. 17th Cong.
P. P. Barbour Speaker, 1823.
John Scott, of Missouri,

Mileage from St. Genevieve, 1100 Miles at 80 cents,	$880	
92 days attendance	736	—$1616

At the next session, the Presidential election had past; it was known that there was no choice, and it was ascertained by Mr Clay, that John Quincy Adams "would do more for Kentucky" than any other man. In short it was ascertained that he would appoint Henry Clay Secretary of State!—Mr Clay was then Speaker, and issued a warrant to this same *John Scott*, allowing him as follows:

1st Sess., 18th Cong.
H. CLAY. Speaker, 1823.
John Scott, of Missouri.

Mileage from St. Genevieve, 1100 at 80 cents	$880	
170 days in attendance	1432	—$2312
Add 500 miles at 80 cents		400
500 miles short twice in travelling in coming here by water, 1000 miles at 40 cents		400
500 miles short seven times in returning by water—3500		1400
		$4512

These facts we have taken from the Madisonian. Mr Scott was not only, for the *first time*, allowed full travel by the *river route*, which he had taken because he could travel cheaper by the river, than he could by land, but Mr Clay kindly corrected the warrants of his predecessors in this matter, and allowed Mr Scott ☞twenty-two hundred dollars for illegal extras in arrears!

Mr Clay gave John Scott a warrant for $4512 at a single session, when he was legally entitled to only $2312. John Scott voted for John Quincy Adams against the will of his constituents; Mr Adams placed Henry Clay "in the line of safe precedents" for the Presidency of the United States! Such was the connection of these events. We leave our readers to infer from them what they please.

Let even a political friend of Mr Clay, if he be a candid man, look at this *enormous allowance* and see if he can justify it. Is it consistent with the affected economy of Mr Clay now? Is this the way, he would "regulate and more clearly define the mileage of members?" If so, the less *of his sort of retrenchment* we have, the better it will be for the country.—*Coos Dem.*

THE WAY TO RESTORE THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

In yesterday's *Globe* we touched on the causes of the present prostration of the public credit. We ascribed it to the rapid waste of means and accumulation of debt, evincing a settled design on the part of those in power to introduce the policy of substituting bank credit for that of the Government; paper money for that of the constitution; and increased taxes for the ordinary moderate and limited duties, which, with the land income, supplied all the wants of an economical Government. The utter repugnance of the people to the change which Federalism has introduced, has deprived the present Administration of all confidence and support; and the loss of the nations confidence has naturally created a want of confidence in that moneyed class, which, however favorably inclined to those in power, and convinced that they would do all they could to subserve their interests, are not the less impressed with the belief that, without